



COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL.

ILLUSTRATED.



Vol. 1.

NEW YÒRK,
SCOTT & CO., 146 FULTON ST.



INDEX.

An Asterisk (*) after a number, denotes an Engraving on the page referred to.

Aboriginal Colns. , 4
A Bushel of "Confed." Changes Hands. A Few English Coins, Illustrated and Described
A Few English Collis, Thistriffed and Described 5, 29, 42, 56, 102, 125, 15
" Coins " 106, 195
" Gold
Medals 31 53 86 93 12
· Silver t. 30, 43, 44, 63, 86, 101, 123, 151, 15
An Essay on Coin Collecting 193 Answers to Correspondents 32, 47, 64, 80, 95, 110, 128, 141, 160, 19 Auction Sales 3, 26, 41, 53, 73, 78, 85, 100, 122, 137, 157, 167, 18
Answers to Correspondents. 32, 47, 64, 60, 53, 170, 126, 141, 160, 18 Auction Sales 3, 26, 41, 53, 73, 78, 85, 100, 122, 137, 157, 167, 18
A Word About Centennial Medalsb
A Young Collector speaks about Coins
Canadian Coins, Medals and Tokens 137, 201 Centennial Medals 36, 62, 68, 82, 103*, 121*, 131, 16
Chinese Coins (Notes on)
Cleaning Coins
Cohen Sale (The). Coins of the Commune.
Colonial Coins
Commonwealth (The Coins of the)
Confederate Cent
Copperheads
Crown of Henry de la Tour
" Louis XIV. King of France
Correspondence
Dmitri the Prefender (a very rare gold piece of). 33 English Coins. 4. 8*. 16*. 54. 57*. 65*. 89*, 101, 113*, 123, 20
English Coins. 4. 8*. 16*. 54. 57*. 65*. 89*, 101, 113*, 123, 20 Facts and Scraps. 22. 79, 93. 409, 127, 174, 19
French Coins
Greek Coins
Half Crown of Mademoiselle de Montpensier. 120
2 41 41 4 4 41 41 41 41 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42
In the Senate of the United States
Jewett Sale
Jewett Sale
Jewett Sale
Jewett Sale 43, 53, 7 John Brown Medal (The) 14 Latin Legends upon American Colonial Coins 14 Lincoln Copperheads 2 Louis Napoleon Five Franc 2 Massachusetts Cents 6, 11
Jewett Sale. 43, 53, 7 John Brown Medal (The). 14 Latin Legends upon American Colonial Coins 14 Lincoln Copperheads 2 Louis Napoleon Five Franc 2 Massachusetts Cents 6, 11 Mexican Campaign Medals 12
Jewett Sale 43, 53, 7 John Brown Medal (The) 1 Latin Legends upon American Colonial Coins 14 Lincoln Copperheads 8 Louis Napoleon Five Franc 2 Massachusetts Ceuts 6, 11 Mexican Campaign Medals 12 Miscellaneous 6
Jewett Sale 43, 53, 7 John Brown Medal (The) 14 Latin Legends upon American Colonial Coins 14 Lincoln Copperheads 8 Louis Napoleon Five Franc 2 Massachmetts Cents 6, 11 Mexican Campaign Medals 12 Miscellaneous 6 Mummies Skalls and Idols at Auction 17
Jewett Sale 43, 53, 7 John Brown Medal (The) 14 Latin Legends upon American Colonial Coins 14 Lincoln Copperheads 2 Louis Napoleon Five Franc 2 Massachusetts Cents 6, 11 Mexican Campaign Medals 12 Miscellaneous 6 Munmies Skulls and Idols at Auction 17 New England Currency (The) 9 New Jersey Coins 97
Jewett Sale 43, 53, 7 John Brown Medal (The) 14 Latin Legends upon American Colonial Coins 14 Lincoln Copperheads 2 Louis Napoleon Five Franc 2 Massachusetts Cents 6, 11 Mexican Campaign Medals 12 Miscellaneous 6 Munmies Skulls and Idols at Auction 17 New England Currency (The) 9 New Jersey Coins 97
Jewett Sale 43, 53, 7 John Brown Medal (The) 14 Latin Legends upon American Colonial Coins 14 Lincoln Copperheads 8 Louis Napoleon Five Franc 2 Massachusetts Cents 6, 11 Mexican Campaign Medals 12 Miscellanceous 6 Mummies Skalls and Idols at Auction 17 New England Currency (The) 9 New Jersey Coins 97 New York Coins and Tokens 116, 134, 146 Original Names of the Thirteen Colonies 19 Papal Medals 16
Jewett Sale 43, 53, 7 John Brown Medal (The) 14 Latin Legends upon American Colonial Coins 18 Lincoln Copperheads 8 Louis Napoleon Five Franc 2 Massachusetts Cents 6, 11 Mexican Campaign Medals 12 Miscellaneous 6 Mummies Skalls and Idols at Auction 17 New England Currency (The) 9 New Jersey Coins 97 New York Coins and Tokens 116, 134, 146 Original Names of the Thirteen Colonies 19 Papal Medals 16 Pattern Pieces 16
Jewett Sale 43, 53, 7 John Brown Medal (The) 14 Latin Legends upon American Colonial Coins 14 Lincoln Copperheads 8 Louis Napoleon Five Franc 2 Massachusetts Cents 6, 11 Mexican Campaign Medals 12 Miscellaneous 6 Munumies Skalls and Idols at Auction 17 New England Currency (The) 9 New Jersey Coins 97 New York Coins and Tokens 116, 134, 146 Original Names of the Thirteen Colonies 19 Papal Medals 16 Pattern Pieces 16 Reviews 15
Jewett Sale 43, 53, 7 John Brown Medal (The) 14 Latin Legends upon American Colonial Coins 14 Lincoln Copperheads 8 Louis Napoleon Five Franc 2 Massachusetts Cents 6, 11 Mexican Campaign Medals 12 Miscellaneous 6 Munumies Skalls and Idols at Auction 17 New England Currency (The) 9 New Jersey Coins 97 New York Coins and Tokens 116, 134, 146 Original Names of the Thirteen Colonies 19 Papal Medals 16 Pattern Pieces 15 Reviews 15 Roman Coins 27 49* 73 139* 203
Jewett Sale 43, 53, 7 John Brown Medal (The) 14 Latin Legends upon American Colonial Coins 14 Lincoln Copperheads 8 Louis Napoleon Five Franc 2 Massachusetts Cents 6, 11 Mexican Campaign Medals 12 Miscellanceous 6 Mummies Skalls and Idols at Auction 17 New England Currency (The) 9 New Jersey Coins 97 New York Coins and Tokens 116, 134, 146 Original Names of the Thirteen Colonies 19 Papal Medals 16 Pattern Pieces 16 Reviews 15 Royal Odius 27, 49*, 73, 193*, 203 Rosa Americana 177 Ryal of Queen Mary Stuart 81
Jewett Sale 43, 53, 7 John Brown Medal (The) 14 Latin Legends upon American Colonial Coins 14 Lincoln Copperheads 8 Louis Napoleon Five Franc 2 Massachusetts Cents 6, 11 Mexican Campaign Medals 12 Miscellaneous 6 Munumies Skalls and Idols at Auction 17 New England Currency (The) 9 New Jersey Coins 97 New York Coins and Tokens 116, 134, 146 Original Names of the Thirteen Colonies 19 Papal Medals 16 Pattern Pieces 15 Reviews 15 Roman Coins 27, 49*, 73, 132*, 203 Rosa Americana 177 Ryal of Queen Mary Stuart 81 Salntatory 81
Jewett Sale 43, 53, 7 John Brown Medal (The) 14 Latin Legends upon American Colonial Coins 14 Lincoln Copperheads 8 Louis Napoleon Five Franc 2 Massachusetts Cents 6, 11 Mexican Campaign Medals 12 Miscellaneous 6 Mummies Skalls and Idols at Auction 17 New England Currency (The) 9 New Jersey Coins 97 New York Coins and Tokens 116, 134, 146 Original Names of the Thirteen Colonies 19 Papal Medals 16 Pattern Pieces 15 Reviews 15 Roman Coins 27, 49* 73, 132* 203 Rosa Americana 27, 49* 73, 132* 203 Rosa Americana 81 Salntatory 81 Salege Pieces 16 Spanish Coins 16
Jewett Sale 43, 53, 7 John Brown Medal (The) 14 Latin Legends upon American Colonial Coins 14 Lincoln Copperheads 8 Louis Napoleon Five Franc 2 Massachusetts Cents 6, 11 Mexican Campaign Medals 16 Miscellaneous 6 Munnies Skalls and Idols at Auction 17 New England Currency (The) 9 New Legrand Currency (The) 97 New York Coins and Tokens 116, 134, 146 Original Names of the Thirteen Colonies 19 Papal Medals 16 Pattern Pieces 16 Reviews 15 Roman Coins 27, 49*, 73, 132*, 203 Rosa Americana 177 Ryal of Queen Mary Stuart 81 Salntatory 81 Sige Pieces 16 Spanish Coins 183, 201 Swedish Copper Dalers of Baron de Goriz 129*, 161
Jewett Sale. 43, 53, 7 John Brown Medal (The). 14 Latin Legends upon American Colonial Coins. 14 Lincoln Copperheads. 8 Louis Napoleon Five Franc. 2 Massachusetts Cents. 6, 11 Mexican Campaign Medals. 12 Miscellaneous. 6 Munumies Skulls and Idols at Auction. 17 New England Currency (The). 9 New Jersey Coins. 97 New York Coins and Tokens. 116, 134, 146 Original Names of the Thirteen Colonies. 19 Paptal Medals. 16 Pattern Pieces. 15 Reviews. 15 Roman Coins. 27, 49*, 73, 132*, 203 Rosa Americana. 1777 Eyal of Queen Mary Stuart 81 Salntatory. 81 Siege Pieces. 16 Spanish Coins. 188, 201 Swedish Copper Dalers of Baron de Goriz. 203 Swiss Coins. - 47, 161 47, 161
Jewett Sale 43, 53, 7 John Brown Medal (The) 14 Latin Legends upon American Colonial Coins 14 Lincoln Copperheads 8 Louis Napoleon Five Franc 2 Massachusetts Cents 6, 11 Mexican Campaign Medals 12 Miscellaneous 6 Mummies Skalls and Idols at Auction 17 New Legland Currency (The) 9 New Jersey Coins 97 New York Coins and Tokens 116, 134, 146 Original Names of the Thirteen Colonies 19 Papal Medals 16 Pattern Pieces 15 Reviews 15 Roman Coins 27, 49*, 73, 132*, 203 Rosa Americana 177 Eval of Queen Mary Stuart 81 Salntatory 81 Sigge Pieces 16 Spanish Coins 183, 201 Swedish Copper Dalers of Baron de Gortz 120* Swedish Copper Dalers of Baron de Gortz 27 Taylor Sale 47 Thaler of Duke Frederick William of Sayony
Jewett Sale. 43, 53, 7 John Brown Medal (The). 14 Latin Legends upon American Colonial Coins. 14 Lincoln Copperheads. 8 Louis Napoleon Five Franc. 2 Massachusetts Cents. 6, 11 Mexican Campaign Medals. 12 Miscellaneous. 6 Mummies Skalls and Idols at Auction. 17 New Legland Currency (The) 9 New Jersey Coins. 97 New York Coins and Tokens. 97 New York Coins and Tokens. 116, 134, 146 Original Names of the Thirteen Colonies. 19 Papal Medals. 16 Pattern Pieces. 15 Reviews. 15 Roman Coins. 27, 49* 73, 132* 203 Rosa Americana. 27, 49* 73, 132* 203 Rosa Americana. 81 Salntatory. 81 Siege Pieces. 16 Spanish Coins. 18 Swedish Copper Dalers of Baron de Goriz. 120* 161 Swedish Copper Dalers of Baron de Goriz. 24 Thaler of Duke Frederick William of Saxony. 24 <
Jewett Sale. .43, 53, 7 John Brown Medal (The) .14 Latin Legends upon American Colonial Coins .14 Lincoln Copperheads .8 Louis Napoleon Five Franc .2 Massachusetts Cents .6 Massachusetts Cents .6 Miscellanceous .6 Mummites Skalls and Idols at Auction .17 New England Currency (The) .9 New Jersey Coins .9 New York Coins and Tokens .16 Original Names of the Thirteen Colonies .19 Papal Medals .16 Papal Medals .16 Reviews .15 Roviews .15 Roviews .15 Roman Coins .27, 49* 73, 132* 203 Ross Americans .17 Ryal of Queen Mary Stuart .81 Salntatory .81 Siege Pieces .16 Spanish Coins .183, 201 Swiss Coins .129* 161 Taylor Sale .21 Thaler of Duke Frederick William of Saxony .24* Haber of Duke Fred
Jewett Sale. 43, 53, 7 John Brown Medal (The) 14 Latin Legends upon American Colonial Coins 14 Lincoln Copperheads 8 Louis Napoleon Five Franc 2 Massachusetts Cents 6, 11 Mexican Campaign Medals 12 Miscellancous 6 Munnifes Skulls and Idols at Auction 17 New England Currency (The) 9 New Jersey Coins 9 New York Coins and Tokens 116, 134, 146 Original Names of the Thirteen Colonies 19 Papal Medals 19 Papal Medals 16 Pattern Pieces 16 Reviews 17 Reviews 17 Reviews 17 Roman Coins 27, 49*, 73, 132*, 203 Rosa Americana 17 Ryal of Queen Mary Stuart 81 Salntatory 16 Swedish Copper Dalers of Baron de Gortz 129*, 161 Swedish Copper Dalers of Baron de Gortz 129*, 161 Swedish Copper Dalers of Baron de Gortz 24 Thaler of Duke Frederick William o
Jewett Sale
Jewett Sale
Jewett Sale



COIN COLLECTOR'S

JOURNAL.

SALUTATORY.

When man, emerging from the mythical and pre-historic state, became a member of organized society, one of the first objects that engrossed his attention, was that of the use of metals as a medium of exchange or barter. Having ascribed a value to each metal, proportionate to its scarcity or its usefulness: his next step was to stamp each piece with various devices, emblematic of the mysteries of his religion or history. Intelligent and active minds of succeeding generations, finding in these devices a clue, to events often otherwise obscure, collected them, studied them and unconsciously became coin collectors. Hence it is, that coin collecting was one of the first hobbies that engrossed the attention of intelligent men of antiquity, and as the increase of the number of coins has since that time, kept pace with the extention of civilized life over the surface of the globe, without losing in a single instance its absorbing interest, the collecting of coins has found its votaries in all ages and among all nations, from the earliest records of authentic history Nor is coin collecting confined to the to the present time. learned or wise, for there is scarcely a boy who has not had his collection of old coppers. Look where we may, we find traces of this inborn love of the old and curious, as exemplified by coins. We find old coppers nailed on shoe-black's foot rests, we find them in the schoolboy's locker, on tradesmen's counters, in the scholar's cabinet and in the magnificent museum the exponent of modern civilization. with these constant evidences of the popularity of the pursuit, and constant inquiries directed to all sources of information, from untold numbers of intelligent and inquiring minds everywhere, there has never

been a serial published in the United States, meeting the real wants of the public. There has been no lack of books on numismatics, and many periodicals have been issued, some of which never passed the period of embryo-development, while others have attained a respectable age, and let us hope, have been well supported. Unfortunately the latter especially have been too learned for the majority of collectors, while the former have chiefly dealt with special branches of the subject, or else have been entirely technical and scientific. Most amateurs take up coin collecting as a relief from more serious pursuits or studies, and if they find that books professedly issued to instruct them, only add to their perplexity, they are apt to throw numismatics to the dogs.

We are well aware that there are many men of great learning, who both write and read coin-books, but we must state with all respect to these gentlemen, that they are misinformed of the true wants of their readers. They judge the public by themselves and their associates in historical researches, or in the scientific numismatic cabinet.

Our readers will perceive by these remarks, that we do not intend to err on the side of profundity. We intend to popularize numismatics, to impart all the information that can be gathered by diligent researches in the clearest possible language, and by the aid of numerous engravings to familiarize collectors, with the appearance of the various coins, that have been used throughout the world, making the fictitious value of coins a specialty. Of course, we could fill a few pages with promises, but we prefer to offer this number as a sample, and although firmly believing it is the worst we shall issue, owing to the haste incidental to getting out a first number, we ask your patronage on this sample. If you think it will be useful to you, send on your dollar and show this number to your friends. You may be sure of one thing, under any circumstances The Coin Collector's Journal, will be issued for one year, beginning with this number.

We shall be personally obliged to collectors, if they will send us such contributions to this paper, as are of general interest to the large body of collectors throughout the country, and shall make prompt notes of such favors. In addition to the leading subject of numismatics to which the interests of this paper will be particularly devoted, we intend to give the subject of archeology, especially the branch of American antiquities proper space in our paper, and to keep our readers posted in all interesting discoveries made in various sections of the country, and relating to the history monuments and remains of American races.

With a faithful performance of our part of the programme, and a reasonable support from collectors we doubt not of that success, which generally attends well conducted and useful enterprises.

The Cohen Sale.

The celebrated and valuable collection of coins and medals. lately the property of Colonel M. I. Cohen, of Baltimore, was sold at auction by Bangs, Merwin & Co., 656 Broadway, New York, on the 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th ultimo. This collection comprised 2400 different lots, and was in some departments, particularly that of American coins, both colonial and mint issues, exceedingly full and complete. The bidding, barring exceptional instances, was not as spirited as the magnitude of the collection and rarity of coins offered, would have led one to expect, and the prices realized have frequently been exceeded in former sales. Still the usual enthusiasm of bidders was not altogether dormant, and handsome prices for fine and very fine pieces, were realized by the auctioneer. We congratulate the cataloguist on the accuracy of his work, and the purchasers on the many lucky hits made at the sale. It would afford us great pleasure to give our readers a complete list of prices realized, but this being an impossibility, we have selected from the whole list such lots as may be most interesting, and subjoin the following as the result of our labors:

AMERICAN GOLD.

No.	103,	1795 eagle, perfectly uncirculated,	_	\$21.00.
66	115,	1796 half eagle, fine,	-	12.50
66	182,	1796 quarter eagle, proof,	-	16.50

"249 to 262, magnificent proof sets of the years 1862 to 1875 inclusive, each composed of a \$20, 10, 5, 3, 2.50, and 1.00 gold pieces, and costing originally \$55 gold a set at the mint, averaged \$46.50 each, or less by \$1.20 than they would have brought at the current value of gold!! Reckoning compound interest on original purchases, made when gold was at \$2.50, many hundred dollars must have been lost by the holder of these sets.

PATTERN PIECES.

No. 378, 1792 Disme. Liberty, Parent of Science; copper; fine	
and rare, \$20.00	0.
" 380, 1792 Obverse same as above. Rev. "one cent" in	
wreath, very fine, 45 0	0.
" 381, 1792 Half Disme. Silver. Good 6.00	0.
These dismes and half dismes are particularly interesting to	
American Collectors, because they were coined in compliment	
to Martha Washington, whose bust they bear on obverse. Those	
struck in silver, were coined from old silverware, the property of	
George Washington.	

The collection of American Pattern Pieces, Nos. 378 to 492, and 1279 to 1446, was the largest and best collection of that

description ever offered at auction in the U.S., many of the pieces composing it being unique. Though the prices realized on some gold pattern pieces, were not encouraging to the seller, yet other pieces brought good, if not high prices.

AMERICAN SILVER.

No. 517,	1794 Dollar.	Remarkably fine	. Started	at \$25,
	and easily	reached \$125, at	which price	e it was
	' knocked d	own to Mr. Valenti	ine.	

		and one at the text of the tex	
66	520,	1796 Dollar. Uncirculated, \$15	.00.
66	535,	1804 Dollar. Exceedingly rare, genuine but battered	
		and worn; received the following bids: \$50, 150	
		200, 225, 250, 300 and 325. Purchased by Mr. Adams.	

				,				√		
66	553	1859	Dollar.	Proof		_	•	_	_	44.00.
	000,	1002	Donat.	11001,						xx.oo.
	V - 0	·	2020 27 2	3.3	7	• 7				0 00

" 578, 1794 Half dollar. Barely circulated, - 8.00. " 580, 1796 Half dollar. Good, - - 20.00.

" 581, 1797 " " not much circulated, - 28.00.

ENGLISH COINS.

"1070, Penny of Cuthred, King of Northumberland, year 883. A fine and interesting coin,- - 7.00.

The small but fine selection of English coins, gold, silver and copper, ranging in date from 883 to 1707,—Nos. 1009 to 1278 inclusive—averaged very fair prices. We understand that many of these coins are purchased on English account.

WASHINGTON PIECES.

No.	1477,	1783	Georgius Triumpho. Fine	\$3.00.
66	1480,	1783	Washington and Independence. Fine -	1.05.
66	1484,		Double Head Cent. Very good, -	1.00.
66	1485,	1786	Non Vi Virtute Vici. Rev. Neo Eboracensis.	
			Fine and rare,	31.00.
66	1487.	1791	Small Eagle Cent. Very fine, -	10.50.
			Obverse, Washington's Hd. to left. Rev. Spread	
Eag	le with	scrol	1. A unique piece, in gold, probably struck in	
			G W who is ammoged to have comied it as a	

Eagle with scroll. A unique piece, in gold, probably struck in compliment to G. W., who is supposed to have carried it as a pocket piece. Slightly circulated. Starting at \$25, the bids went up as follows: \$50, 75, 100, 200, 225, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450 and 500, to Mr. Spence.

The price realized for this piece shows what an enthusiastic collector will pay to secure a real prize.

No. 1489, The same in copper, but little circulated, - \$25.00. "1490, The same obverse. Rev. General of American Armies, 13.00.

" 1494, 1792 G. Washington, President, 1, Known as the

1792 cent. Uncirculated. Copper, - 60.00 1505, "Time increases his Fame." Gold, - 10.50"

	= =
WASHINGTON MEDALS	
No. 1527, "Geo. Washington." Hd to left. Rev. Declaration of Independence, July 4th, 1776. Dies by Wright. Exceedingly rare. Size 56, 3 " 1528, Obverse represents signing of Declaration of Independence. Rev. Discovery of Florida, first settlement in Virginia, fine and rare, size 56, -	\$3 5 .00.
AMERICAN COPPER CENTS.	
No. 1908, 1793 Wreath. Remarkably fine, "1909, 1793 Ring or link cent, uncirculated, to Mr. Cooley, "1910, 1793 Ameri. Obverse rubbed. Rev. very good, It is difficult to obtain an Ameri. cent with a good obverse. Had the face of this piece been as good as the reverse, it would probably have brought \$25 or more.	50.00. 5.25.
No. 1912, 1793 Liberty cap. Black color, poor,	4.50.
" 1913, 1794 Beautiful impression,	10.00,
" 1914, 1795 Thin die. One cent high in wreath, uncir.	
" 1915, 1796 Liberty Cap. Barely circulated,	
1310, 1100 Finet ficad. One in the det,	13.00,
" 1917, 1797 Uncirculated,	10.00.
1320, 1733 Good Impression,	12.50.
1000, 1004 bloken die. Fine,	11.00. 15.00.
44 3000 3000 TO 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3	8.75.
	7.50.
// 300/ 7010 TT 1 1 1 1	575.
" 1946, 1821 Fine impression, barely circulated,	
// 3010 1000 O 100	9.00.
" 1954, 1828 Uncirculated and strong impression.	5.00.
The bidding on American cents was spirited, and with few	
exceptions they brought good prices. An 1848 proof cent (No.	
1974) brought \$15, and '54, '55, '56 and '57 proofs, averaged	
six dollars each.	
HALF CENTS.	
No. 1985, 1793 Uncirculated,	25.00.
1000	14.00.
and origin.	7.00.
2005, TOTE LIBOU, Take and original.	7 00.
2011 to 2024, comprising 1050, 40, 41, 45, 44, 45, 46.	
'47 and '48, all proofs, rare and original, averaged a fraction over \$7 each	
" 2023, 1849 Small date, proof, rare and original,	11.00.
" 2026, 1852 Proof, rare and original,	4. 50.
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1.00.

		COLONIAL COINS.
No	2213,	N. E. Shilling, original and very fair though battered \$20.00.
66	2214,	N E Sixpance buttered and poor - 1200
66	2215,	N. E. Sixpence, battered and poor, 1200. 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, in fine condition, - 650.
66	2221,	1652 Pine Tree Sixpence, very fine, - 4.25.
66	2226,	1652 PineTreeThreepence, small planchet and very fine 4.25.
66	2228,	1662 Oak Tree Twopence, fine, - 3.00.
66	2230,	1652 Oak Tree Shilling, very fine, 6.75.
66	2234,	1652 Oak Tree Sixpence, very fine, - 4.50.
66	2236,	1652 Oak Tree Dixpence, very good, - 250.
66	2239,	1652 Oak Tree Twopence, poor, 1.50.
. 66	2241,	Lord Baltimore Shilling, very fine and exceedingly rare, 34.00.
66	2242,	Lord Baltimore Sixpence, same condition as above, 30 00.
66	2243,	Lord Baltimore Groat, fair but exceedingly rare, 10.00.
66	2246,	Baltimore Town Piece, Thr epence, struck July 4th,
	2240,	1790, Silver and fine condition, 25 00.
66	2247,	1694 Carolina. Elephant. Very nearly uncirculated, 30.00.
66	2249,	Rosa Americana Penny. Without date and crown.
	2210,	Uncirculated, 10 00.
66	2253,	Same with crown and date, 1723, 4.75.
66	2254,	1723 Rosa Americana Half-penny, in good condition, 2.00.
66	2255,	1723 Rosa Americana Farthing, good, - 1.75.
66	2256,	1737 Granby Copper, "Value me as you please."
	,	Rev. "I cut my way through," very poor and rare, 27.00.
66	2257,	1737 Obv. Same. Rev. "I am of pure Copper."
	,	Three hammers. Very poor, 13.25.
66	2258,	1766 Uncirculated. Pitt Token, 6.50.
66	2263,	1773 Virginia Half Penny, small planchet, uncircu-
	,	lated, 1.00.
66	2264,	1773 The same, large planchet, 1.90.
66	2267,	1776 Continental Currency. Uncirculated. White
	,	Metal, 5 25.
66	2269,	1783 Chalmers Annapolis Shilling, fine, - 4.50.
66	2270,	1783 Chalmers Annapolis Sixpence, very fine, 6.00.
66	2272,	1783 Chalmers Annapolis Threepence, uncirculated, 3.75.
44	2273,	U. S. A. Bar Cent, very fine and original, 3 50.
66	2276,	1783 Nova Constellatio, U. S. very good, - 1.75.
66	2277,	1783 Nova Constellatio, Scrip', type, very fine, 1.00.
66	2281,	1787 Franklin Cent. States United. Very fine, .80.
66	2285,	1785 Vermonts Res Publica. 8 Trees. Fine 3.62.
"	2288,	1786 Vermentensium Res Publica. Fair, - 1.12.
"	2289,	1787 Vermon Auctori. Very good, 1.25.
66	2292,	1787 Nova Eborac. Liberty to left. Fine, - 2.00.
66	2295,	1787 Mass. Cent. Nearly uncirculated, - 3.38.

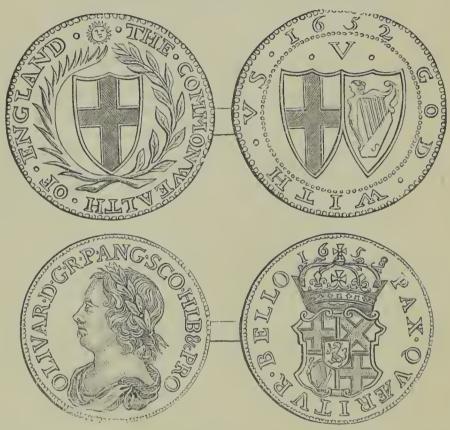
No.	2296,	1787 Mass. Half Cent. Very good, \$2.62.
"		1788 Mass. Cent. Very fair,50.
66	2298,	1788 Mass. Half Cent. Very fine, 2.00.
66	2299,	1785 Auctori Connec. Head to right. Fine,60.
66	2300,	1787 Auctori Connec. Head to left. Good,25.
66	2301,	1787 Auctori Plebis, Rev. "Index et Liber." Very
	,	fine, 2.75.
66	2303,	1786 Nova Cæsarea. Very beautiful piece. Very fine, 4.50.
66	2305,	1787 NovaCæsarea. Large planchet. A in "Nova" very
	,	small. Barely circulated, 400.
66	2309,	1788 Nova Cæsarea Horse Hd. to left. Poor, 4.75.
"	2311,	1787 George Clinton. Head to right. "Excelsior,"
		Arms of the State of New York; fair, - 21.00.
"	2312,	1787 "Excelsior" Arms of the State of New York.
	ĺ	Reverse. Eagle "E Pluribus Unum." The two last
		very desirable pieces for collectors, 18.00.
"	2313,	1787 Immunis Columbia. Very fair, - 5.25.
66	3314,	1794 Talbot, Allum & Lee. Very good,60.
"	2318,	1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee. Uncirculated, 1.00.
"	2319,	Kentucky Cent. Lettered edge. Uncirculated, 2.50
"	2320,	The same. Thin planchet. Uncirculated, - 2.00
66	2321,	1796 Franco Americana Colonia. Silver. Proof, 3.50
	•	

The John Brown Medal.—Through the efforts of Victor Hugo and a number of other French citizens a gold medal has been struck to commemorate the martyrdom of John Brown, to whose widow it has recently been presented. Its weight is nearly five ounces; it was designed by M. J. Wurder of Brussels. A bronze copy was presented to the late Wm. Lloyd Garrison. One side of the medal bears an excellent likeness of John Brown, and the reverse bears the inscription:

"To the memory of John Brown, judicially murdered at Charlestown, in Virginia, on the 2d of December, 1859; and in commemoration also of his sons and comrades, who, with him, became the victims of their devotion to the cause of negro emancipation."

A Bushel of "Confed" Changes Hands.—John Gill, of San Francisco, yesterday purchased from Mr. W. M. Duncan, of this city, \$750, 000 in Confederate money, and \$50,000 worth of Confederate bonds, paying \$50 in gold for them. The money and bonds were purchased by Wm. Duncan at the sale of the assetts of the Tennesee Bank, lately. Mr. Gill has five thousand specimens of Confederate issue and scrip. He left last night for Atlanta, where he will doubtless find millions more of the same sort.—Nashville Banner.

The Coins of the Commonwealth.



The first of the above splendid cuts illustrates the leading type of money, issued during the period of the English Commonwealth, 1648-52, when, the kingly office and the House of Peers having been abolished, the House took charge of the affairs of the mint. It was resolved to change and alter all former stamps, arms and pictures, with the mottoes, words, stiles and inscriptions. The gold and silver found in the King's Household Treasury, and other money current in the Commonwealth, were ordered to be taken to the mint, to be melted up and stamped, on one side with a cross, palm and laurel, with these words, "The Commonwealth of England;" and on the other side with the cross and harp, with the motto, "God with us". The following silver coins, in general design similar to this description were coined by the Commonwealth: 5 shillings (crowns) date 1652, two shillings and six pence (half-crowns) 1651 and 1653, twelve pence (shillings) date 1649, 1651 and 1660, six pence date 1651 and 1656; also, pieces of two pence and one penny without date, and omitting the words and inscriptions, and finally half-pennies without date, and having on one side a crown and on the other a harp. A crown of this issue, similar to the above cut brought \$16, at Cohen's sale; one like the second cut, \$18.

Cromwell having been proclaimed Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland, ventured in 1656 to coin money impressed with his own profile. The pieces were eminently beautiful, and were coined with the greatest care and exactness by the mill and screw, but it is probable that they never became current to any great extent, and were hoarded up from the very first. It appears that in 1656, the Council at Whitehall did order that the stamps and superscriptions prepared be approved of, and the following design adopted:

Obverse: Protector's bust with crown of laurel and in Roman Cos-

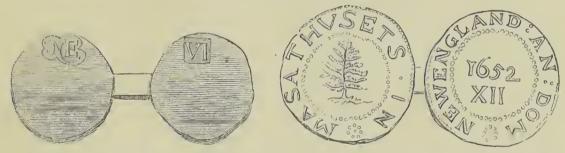
tume; motto "Olivar D. gr. P. Aug: Sco: Hib: & Pro:"

Reverse: Arms of Commonwealth, with the addition of cross for Scotland, and Cromwell's coat of arms on an escutcheon; motto "Pax Quæritur Bello."

Crowns, half-crowns, shillings and six pence similar in general design

to No. 2, were struck and bear the date as above 1658.

The New England Currency.



Among the reasons assigned by the English Government for recalling in 1684 the first charter of the "Governor and companie of Massachusetts Bay in New England" was that the inhabitants of Massachusetts had taken upon themselves the privilege of establishing a mint, which was entirely contrary to the prerogatives of the Crown, a fact indirectly illustrated by the following anecdote: Charles the II. during a conversation on the state of affairs in Massachusetts, with Sir Thomas Temple, who had resided several years in New England during the interregnum and had returned to England after the restoration, expressed himself quite dissatisfied with the Colonists on account of their infringement of his prerogative in coining money, and threatened their punishment. Upon Sir Thomas taking from his pocket a shilling stamped with the figure of the oak tree, the king asked what tree it was; Sir Thomas told him that of course it was the Royal Oak which preserved his majesty's life; the king laughing called them honest dogs and permitted Sir Thomas to proceed with his representations.

The currency of Massachusetts, as of all other colonies had at first consisted principally of the coins of England, Spain and Portu-

gal, and as much inconvenience resulted from carrying on trade with such mixed currency, the General Court of Massachusetts ordered by an act passed May 27th, 1652, the establishment of a mint and the coining of shillings, sixpences and three pences; the order prescribed that N. E. should be stamped on the face and the respective numbers XII., VI. and III. on the reverse.

The mint house was ordered to be made of wood, sixteen feet square, 10 feet high, and to be erected on the land of John Hull, who was also to be its director. Presses and tools having been procured, operations were commenced by smelting, refining and alloying in presence of the owners such coins or plate as were brought to the mint to be coined into current money. The extensive clipping and flattening process to which this coin was subjected, even among our pious forefathers, on account of the large unstamped surface soon induced the authorities to direct the alteration of the device to that of a double ring on either side with "Massachusetts" for an inscription and a tree in the centre. Ten years later a two penny piece appeared corresponding to the above description, except as to date which was 1662, but although many varieties of the shilling, sixpence and threepence were issued during the existence of the mint, the date of 1652 was retained on all, a fact often regretted by numismatists.

At first the allowance to John Hull and his associate Robert Sanderson was one skilling in every twenty to payhim for his trouble, and he no doubt made handsome profits out of his business. The general Court of Massachusetts at one time attempted to release him of his contract by offering a large sum of money. Every school boy knows that when John Hull married his daughter to Lemuel Sewell, the founder of Newbury, Mass., he gave in dowery the bride's weight of silver. This generosity on his part created a tremendous excitement among the staid colonists, and many were the heated disputes and controversies over the exact avoirdupois of the fair bride. To this day the point is unsettled, and grave numismatists still assert that the lucky swain pocketed \$150,000 by the operation. If the latter assertion is true, Lemuel Sewell must have married a very mountain of flesh and bones, something altogether different from our own conception of the lithe and gentle daughter of the mint-master of Massachusetts.

In 1667, in view of the success of the minting operations to the proprietors, and after consultation with them, it was ordered by the General Court, that in consideration of the expense which the government had from time to time incurred, in constructing and repairing the mint buildings, the mint-masters would pay into the general treasury for the succeeding seven years, ten pounds annually, and within six months, forty pounds in addition, all of which was faith-

fully complied with. In 1675, the time of contract having expired the General Court renewed the contract for seven years at the same compensation, and the mint-masters agreed to pay an annual rent of twenty-one pounds into the Treasury of the Colony. But this contract was made in the face of the fact, that a growing opposition to the minting operations in New England was being manifested in England. The colonists offered to waive any preference they might have had for the character of the impress on the coins, and directed their London agents to request his Majesty, to order such an impress as shall be to him most acceptable, but in 1685 and 1686 the officers of the London mint, and the Lord High Treasurer of England reported adversely to the allowing of further coinage in the colonies, on account of lightness of the coins and for other weighty reasons, and the colonists reluctantly suspended further coinage operations.

Under the reign of William and Mary, a copper coin was struck in England for New England, of the following description: Obverse, an Elephant facing to the left; reverse, "God Preserve New England, 1694." This coin is now considered one of the rarest of American

series, and is highly prized by collectors.

The stirring events of 1776 found the inhabitants of the colonies without any representative currency. An alloy and value of coins was established by Congress in 1786, the erection of a national mint was under discussion by that body, and an early issue of coin with American emblems was promised to the people. The Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts were, however, eager to enjoy the first fruits of their freedom, and to relieve the distress arising from the want of hard money, and on October the 17th, 1786, ordered the erection of a mint for the coining of gold, silver and copper. The works were erected on Boston Neck and Dedham, and in the spring of 1787, Joshua Witheral was appointed mint master. It is probable that no gold or silver coins were ever issued at this mint, but large quantities



of copper cents and some halfcents were coined bearing the dates 1787 and 1788. These coins all similar in design, bear on the obverse an eagle with a bundle of arrows in the right talon, and an olive branch on the left. A shield on breast, with the word "one

cent" or "half cent," legend Massachusetts, 1787–1788. Reverse, an Indian, standing, holding bow and arrow; legend "Commonwealth." We have noted the prices lately brought by Massachusetts coins in

our review of the Cohen collection. If any of our readers can secure

similar specimens at not much higher rates they will be lucky indeed, for we have frequently seen some of the issues bring double and treble these prices. A good set of Massachusetts coins forms one of the most interesting features of the Colonial series.

Copperheads.

When in 1862, gold and silver began to command a premium over paper money, small silver and nickel coins were gradually withdrawn from circulation and hoarded up, chiefly by private individuals on the supposition that these, as well as the gold coin, would soon command a high rate of premium. This expectation was however never entirely realized, though at one time (in 1864, we believe) nickel cents sold at a premium of 15 per ct. Still in spite of the fact, that the U. S. mint issues of one cent nickel pieces, from 1857 to 1864, fell but little short in number of all the previous issues, from 1793, to 1857, the scarcity of small change became so great that various expedients were resorted to by store keepers and other individuals, to remedy the deficiency; among others, our readers may probably remember the use of postage stamps, and of private promissory notes, sometimes called shinplasters.

In the fall of 1862, the first "copper heads" or war tokens, made their appearance in Cincinnati and other western cities. New York followed in the spring of 1863, commencing with the Lindenmuller tokens, of which at least one million pieces were struck. Bridgens followed with the Knickerbocker Currency, of which many varieties were issued in immense numbers.

The coining of war tokens now became almost epidemic, and continued until 1864, when the U. S. government took measures to stop the coining of these private tokens, and from that time they quickly disappeared from general circulation. It is supposed that not less than 25,000,000, "copperheads" were at one time in circulation, comprising between 5 and 6000 different varieties.

Possessing but a trifling intrinsic value, and being for the greater part but abortive attempts to illustrate American art and skill in that line, these "war tokens" have found little favor among numismatists, and by this time nineteen twentieths of the whole number issued, have probably been remelted and have forever disappeared, and yet in every respect, except size and execution, these coins ought to possess a considerable value to the American Numismatists. The designs are mostly excellent, the mottoes breathe that spirit of patriotism and loyalty to the Union, which in a grand tidal wave was sweeping over the country. "Union Forever" and "Death to Traitors," "Army and Navy," "The Boys in Blue," these few pithy sentences admirably

represent the fervor that animated every breast, and made warriors and heroes of farmers and mechanics. We predict the time will come when copperheads will find their place in every American cabinet, and will command appropriate premiums. In the meanwhile but little has yet been done to make entire collections of these interesting tokens. The only serious attempt that we know of, and a very successful one it has proved to be, is that of Mr. Groh, of 48 New Chambers Street, New York City. This gentleman, who is deeply interested in copperheads, has furnished us with the following list of numbers and places of issue, which we publish for the benefit of our readers. The collection is of course not complete, and if any of our readers possess or discover any tokens, not enumerated in the list, in the interest of the subject, we earnestly urge them to send us, or Mr. Groh, rubbings, or better still the coins themselves.

Maine.		New Jersey.		Bryan,	2
Bangor,	2	Atlantie City,	2	Canàan,	1
New Hampshire		Elizabeth,	$\tilde{4}$	Cadiz,	1
Concord,	1	Jersey City,	2	Cambridge,	0
Mass tchusetts.		Newark.	57	Caniden,	4 5
Boston,	4	Perth Amboy,		Canton,	7
Fall River,	11	Trenton,	$\frac{2}{2}$	Centerville,	()
Hervard,	1		~	Chesterville	8 4 5 7 2 4 7
Wercester,	1	· Pennsylvania.		Chillicothe,	7
Rhode Island.	Т	Allegheny City,	e e e	Circleville	3
	700		23	Clarksburg,	41
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	130	Bakerstown,	1	Cleveland,	3 3
Connecticut.		Honesdale,	27	Collinsv Ile,	$\frac{3}{22}$
Bridgeport,	1	Lancaster,	$\frac{2}{1}$	Columbia	4
Waterbury,	2	Laurenceville,	-	Columbus,	5
New York.		Meadville,	1	Columbiana,	1
Albany,	30	Mount Washington,	1	Crestine,	
Almond,]	Philadelphia,	24	Cineinnati.	888
Belmont,	$\frac{1}{2}$	Pittsburgh,	75	Dayto ,	5
Brooklyn,	38	West Greenville,	1	Defiance,	.)
Buffalo	55	Maryland.		Delphos,	2 3
Cohoes,	3	Baltimore,	4	Edgerton,	
Ccoperstown,	36			Elyria	1 2 1
Elmira,	4	West Virginia.		Finally,	2
Fort Edward,	í	W eeling,	12	Frazeysburg.	4
Greenpoint,	9	,	1.2	Fredericktown,	.9
and the second s	682	Virginia.		Fremont,	• 3
Niagara Falls,	4	Alexandria,	1	Gallipolis,	2 1 7
Ogdensburg,	6	Alexandria,	1	Gallion,	1
Oswego,	ĭ	D. Columbia.		Greenville,	
Poughkeepsie,	î	Washington,	7	Hamilton,	11
S neca Falls,	4	9 /	1	Hillsbord,	4
Troy,	22	Adam ville,	2	Jackson,	1
Utiea,	4	Ashland,		Kenton,	1
Waterloo,	$\hat{2}$	Barnesville,	1	Lancaster,	7
Watertown,	$\frac{2}{2}$	Bellaire,	$\frac{2}{5}$	Laurelville,	2
Whitehall,	1	Bellevu,		Lima	1
Williamsville,	î	Berea,	10	Londe ville,	1
Yonkers,	3	Beversley,	8	Mansfield,	18
Unknown,	$\overset{\circ}{2}$	Birmingham.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Marion,	1
,		Brant.	4	Martensburg,	1

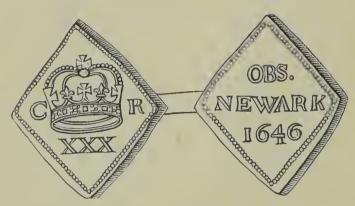
Massillon,	12	Brownsburg,	2	C iro,	2
Maumee Ćity,	3	Brownstown,	1	Chemung,	3
Me Connellsville,	2	Butler,	1	Chicago,	66
Middle town,	7	Brooksville	5	De Kalb,	1
Monroeville,	10	Cadiz,	4	Dixon,	2
Morrow,	1	Centerville,	2	Durand,	1
Mt. Faton,	1	Columbia City,	7	Elgin,	1
Mussey,	2	Como,	1	El Paso,	3
Navarre,	$\begin{array}{c}2\\2\\2\end{array}$	Corunna,	5	Freeport,	7
New Comerstown,	2	Danville,	3	Lacon,	3
N w London, B Co.	7	Dublin,	3	Lasalle,	1
North Hampton,	2	Elkhart,	3	Lena,	3
North Liberty,	1	Fortville,	1	Lodi,	1
Norwalk,	1	Fort Wayne,	9 2 2 6	Marengo,	1
Oberlin,	2	Franklin,	$\frac{2}{2}$	Mendota,	1
Orville,	5	Fremont,	2	Napierville,	3
Oxford,	1	Goshen,	6	Oltow,	1
Perrysburg,	2	Granville,	$\frac{2}{2}$	Palatine,	2
Piqua,	8	Greenfield,	2	Paris,	19
Pomeroy,	4	Hagerstown,	4	Peru,	2
Portsmouth,	3	Hartford City,	2	Pontica,	1
Putnam,	1	Huntington,	1	Rockford,	8
Ravenna,	5	Indianapolis,	54	Rockton,	1 8 2 2 2 1
Rielmond,	5	Jonesboro,	2	Sandwich,	2
Shawnville,	3	Kendallville,	22	Springfield,	2
Shelby,	5	Kokomo,	1	Sycamore,	
Sidney,	1	Laporte,	5	Waukegan,	7
Sonora,	1	Ligonier,	16	Woodstock,	1
Springfield,	23	Lisbon,	1	Michigan.	
Steubenville,	$\frac{8}{2}$	Logansport,	1 5	Addison,	1
Stryker,		Lynn,	ა 5	Adrian,	9
Sycamore,	1 1	Mechanicsburg,	э 3	Albion,	5
Syracuse,	4	Middlebury,	9	Ann Arbor,	30
Tiffin,	1	Middletown,	$\frac{2}{6}$	Atlas,	3
Tippecanoe,	10	Mish (waka, Mooresville,	1	Battle Creek,	3
Toledo, Troy,	,8	New Castle,		Bay City,	2
Uniontown,	1	New Paris,	$\frac{2}{1}$	Brighton,	10
Urbana,	i	North Vernon.	ì	Buchanan,	$\frac{2}{6}$
Van West,	î	Peru,	$\bar{6}$	Charlotte,	6
Wappakonita,	$\tilde{2}$	Peirceton,	1	Chelsea,	1
Warien,	2 3	Flainfield,	14	Clarkston,	6
Wellsville,	1	Plymouth,	3	Constantine,	1
West Jefferson,	$\frac{2}{3}$	Richmond,	6	Corunna,	3
West Newton,	3	Rochester,	2	Detroit,	237
West Unity,	5	Seymonr,	1	Dowagiae,	8 9
Wilmington,	5 8	Sonthbend,	6	East Saginaw,	11
Woodsfield,	2	Sullivan,	4	Eaton Rapids,	3
Wooster,	21	Swan,	1	Flint,	9
Xenia,	1	Valparaiso,	2	Grand Haven,	2 22 2
Zancs ville,	16	Wabash,	1	Grand Rapids,	2
		Warsaw,	2	Hastings, Hillsdale,	20
Indiana.		Wolf Creek,	3		3
Alexandria,	2	Uncertain,	2	Hudson, Ionia,	5
Anderson,	1	Illinois.		Jackson,	12
£ villa,	2		2	Jonesville,	1
Battle Creck,	1	Alton,	1	Kalamazoo,	19
Bethel,	2 8	Anrora,	1	Lansing,	1
Bowling Green,	8 4	Belvidere, Bloomingdale,	9	Lapeer,	3
Brazic,	4	Blooming date,	U	zacjour,	

Lawton,	2	Necnah,	2	Minnesota.	
Litchfield,	2	Newburg,	1	D 7 *	
Lowell,	4	New Lisbon,	1	Redwing,	8
Lyons,	3	North Prairie,	1	Rochester,	3
Manchester,	1	Oconomowoe,	1	St. Paul,	2
Maple Rapids,	1	Oconto Co.	2	Winona,	4
Marshall,	8	Oshkosh,	22	II I G	-
Morenci,	4	Port Washington,	1	Unknown State,	1
Mason,	4	Racine,	25	T	
Niles,	13	Ripon,	4	Inscriptions,	41
Owasso,	$\frac{2}{1}$	Sauk City,	2	Liberty Caps,	33
Palmer,	1	Sheboygan,	4	Coronets,	8
Paw Paw,	6	Sparta,	1		
Pontine,	$\frac{2}{2}$	Stoughton,	3	Sullers Checks.	
Saginaw City,	2	Waterloo,	1	Maggaelemeter	7
Salina,	1	Watertown,	24	Massachusetts,	1
Schoolcraft,	4	Waukesha,	3	New York,	7
St. Johns,	1	Whilewater	8	Pennsylvania,	1
Tecumseh,	4	Wood Co.	2	Virginia,	16
Ypsilanti,	6	Unknown,	1	W. Virginia,	1
Wisconsin.		Kentucky.		Alabama,	9
Appleton,	9	Campbell Co.	1	Tennessee,	1
Baraboo,	12	Covington,	11	Kentucky,	5
Barton,	1	Henderson,	1	Nebraska,	$\frac{2}{3}$
Beaver Dam,	4	Lexington,	11	Kansas,	1
Colman,	3	Louisville,	1	Ohio,	88
Cross Plains,	1	Newport,	6	Indiana,	35
East Troy,	10			Illinois,	30
Edgerton,	$\frac{1}{21}$	Alabama,	1	Michigan,	5
Fond du Lac,		Tennesee.		Wisconsin,	1
Fondulae,	1	Dedham,	2	Miscellaneous,	3
Greenbay,	9	Knoxville,	3	Miscellaneous.	
Hales Corners,	1	Memphis,	6	Washington,	102
Janesville,	-	Nashville	5	Lincoln,	78
Jefferson,	7 5 1	Clarksville,	1	Ct 1.1.Ct.	
Juneau,		,		and Individuals	93
Kenosha,	7	Iowa.		Monitors,	29
Kelbourn City,	1	Cedar Rapids,	1	Buildings,	29
Kylbourn City,	$\frac{1}{5}$	Lansing, 1	3	Flags and Shields,	51
La Crosse,		Lyons,	1	Cannons,	4
Madison,	16	Waterloo,	3	Engles,	91
Milwaukee,	134	,		Miscellaneous Emblems,	52
'Manitowoe,	$\frac{19}{2}$	Missouri.		Indian Heads,	$\frac{52}{174}$
Marshall,	1	Ironton,	3	Liberty Heads,	90
Marston,	9	St. Louis,	9	Liberty Heads,	90
Mayfield,	9	St. Louis,	υ	•	

In our next number we will give a synopsis of the sale of the "Taylor Collection," commencing November 16, at the sales rooms of Geo. A. Leavitt & Co., Clinton Hall, New York, and of too late a date to be reviewed in this paper.

Historical, Numismatic and Archaeological Societies are requested to forward us copies of their proceedings. Publicity will be given by us to any matter of general interest contained therein. We will in this connection shortly publish a list of these societies in the United States and Canada.

Siege Pieces.



The City of Newark in Nottinghamshire, the inhabitants of which were entirely devoted to the cause of their royal master, Charles the I., sustained in 1646, a siege during which much of the plate remaining in the place found its way into the melting pot, and was turned into current money to subserve the pressing wants of the King's troops. The above cut represents a half crown piece and may be described as follows: Lozenge shaped, obverse a crown between the letters c. R. under it xxx. Reverse: OBS. NEWARK.; weight 128 Troy grains.

It is a remarkable fact that during the English Civil war that terminated by the beheading of Charles the I. and the establishment of the English Commonwealth (1649), both the King and Parliament called upon the people to contribute to their respectively depleted treasuries, by having their plate and silverware melted up and coined into current money. The Parliament had control of the mint at London and coined immense amounts of money, using the King's dies that it might circulate over the whole Kingdom, while the King who was transferring the seat of government from one place to another issued commissions to private individuals, authorising them to coin money stamped on one side with the royal crown and the letters C. R. and on the other with the place of issue and date.

The satirist Butler somewhere says:

"They did coin slop-pots, bowls and flaggoons, Int' officers of horse and dragoons."

The general term "Siege Pieces" has been applied to all those coins issued under authority of Charles during his struggle with Parliament. Some of them are rough in execution being merely stamped with their weight, others bear the royal crown, or a castle's gate with value but no date. From the best authorities it appears that large quantities were struck at different times and in various places, and that the principal types are well represented in modern Cabinets.

Vermont Cents.



From 1778 to 1787, the period of Confederation, while the bands which united the various States had not yet been strengthened by those strong ties that in 1787 made one united nation of them all, the individual States as well as the general government exercised the privilege of coining money. The impoverished state of the country at the end of the revolutionary war can be illustrated by the importance attached to the establishing of a few mints where copper coins only, and of the lowest denominations were struck. In 1785 Reuben Harmon Jr. Esq. of Rupert in the county of Bennington, as he is quaintly stiled in an old document now before us petitioned the legislature of Vermont, then in session at Norwich for the right of coining copper money within that State. Mr. Harmon met with no difficulty whatever in procuring the approval of his project by the general assembly; a committee was appointed to cooperate with him in the details of the undertaking, and the following act was quickly passed by that body.

"An act granting to Reuben Harmon, Jr., Esq., a right of coining

copper, and regulating the same, passed June 15th, 1785.

Whereas, Reuben Harmon, Jr. Esqr. of Rupert, in the County of Bennington, by his petition has represented that he has purchased a quantity of copper suitable for coining and praying this Legislature to grant him a right to coin copper, under such resolutions as this assembly shall think meet; and this assembly being willing to encourage an un-

dertaking that promises so much utility therefore:

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the State of Vermont in general Assembly met and by the authority of the same; that there be and hereby is granted to the said Reuben Harmon Jr. Esqr. the exclusive right of coining copper within this State, for the term of two years from the 1st. day of July in the present year of our Lord 1785, and all coppers by him coined, shall be in pieces of one third of an ounce, Troy weight each, with such devises and mottoes as shall be agreed upon by the Committee appointed for the purpose by this assembly.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid that the said Reuben Harmon before he enters on the business of coining, or take any benefit of this act, shall enter into a bond of five thousand pounds, to the Treasurer of this State; with two or more good and sufficient sureties, freeholders of this State, conditioned that all the copper by him coined as aforesaid, shall be of full weight as specified in this Act,

and that the same shall be of good and genuine metal."

After some expense incurred in buildings, Harmon got his works in operation. The mint house was located near the north-east corner of the town of Rupert, a little east of the main road leading from Dorset to Pawlet, on a small stream of water, called Mill-brook, which empties into Pawlet river. Like most other mint houses established in the various States, it was a small building, sixteen by eighteen feet, made of rough materials, clapboarded unplained and unpainted. At the east end was the furnace for melting the copper and machinery for rolling the bars, in the middle of the room that for cutting, and at the west end was the machinery for stamping. This was done by means of an iron screw, attached to heavy timbers above and moved by hand with the aid of ropes.

This curious building, we believe, is still standing at the present time, but its location is entirely changed, it having long since been removed to the edge of the adjoining town of Pawlet, where it has

been used as a corn house.

The committee appointed to co-operate with Harmon, had decided upon the following design; above, a sun rising over hills dotted with pine trees, below a plough; legend, Vermont's Res Publica; reverse, a radiating eye, surrounded by 13 stars; legend, Quarta decima stella. On the following year (1786,) the legend of the above was changed to the more classical one: Vermontensium Res Publica. While in full operation sixty coppers per minute was the maximum number struck.

In October, 1786, Mr. Harmon, on the ground that in the short time granted him, he would be unable to indemnify himself in the expense he had incurred in the beginning of his enterprise, applied for an extension of his privilege. The legislature, with the same readiness to encourage undertakings of public utility which it had displayed two years before, (how unlike our present legislators!!) immediately passed the following act which was adopted at Rutland, October Session, 1786.

"Whereas, the Legislature of this State did, at their sessions at Norwich, in June, 1785, grant to Reuben Harmon, jun., Esq., of Rupert, in the County of Bennington, the exclusive right of coining copper within this State for the term of two years from the 1st day of July in the year 1785; and whereas, the said Reuben has, by his petition, represented to this Assembly, that he has been at great expense in erecting works and procuring a quantity of copper for the purpose of carry-

ing on said business of coining, and that by reason of the shortness of said term, he will be unable to indemnify himself for his said expense; and praying this Assembly to grant him said privilege of coining copper for a longer term, and the Assembly, willing to encourage an undertaking that promises a considerable public utility. Therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That there be, and hereby is granted and confirmed to the said Reuben Harmon, Jr., Esq., the exclusive right of coining copper within this State, for a further term of eight years from the first day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1787; and that all copper by him coined, shall be in pieces weighing not less than four penny weight, fifteen grains each; and the device for all copper, by him hereafter coined, shall be, on the one side, a head with the motto Auctoritate Vermontensum, abridged—on the reverse, a woman with

the letters Inde. et Lib., for Independence and Liberty.

And be it further enacted, That the said Reuben shall have and enjoy the aforesaid privilege of coining copper within the State, free from any duty to this State as a compensation thereof, for the full term of three years from the first day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1787; and that from and after the expiration of the said three years, he, the said Reuben, shall pay, for the use of this State, two and one half per cent. of all the copper he shall coin for and during the remainder of the aforesaid term of eight years; and the said Reuben, before he take any benefit of this act, shall enter into a bond of five thousand pounds, to the Treasurer of this State, with two or more good and sufficient sureties, freeholders of this State, conditioned that all the copper by him coined as aforesaid, shall be in full weight as specified by this act, and of genuine metal, and that, from and after the expiration of the aforesaid three years, he will well and truly render an account of the sums by him coined, by virtue of this grant, and pay over all such sums as shall, on account of said coinage, become due to this State, at such times, and in such manner, as this or a further Assembly shall direct."

It is supposed that William Coley, of Bennington Co., Vermont, who, with two others, had an interest in Harmon's firm, cut the dies and assisted in striking the coppers. He was at all events actively engaged in the operations, and a large number of cents, especially of the date 1788, a much smaller number of the date of 1787, and only a few half cents were issued under the authority of this act. We have in our possession an uncirculated 1787 Vermon Auctori, struck over a Nova Constellatio cent, the eye on reverse with radiating lines being clearly visible. Though not absolutely rare, it is difficult to obtain Vermont cents of any date in very fine condition. The date of the 1785 is generally very faint and rubbed even in good specimens; on the 1786, the plough on the obverse on account of a slight protru-

berance and weak outline, is more rubbed than any other part of the coin. The 1788 are more abundant and generally well preserved, except the date which is often cramped and small. The 1787 are the rarest of the series, and sell at high rates in almost any but very poor condition.

RECAPITULATION OF VERMONT CENTS.

1785.—Device: An eye, reflecting its rays upon thirteen stars. Legend: Quarta decima stella. Reverse: The sun rising over a landscape; in the foreground a plough. Legend: Vermont's Res Publica. Of this date there are six varieties.

1786.—Device and Legend, the same as 1785. Reverse, same as 1785. Legend: Vermontensium Res. Publica. One type and no variety.

1786.—Device: A bust in a coat of mail, head laureated facing the right. Legend: Vermon Auctori. Reverse: Goddess of Liberty seated, holding in her right hand a staff, and in her left, the olivebranch. Legend: Inde et Lib.

1787.—Device: A bust in a coat of mail, head laureated, facing the right or left. Legend: Vermon Auctori. Reverse: Goddess of Liberty seated, holding in her right hand a staff, and in her left the olive

branch. Legend: INDE ET LIB. Five varieties.

1788.—Device: A bust in a coat of mail, head laureated facing the right. Legend: Vermon Auctori. Reverse: Goddess of Liberty seated, holding in her right hand a staff, and in her left the clive branch. Legend: Indeet Lib. Twenty-six varieties.

Mem. New York did not relinquish its claims to jurisdiction over Vermont until 1793, when the latter was admitted into the Union.

In 1787 the proprietors of the mint at Rupert entered into a general partnership with a New York City firm, then engaged in the same business in the County of Ulster, State of New York, It is probable that some coins generally catalogued with the Vermont cents were coined there by private arrangement. Harmon was limited by his contract to the manufacture of such coins only as were authorized by the Legislature of Vermont, but his coins were probably legally current only in his State, and the temptation to share in the profits arising from the manufacture of coins that would be current elsewhere, may have induced him to give consent to the operation, or they may have been issued without regard to his wishes, merely as experimental pieces. These coins may be divided by their legends into two classes, 1st, Vermon Auctori; reverse, Britannia. 2d, Georgius III. Rex. rev. Inde. et Lib., or Immune Columbia, or Britannia. All of them usually struck over British half pence.

Some authorities on the subject charge that in 1787, the British were carrying on negotiations with the leading (?) men in Vermont for the purpose of making Vermont a crown dependency, and that

these coins were struck to commemorate the auspicious event. We find no authority whatever for sustaining this position, but take the ground that these coins were made to circulate along the borders of Canada where the regular mint issues of the various States would prob-

ably have been rejected.

In looking over our very miscellaneous collection we find still another coin, often though always imperfectly described, on account of its poor state of preservation. This coin also has been classed with the Vermont series. Our specimen bears on the obverse a laureated head facing to the right, undoubtedly a caricature of George the III. Legend: Gloriovs III. Vis. Reverse: Britannia seated. Legend: Bitit (?) At a little distance the coin looks very much like a British ½d, which induces us to believe that it was a vile counterfeit made to circulate in Canada, and that it has no connection whatever with the Vermont coins.

Whatever the origin of British-Vermont coins may have been, they are interesting to American collectors, and if well preserved bring high prices at auction and private sales. The Vermont *Immune Columbia* especially, is considered very rare, and but few really good specimens are known to exist.

Correspondence.

We select the following letter of an old amateur collector from a number which have reached us since the first number of the Coin Journal was issued. Though not agreeing altogether with the views of our friends, we give his letter without comments.

NEW YORK December 10th. 1875.

To the Editor of the Coin Journal.

Dear Sir: I am greatly pleased with the first number of your Journal and hope you will be able to carry out your promise of popularizing the study of numismatics and antiquities in this country. Your paper promises to be exactly what is wanted by hundreds, nay thousands of collectors, who are desirous of becoming acquainted with the numismatic treasures of the world, but who, alas, have not the means to subscribe to the heavy Latin and Greek publications, and if they did, could not always understand what they were reading about. What we want are not voluminous and learned dissertations on the position of the lobe of the left ear on a 1793 Liberty Cap cent, but plain statements in plain English on the coins of all nations with sufficient illustrations and cuts to make the matter intelligible to an ordinary man, educated in the common schools of our country.

If you will continue in the proposed course, you will not only disseminate useful knowledge, but will assist in placing numismatics where it

ought to be, not among pursuits suitable only to the classically educated but among those popular studies, that while pleasing and amusing, tend to self-culture and improvement

I am very truly yours, A. B. J.

We heartily concur in the following remarks from another correspon-Numismatists in New York have long suffered from the want of a collection of coins on public exhibition. hibition would be a powerful stimulant in awakening an interest in the science, and a great help to every student or beginner. Some of the private collections in our city are of great value, but being locked up in safes or stored away in Trust Companies are of no service to the community. Through the kindness of a few gentlemen however the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in West Fourteenth Street has had for some time a select and very interesting collection of Greek and Roman coins on view. We believe that the New York Numismatic Society of New York is now disposed to add to the value of this collection, if arrangements can be made with the Trustees of the Museum, by placing on exhibition the American cents and portions of their valuable coins. We trust that this will be but the first step and that the society will soon submit all its treasures to the inspection of an admiring public.

From a third correspondent we have the following, short and to the point: Here's your dollar—Send along the Journal—it's sound. J * *

Facts and Scraps.

"The mint at San Francisco, Cal., is now issuing coin, the value of three pieces being one dollar."—Bellville News.

Just so. We suppose the pieces are a half dollar and two quarters, and the *News* man has been taken in with an old joke.—*Coins and Stamp Journal*.

We give the following authentic documents which were first printed

for private circulation and have not since been reproduced.

Philipses Precinct We the subsribers Inhabitants of Duchess County in the Province of New York Do Volinterely and Solemly Engage and Associate under all tise held sacred amongst Mankind at the Resque of our Lives and Fortains to defend by Armes the American Colonneys Against the Hoistile atempts of the British Fleets and Armies until the Present Controversy Between Great Britain and America Be Setled.

On Public Service,
To Colonel Dayton.

From Headquarters (Dobbs' Ferry,

Sir: You will be pleased to give the Officer commanding the Artillery

upon the other side of the river such assistance as he want in embarking the heavy cannon.

I am sir, your most obedient servant, G. Washington.

P. S. You will prepare for a march to-morrow morning, with the Jersey Continental troops, under your command. You will receive further orders this evening. Baggage and everything else which appertains to the troops to be removed. Yours, &c., G. Washington.

—A very valuable collection of coins was offered for sale in Paris the other day, and among them was a five-franc piece with the effigy of Prince Louis Napoleon, President of the French Republic, and the date of 1851. The coin, much to the surprise of a bystander not in the secret, was run up to 118 francs. Curious to know why a coin which, from its recent date, could not, he imagined, be a rarity, fetched such a price, he asked the unsuccessful bidder why he had offered as much as 110 francs, and was met with the somewhat contemptuous reply, "Why, don't you see it is a piece with the lock of hair" (une pièce à la mèche) More and more puzzled, he was obliged to ask for an explanation, and was told that one of the first decrees issued after the coup d'état on the 2d of December referred to the coining of new money, which was to be stamped with the effigy of the Prince President. One of the five franc pieces was brought to the Elysée for approval, but the late Emperor, having his attention taken by other things, forgot all about it for a few days. When he came to examine it he noticed a lock of hair curled forward near the right temple, which displeased him, and he gave orders to have the mould altered. But taking his silence for consent, the director of the mint had commenced the issue, and twenty-three five-france pieces could not be withdrawn from circulation. These are the coins which are now so highly valued by collectors.

The above article has been going the usual rounds of the press. In, the September, 1868, number of the American Journal of Numismatics, we find a translation from a French paper, agreeing in the main with it, except as to the lock of hair which is therein described, as an exaggerated chin-tuft, and the number of pieces issued, stated at 67. A French man with whom we conversed on the subject, and who professes to have seen one of these "pièces a la mèche" says that 67 were struck, of which 23 had been put in circulation when Louis Napoleon signified his displeasure. According to the same authority the tuft in question extended over the temple in such a position as to give Louis the appearance of wearing des cornes. As he was at that time contemplating a matrimonial alliance, even the prospective wearing of these unpleasant appendages as exemplified by his effigy, would have made him an object of ridicule and of a thousand bons mots among his facetious subjects, and to escape this he ordered a modification in the position and length of

the lock. Se non e vero e ben trovato.

Thaler of the Duke Frederick William of Saxe-Weimar, Administrator of the Electorate of Saxony.

1594.



Obverse: Duke Frederic William, in mail, facing the right; head bare with ruffled collar. In the left hand a helmet with feather, the right resting upon his sword; date 1594. Legend: Dei Gratia Fridericus Wilhelmus Dux Saxoniae Electoratus administrator land-Gravius.

Reverse: Coat of arms of Duke Frederic William, with central escutcheon bearing the Saxon arms. Legend: Thuringiae Marchi o Misniæ, apparently a continuation of the legend on obverse which we render: By the grace of God, Frederic William, Duke of Saxony, elected

landgrave administrator of Thuringen, Marquis of Meissen.

Frederic William, the founder of one of the most illustrious Saxon families, was a man alike distinguished for his piety, learning and political abilities at a time when Germany was convulsed with a species of religious dissentions and political intrigues. At Torgau, for a time the capital of the various States under his sway, he established a printing office and issued a prayer book partly composed and partly compiled by him. Besides this, the works of Luther and of other learned divines or authors were printed at his own expense and distributed among his friends.

Most of the coins issued under his authority are in design and execution splendid specimens of the coinage of that period, and are impressed with scripture quotations or proverbial phrases. We can only give the following: "Domine conserva me in verbo tuo." "Lord keep me in thy word." "Immitted angelum Domini in circuitu timentium eum." "The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear him."

An interesting Thaler of the Emperor Ferdinand the I.



Obverse: Crowned bust in armor of Ferdinand, facing the right, his right hand holding the scepter, his left grasping the sword. Date 1558. Legend: Ferdinandvs Dei Gratia Electus Romanorum imperator semper Augustus Germaniae Hungariae. i.e. Ferdinand the august, by the grace of God, elected Emperor of the Romans, of Germany, Hungary.

Reverse: Two headed eagle, with imperial crown. On a shield upon his breast, the coats of arms of Bohemia and Hungary. In centre of shield a heart shaped escutcheon bearing the Austrian and Castillian arms. Legend: BOHEMiae &C. REX. INFans HISPaniae ARCHIDUX AVstriae. i.e. King of Bohemia, etc. Infante of Spain, Archduke of Austria.

Historical reminiscence.

FERDINAND the I. of Austria, younger brother of Charles the V., was born in 1503. He was elected king of the Romans during his brother's reign and succeeded him as emperor in consequence of the abdication of Charles, which was sanctioned by the diet.

Soon afterwards Ferdinand, in the name of his wife the only surviving child of Ladislaus VI., King of Bohemia and Hungary asserted his rights to the crown of these kingdoms, and after some opposition in the

latter country succeeded in joining them to his dominions.

Having at the time of his election as Emperor of Germany, agreed upon certain conditions with the electors, defining the boundary of imperial authority and giving security to the protestant religion, Ferdinand incurred the enmity of Pope Paul IV., who refused to crown him by his hands on the plea that the abdication of Charles V. was effected without the consent of the papal See, and requiring fresh elections to be made. The German diet, siding with their Emperor, resolved that in future no Emperor should receive the crown from the hands of the Pope, and that instead of the customary form in which the Emperor elect proferred his obedience to the head of the church, a mere complimentary epistle should be substituted. Thus ended the last remains of that temporal dependence of the Roman Empire on the See of Rome, which had been the subject of so many controversies and wars.

Coin Sales.

The collection of ancient and modern coins and medals, comprising the cabinet formed by the late Col. James H. Taylor, of Charleston, S. C. and selections from others, were sold at auction by Geo. A. Leavitt & Co., Clinton Hall, New York, on the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th of November last. Following rather closely upon the Cohen sale and at a time when the appetite of collectors appeared to be, momentarily at least, pretty well satisfied, the effect upon bidders was very much like that experienced by partaking of an early supper after a late dinner, and thus it happened that many dainty dishes that had been considered of sufficient importance to be particularly pointed out and fully described in the catalogue were left almost untasted, i. e. sold at ridiculously low figures. This was particularly noticeable in the choice selection of artique coins No 1 to 345, described in the introductory remarks as "with one exception more considerable in number and quality than have appeared in any sale in New York during the last 10 years." Other coins brought very fair prices and a few sold for fully all they are worth.

Let us here strongly urge upon sellers of coins the desirability of a more accurate classification. Instead of having for instance the colonials scattered in small lots in various parts of the catalogue, let them be placed together, so that those who wish to purchase these only may not be forced to attend day by day, undergoing the torments of Tantalus while the long list of medals, store cards, etc are being worked over. Putting coins of similar denominations together, dollars with dollars and cents with cents, would also greatly add to the interest of the sales. If a coin is really good it will bring a good price, even if duplicated and reduplicated, while the poor and common ones are seldom appreciated

no matter in how good company they may find themselves.

We notice the following:

ANTIQUE COINS

GREEK

		GREEK.	
No.	1	Aegina; tortoise in high relief; rev: punch mark S. fine	\$2.38
.,	7.0		\$2.50
66	18	Corinth; head of Pallas to left; rev. Pegassus S.	
		very fine,	.75
66	29	Egypt; Ptolemy 1st and Berenice; heads diademed	
		three sizes; C. each,	1.05
66	33	Ptolemy VIII; head of Jupiter Ammon; rev. two	
		eagles standing on thunderbolt; C. patinated	
		and very fine,	.55
66	59	Syracuse; Head of Proserpine; medallion; extremely	
		fine; decadrachm; S	5.00

No.	69	Unclassified lot of Greek coppers; all fine and inter-	
2101		esting 10 pieces; each,	.25
46	74		
		phin; S. fair and excessively rare,	.60
۷۵	76	Tarentum; female head with diadem; rev. horseman	
	•	with palm riding, dolphin & tripod; nearly uncir-	
		culated,	.85
66	77	Terina; head of female in casque; rev. Victory; S.	1.00
66	81	Tyre (Phoenicia); laureated head; rev. eagle on a	
		rudder; various monograms and symbols; S.	
		rare but pierced,	2.25
66	83	Velia; sphin on helmet; rev. lion devouring his	
		prey; S	.75.
		ROMAN.	
9777W A			

The following series of the Libral is as (88-94) is so good as to merit We have here the as (unit of twelve ounces, answerspecial notice. ing to the libra or pound and equal to 5204 grains troy) with all its subdivisions.

No.	88	Female head with three turre	ets; rev.	bull wa	lking,	
		below Roma; figures in hig				
		preserved, -		-	-	22 50
66	90	Semis (one half as); head of	Hercules	; -	-	2.00
66	91	Triens (one third as);	-	_	-	1.37
66	92	Quadrans (one fourth as);	-	-		1.37
66		Sextans (one sixth as);	_	_		1.37
66	94	Uncia (one twelfth as);	-	-		1.50
		, ,				

DENARII OF ROMAN FAMILIES, (Silver)

Nos. 100 to 181; a few fine and rare pieces, most only ordinary, averaged less than fifty cents each; of these 137 Julia (Caesar); elephant walking to right; obverse Pontifical implements, the finest of the lot sold at, \$2.25

ROMAN IMPERIAL COINS.

This interesting selection, in silver and copper, No. 182-322, averaged about \$1.50 each, for very fine pieces, and 35 cents for the more common types. All that were not strictly fine, no matter what degree of rarity, sold at very low figures. We can only notice No. 218, a denarius struck under the reign of Vespasian; obverse the Emperor standing, one foot on a globe (the earth?) in one hand the baton, emblem of authority; obverse, a woman seated with the in-scription "Judea Capta." This very interesting coin, in fair preservation, brought \$2 25.

Lots 327 to 332, 502 pieces, miscellaneous ancient copper coins, all

very ordinary, averaged 5 cents each.

JEWISH COPPER COINS AND ANTIQUE CHRISTIAN MEDALS.

No.	338 Simon; pot of manna: Samaritan ins.	- \$2.50
66	340 John Hyrcanus; Samaritan ins.; rev. cornucopia	2.75
66	Head of Christ; Hebrew ins.; rev. Hebrew ins., size 22,	2.25
66	Similar medal; size 17,	- 1.25

A medal similar to this in every respect was found in 1812 in Cork, on the site of an ancient monastery. This is considered a strong argument in favor of the antiquity of the medals. Another one is that the head of Christ is without the nimbus (halo) found on all such heads after the 7th century; but collectors must remember that antique medals and coins have been imitated so skillfully as to deceive the best experts. Be it as it may, the subject has occasioned prolonged and curious conjectures, for if the medals are not original, they may be copies of some early work of art. It is within the reach of possibility, that a Hebrew or perchance a foreign artist, loitering by the wayside to listen to the words of love and charity that fell from the lips of Christ, may have been inspired by the godlike features and have attempted to render them upon brass.—

COLONIAL & STATE COINS,

No.	216	Dino two shilling . And	27.05
TAO.			7.25
		The same; small planchet, fair only, -	3.50
66	348	2 Louisiana cents, 1721 very poor, each, -	65
66	349	Rosa Americana penny, fair,	2.00
66	350	& 351 Rosa Am. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and farthing; good, 1.80 &	3.00
66		Georgius Triumpho; good,	3.50
66	358	Nova Constellatio; poor,	.25
66		5 varieties of 1783 Washington and Independence; fair,	0
	000	each,	.50
66	261		2.50
66			
		Massachusetts cents 1787-88 fair each,	.75
66		1787 New Jersey cents, two sizes, good; each,	1.00
66		A lot of very poor Conn, Verm. and other cents, each,	.20
"	368	Kentucky cent; thin planchet; good,	2.38
66		Liberty and Security, 1795 small size; very fair,	3.10
66	1017	Oak Tree Shilling; very good,	7.50
66		Pine Tree Threepence; very good,	4.00
6.6	1019	Pine Tree Twopence; very good,	4.50
66	1021		25.25
66	1028	Pitt Token, 1776; no stamps; good, -	2.10
66		Louisiana Cent, 1767; counterstamped on reverse;	2.10
	1020		1.00
	1000	good,	1.00
\$ 6	± 030	Same; with three lilies on rev.; rare and fair,	1.12

No.	1032	Contine	ental C	Surrency, 1776; an interesting coin,	6.00
"				and Inde., also double head; 3 pieces,	0.00
		each.			.80
66				a, 1788; foretype; fair,	1.60
"	1041			1785, '86, '87, '88; very poor to fair,	
		each,	/		$.22\frac{1}{2}$
66	1042	Massacl	husett	s, 1787; good,	1.50
66	1043		, ,	half cent; very good,	2.00
66				ts, 1787–1788; poor; each,	.75
66				im, 1786; very good,	1.38
	1040	rare,	e Coru	mbia, 1785; very fine and extremely	20.00
	Col		s here	represented as sitting on a square	20.00
				xt number on a globe.	
66				umbia, 1787; fine,	5,00
66	1050	Excelsi	or cen	t, 1787; obv. Arms of N. Y.; fine	0,00
			very r		15.00
66	1051	George	Clinto	n cent, 1787; rev. Excelsior; good	
		and	excee	dingly rare,	38.50
66	1052	Nova E	borac,	1787; rev. Liberty to r.; poor,	.75
66	1054	Washin	gton (Cent, 1791; large eagle; fine, -	5.25
• • •	1055			1792; naked bust; head laureated;	
				; six stars above head; above all	
		OPO	s; eug	ge lettered; circulated and abused;	
		which	h only	rarest of all Washington cents, of 5 in proof condition are known,	31.00
66	1056	Washin	n onry otan	1792; from the same dies as the	51.00
	2000	Was	hinete	on half-dollars; fine and rare,	29.00
6.6	1057	Washin	eton e	grate cent, 1795; fine,	4.00
66	1057	Talbut,	Allur	n and Lee; 2 pieces, 1794–95; very	1.00
		fine;	each,		.75
		,	· ·	PATE OF THE COUNTY	
			Ĺ	NITED STATES COINS.	
No.	371		CENT	; rev. links, fair,	\$2.75
66	1061	٠,	66	rev. United States of Ameri; good,	
"	1062	/	66	same variety as 371, but much better,	8.50
٧,	1063	/	"	rev. wreath; fair,	5.00
"	1064		۲,	a variety of the wreath, better, -	6.00
66	1065		"	Liberty cap; good, but cleaned, -	7.50
66	1074	/	66	lettered edge, thick planchet; good,	2.25
66	1075		"	plain edge; very fine,	3.00
66	1077	7	"	Jefferson head; desirable and fine,	20.00
66	1085		"	Liberty cap; good,	2.50
	1086	,	• •	Fillet head; uncir.,	11.25

					=
No.	1095,	1797	"	very fine, 2.0	0
66		1798	"	fine,9	
66		1799	66	very fair, 15.5	
66	1112,	1800		good,5	
66		1801	66	fine, 2.00	
66		1802	66	very fine,3	
66		1803	66	uncirculated, but scratched, - 1.0	
66		1804	66	broken die; good, 7.5	
66		1805	66	strictly uncirculated, 7.0	0
66		1806	66	very good, 2.1	
66	1153,	1807	66	die of 1806, and new die; fair; each, .4	
66	1159,	1808	66	very good, 3.0	0
65	1160,	66	66	12 stars; very good, 2.0	0
66		1809	66	very fair, 2.2	5
66	1167,	1810	66	sharp and fine, 1.6	0
66	1170,	1811	66	die of 1810; ordinary,9	0
66	1171,	66	"	new die; very fine, 4.0	
66		1812	66	fine and dark,8	
66	1177,	1813	66	fine and dark, 1.30	
66	1179,	1814	66	also fine and dark,80	
66	,	1793		Cent; fine, 3.80	
66	1067,	66	66	" beautiful impression, 15.00	
66	1070,	1794	66	" fair, 1.2	
66	1078,	1795	66	" lettered edge; fine, 2.2	
66	1079,	66	66	" plain edge; poor,5	
66	1088,	1796	66	"fair, but very rare, 18.00	
66	1097,	1797	66	"good, and scarce, 2.00	
66	1113,	1800	66	" very good,60	
66	1125,	1802	"	" never found very good, - 1.1	
66		1810	66	" very good, 1.2	
66		1811	~~~	" same condition, 1.50	
	1073,			; a very fine piece, and rare, 99.00	
66	1083,	1795	"	flowing hair; very fine, 2.0	
66	1084,	1700	66	fillet head; fine, 2.2	
66	1094,	1796	"	good, 3.00	J
•	1103-4	1797		six and ten stars, \$4.00; seven and	o
66	1100 7	nine	, -	2.6:	
	1106-7		66	small eagle, \$4.50; large eagle, 1.2	
66	1110-11	1799	66	very fine, \$1.10; do. five and eight stars, 3.0	Ω
66	1116,	1800 1801	66	good, 1.1	()
	1121,		ition,	uncirculated and very rare in this	0
66	1199	1801	101011,	very fine, 2.28	
66	1122,	1802	66		
	1129,	1002		fair, 2.00	J

	66	1136,	1803	66	goo	d, -		-		-		-		1.50
4	66	2100,	1794	Half	Dollar ;	poor	, –		-		-		-	1.50
4	66	2101,	1795	66	66	fair	only	, -		-		-		.75
	66	1093,	1796	66	66		and		rar	e,	-		-	31.00
	66	1101,	1797	66	66		and					-		25.00
	66	1135,	1803	66	"	fine			_		_		-	1.50
	66	1146,	1805	66	"	poo	,	-				_		1.35
,	66	1091,	1796	Quar	ter Do			fine	and	l rai	·e.		~	10.00
	66	1140,	1804	"	6	6	ordin	arv.		-		544		1.05
	66	1145,	1805	66	6	6	same	desc	ript	ion.	_		_	.30
	66	1151,	1806	66	•		good		T.			_		.40
	66	1218,	1823	66	4		ceed		z rai	e.				• • • •
	66	1236,	1827	66	4		roof a							
	66	1089,		Dime	e, fine a					101				3.00
4	66		1100.	1797	Dimes	. one	fine.	\$3.0	0:	anoi	ther	fair		1.50
	66	1105,	1798	Dime	e; 13 st	ars o	n obv	16	on	rev	fi	ne		7.50
4	66	1115,	1800	Dime	; ordin	narv.	_		_	101	-,	,	_	1.10
	66	1120,	1801	66		ary,	_	_		_		_		1.00
	66	1127,	1802	66	ordir	ary,	_		-		_		_	4.00
	66	1134,	1803	66	good			_		_		_		1.75
	66	1139,	1804	66	0	'poor	_		_		_		_	1.70
	66	1144,	1805	66	fine,		<i>,</i>	_		_		_	_	1.62
	66	1155,	1807	66	-	good	1		_		_			$\frac{1.02}{1.62}$
	66	1165,	1809	66	fair,	5	•	_		_		_	Ī	.75
4	66	1173,	1811	66		nary,			_	_		_		.62
	٤.	1071.	1794	Half	Dime;	verv	fine	_		_			_	2.25
	66	1081,	1795	66	66	fine,			_	_		~	_	$\frac{2.25}{1.25}$
	66	1088,	1796	66	66	fair,		_	_			_		1.62
	66	1098,	1797	66	66	fair,		_		•		_		1.02
	66	1114.	1800	66	66	good		_	-	_	_		_	
	66	1119,	1801	66	66	fair,						-		.55
	66	1126,	1802	66	66		good	l of	1022	Tigo.	72.00	31 03	-	2.00
		, ,		mely	rare		5000	, 001	TOI W	rise	poc	n al	ıu	25.00
	. 6	1133,	1803	66	66	fair,		•		-		-		35.00
	66	1143,	1805	66	66	,	fine,		-		_		-	3.00
		,	1000			very	nne,	-		-		~		10.00

AMERICAN MEDALS.

Nos. 528, 535, Vernon Series, averaged 50c. each.

"538 & '39, Carolina Silver Medal, 1736; fine and interesting, - - \$2.75 and \$3.00

No.	548 Unknown; Tin medal; size 30; Where Liberty	
	Dwells, There is my Country,	15.50
"	552 Zachary Taylor; Pelican medal,	12.00
66	559 Washington; Evacuation of Boston; size 40	3.00
66	561 Thomas Jefferson, 1801; Peace and Friendship,	1.50
۲,	562 James Madison, 1809; size 40	1.00
66	563 James Monroe, 1817; size 40,	1.00
66	564 John Quincy Adams, 1825; size 40,	1.30
66	565-568 Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, John	
	Tyler, James K. Polk; size 40; each, -	1.00
66	569-572 Zachary Taylor, Millard Fillmore, Franklin	
	Pierce, James Buchanan; size 48; averaged	1.75
66	573 Abraham Lincoln, 1862; size 40,	1.25
66	574 Andrew Johnson, 1865; size 48,	3.00
66	575 Maj. Gen. Zachary Taylor, victory at Buena Vista,	
	"size 56,	3.75
66	576 Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, March 9, 1848; size 56,	3.50
"	577-607 Medals awarded by Congress to army and navy	
	officers for distinguished services; usual size,	
	each,	1.10
66	615 to 910, and 1790 to 2015 British, French, Spanish,	
	Mexican, Portuguese, Brazilian, Italian, and	
	other coins and medals sold at fair prices.	
	Among them were some fine specimens of the	
	coinage of these various nations.	
66	911-983 Mostly very fine, and to a student of Ecclesias-	
	tical History, interesting Papal medals, and	
	some coins, averaged \$1.50, though some sold	
	at less, while one sold as high as \$9.50.	

Answers to Correspondents.

From the rather imperfect rubbings sent, we would judge No. 1, 2 and 3 to be Saxon thalers; the two rubbings of No. 4 evidently belong to different coins, one a crown of George II. of England, the other a Bremen and Luneberg thaler; No. 8 is evidently a German piece, but without seeing the original we cannot decide.

F. H. B. St. Louis Mo. The Byzantine or Lower Empire dates from the death of Theodosius the great A. D. 395, when the division of the Roman Empire into East and West became permanent, to the Mahome Mohammedan conquest of Constantinople in 1453.

A very rare gold piece of Dmitri, the Pretender.



The obverse shows the Pretender's profile, facing the right, the shoulders covered with the Russian national cloak, holding in the right hand a sceptre, with the legend in the Russian language: DMITRI, SON OF JOHN, CZAR AND RULER OF ALL RUSSIA, OF ALL TARTAR REALMS, AND OF MANY OTHER PRINCIPALITIES. The reverse shows the coat of arms of the Russian Empire, a two-headed eagle, with wings and talons expanded, diadented heads, supporting a large royal crown. On the breast an escutcheon with St. George on horseback, treading on the dragon, and the legend: Monarch of Muscovy, Ruler, Lord, King, Lord of Novogorod and Autocrat.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.

The annals of Russia abound in extraordinary examples of human ferocity, fanaticism, religious and political intrigues, superstition and falsehood, coupled with the worst phases of unbridled passion. And yet, in this maelstrom of iniquities and wickedness there appears a strong undercurrent of unswerving loyalty, undying patriotism, and fortitude under grievous national disasters, which, in the end overwhelms and destroys the wicked, and with a mighty flood purifies and regenerates the state. The following sketch, suggested by the illustrations at the head of this article, may, we hope, be found interesting to our readers.

In 1580, Ivan, surnamed the Terrible, Czar of Russia, died, leaving two sons, Feodor and Dmitri. Feodor being the elder, inherited the crown, but unfortunately he was of feeble, almost idiotic mind, and totally unfit to bear the cares of government. Feodor had married the sister of Boris Godunof, and the latter, taking advantage of the imbecility of the monarch, laid a deep plot to usurp the kingdom, which,

being successfully carried out, placed for a time the crown of the Russian Empire upon his brow and strangely snatched it from him again, through the plottings of another one, who also for a time successful, finally equally failed. To carry out his design, Boris first gained a complete ascendency over the weak and irresolute Feodor. He then, on some insignificant pretence, sent the younger brother, prince Dmitri, and his mother, the widow of Czar Ivan, to a distant and obscure town, where the unfortunate victim was, on the first favorable opportunity, cruelly murdered by the hirelings of Boris. Great was the indignation caused by the wanton murder of young prince Dmitri, who, being of comely person and bright intellect, had been a favorite with the boyars and nobility, but so well had Boris covered his tracks that no one at the time suspected him of being the instigator of this foul murder. It is said that he had the assassins who had murdered the prince put to death, in order that no witness might appear against him, and that he consigned the nuhappy mother to the retirement of a convent, while, to allay the suspicions which a consideration of the circumstances attending the murder might occasion, he caused fire to be set to various quarters of the city of Moscow, that a contemplation of their own misfortunes might so engross the attention of the people as to prevent them from inquiring two closely into those of others.

Boris continued to rule the kingdom in the name of Feodor until 1597, when, having conciliated or overawed all opposition and acquired the favor of the clergy and of the army, he deemed his preparations fully matured and secretly caused the miserable Feodor to be poisoned. Nothing could now prevent him from seizing the reins of the government, since by the death of Feodor, who had died childless, the ancient house of the Rurik had become extinct in direct line, but so artful was the man that he made it appear as if he was ascending the throne with the greatest reluctance, and only at the persistent request

of the clergy, the nobility and the army.

After a few years of rule, at the end of which Boris, through a chain of unfortunate events, coupled with increased tyrannical acts on his part, had greatly alienated the love which his subjects bore to him at first, there suddenly came from the neighboring state of Poland the rumor that the prince Dmitri was not dead; nay, through the foresight of his mother, another youth had on that fatal night occupied his bed and had been sacrificed to save the more precious blood of the Rurik. This rumor spread like wildfire through Muscovy, and though Boris knew too well that it was entirely unfounded, yet from that time until his death, which took place soon afterwards, he remained shut up in his palace, surrounded with his guards and spies, and apparently unable to avert the storm which threatened to burst over him.

The bold adventurer who conceived the idea of usurping the throne of Russia was really a monk named Otrefief. Having learned that he

bore a striking resemblance to the late Prince Dmitri, he assumed the name of the prince, and being a man of uncommon intelligence, as well as noble appearance, he appears to have had no difficulty in finding friends and supporters among the Polish nobility. The influential boyar Sandomis espoused his cause and promised him, in case of success, his beautiful daughter Marinam in marriage. With a few thousand Polanders and Cossacks, Otrefief invaded the Russian territory, and on the 21st of January, 1605, gave battle to the Russian troops sent against him by Boris, and, after a long and bloody strnggle, completely defeated them. Important Russian cities soon pronounced for him, and he advanced triumphantly towards the capital. Boris, unwilling to outlive his own prosperity, committed suicide, leaving the crown to his son, but a popular conspiracy in favor of the false Dmitri breaking out soon afterwards, the whole family of Boris were strangled to death in the palace, and nothing after that event could prevent Otrefief from being recognized as the true son of Ivan and lawful Czar of Russia. On the 29th of July, of the same year, he was therefore crowned with the usual pomp and ceremonial; vet among the superstitious populace it was deemed an ill omen that a furious wind storm, through which many lost their lives, should

arise at the very moment of his coronation.

Had Otrefief displayed as much prudence and wisdom after his coronation as he did cunning and effrontery to gain the crown, it is possible that he might have firmly established himself upon the throne, but he scon afterwards entered into a course diametrically opposed to his own interests. Instead of trusting his person to the care of Russian nobles, he surrounded himself with a Polish guard, chosen from among his followers; but this in the eyes of the Russians was of less consequence than the innovations introduced by him at court, especially in matters of etiquette and customary religious ceremonials. Among the causes which occasioned much discontent, and eventually led to suspicions of authenticity given by an old chronicler, we find some that force an involuntary smile to our lips, but our author is undoubtedly serious when he says that Otrefief replaced the blessing of food at table in presence of sacred images and the sprinkling of viands with holy water by musical performances; that he got on horseback unassisted and rode at a galop; that he would eat veal; would not bathe, and took his dogs with him to church. More serious was the fact that he favored the Poles at his court and plotted to introduce the Roman faith, but the greatest dissatisfaction was created by the appearance of the beautiful Marinam, who came, gallantly escorted by an army of Polish knights, to redeem her pledge to become the wife of Otrefief. The marriage took place on the 16th of May, 1606, and from that time until the 18th of that month, festivities consisting of feasting, banqueting and drinking, degenerating into wild orgies, were continued.

On the morning of that day the conspiracy, organized and led by

Zuski, commander of the Russian troops, broke forth by the ringing of all church bells and the gathering of armed Russians. The houses in which the Polanders lodged had been previously marked, the doors were instantly broken in and the lodgers massacred. Thousands of armed Russians precipitated themselves into the court of the royal castle, the rabble penetrated into every apartment, and the miserable Otrefief, after vainly attempting to escape, was dragged before his stern judges who confronted him with the still living widow of Ivan, who then acknowledged upon the cross that Otrefief was not her son, and that she had only previously acknowledged him as such under fear and compulsion. Otrefief was instantly put to death, his body was thrown out of a window, and having been dragged through the streets by the populace for three days, it lay exposed naked in the market place, after which it was burned to ashes. Thus ended the brief but eventful career of the usurper Otrefief, otherwise called the false Dmitri. It would seem that the terrible fate which overcame him should have deterred others from similar undertakings, but before the vexed question of succession was finally settled, four other false Dmitri made their appearance, and though each in turn was finally foiled in his attempt, they all for a time had their adherents and followers, causing much trouble and bloodshed throughout the kingdom.

Centennial Medals.

Congress, by special Act of June, 1874, anthorized the United States Mint to prepare, and the Centennial Board of Finance to issue a series of medals commemorative of the hundredth anniversary of American independence. Many other medals and tokens, directly or indirectly relating to the subject, have been and will be issued by coporations and private individuals. With the present number we commence the description of such as have been brought to our notice, or of which we have copies, requesting our subscribers and correspondents to make us acquainted with any new issues or ommissions in our list:

No. I. Issued by the Commission. Obverse: Female figure with uplifted left hand; above, constellation of 13 stars. These united colonies are, and of right ought to be free and independent states. 1776. Reverse: Columbia standing between two bowing figures. In commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of American independence. Act of Congress, June, 1874. Date 1876. Silver, gilt and

bronze; size 36.

No. II. Issued by the Commission. Obverse: The same as No. I. Reverse: Laurel wreath, around it, By authority of the Congress of the United States, 1876; within it, In commemoration of the hundred anniversary of American independence. Silver, gilt and bronze; size 24.

No. III. Obverse: Art building; above, Centennial Art Gallery; below, Philadelphia in Memmorial. Reverse: 1776, Illustrating the growth and prosperity of a free people in a hundred years. 1876. Pat. Nov. 3, 1874, H. & L. By Key; silver, copper and white metal; size 27.

No. IV. The same as No. III in rubber; size 24.

No. V. Obverse: Main building; above, Centennial Exposition; below, Philadelphia; date, 1876 in a shield with 13 stars. Reverse: Same as No. 3. By Key; silver, copper and white metal; size 27.

No. VI. Obverse: Horticultural Hall; above, Centennial; below, Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia. Reverse, same as No. III. By Key;

silver, copper and white metal; size 27.

No. VII. Obverse: Independence Hall with adjoining buildings; above, Proclaim Liberty throughout the land and unto all the people thereof; below, Independence Hall, July 4, 1776; patented February 10, 1874. Reverse: Memorial Hall and grounds; above, Memorial Hall; below, To commemorate the Centennial Anniversary of the United States Phila July 4 1876. Silver, gilt, bronze and white metal; size 36.

No. VIII. Obverse: Independence Hall, with statue and trees in front; Independence Hall 1776. Reverse: cracked bell attached to beam; around it, Proclaim Liberty Throughout the Land unto all the inhabitants thereof; above, The Liberty Bell; below, Leviticus

XXV. Silver, copper and white metal; size 24.

No. IX. Obverse: Independence Hall; 1776 Independence Hall 1876; below, commenced 1729 finished 1734. Reverse: cracked bell with two inscriptions; above, Liberty below, Lev. XXV. VX.; on the left 1776, and on the right 1876; Proclaim Liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof. By Key; silver, copper and white metal; size 24.

No. X. Obverse: Bust of Washington to right; George Washington; on scroll below, Born Feb 22 1732 died Dec 13 1799. Reverse: same as

No. IX. Silver, copper and white metal; size 24.

No. XI. Obverse: same as No. X. Reverse: same as obverse of No.

IX; size 24.

No. XII. Obverse: Independence Hall; below, Independence Hall. Reverse: cracked bell; on the left, 1776; on the right, 1876; below, Liberty Bell. By Key. Silver, copper, white metal and brass; size, 11. No. XIII. Obverse: same as No. XII. Reverse: blank. White metal; size 12.

No. XIV. Obverse: Main Exhibition building and park; above, eagle, American Shield, and flags with scroll inscribed, E Pluribus Unum; below, Main Building, International Exhibition, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, 1876. Ground floor 872,320 sq. ft., 20.02 acs.; length, 1,880 ft.; upper floors 63,688 sq. ft., 1.45 acres; width 464 ft. Reverse: memorial

building and grounds; above, Centennial International Exhibition Art Gallery; below, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, 1876. Silver,

gilt, bronze and white metal. Dies eut in England. Size 32.

No. XV. Obverse; end of Main Exhibition Building; above, 1776, in memoriam, 1876. Main Building, length 1880 ft.; width 464 ft.; Height 70 ft.; below, Great International Exposition, Philadelphia. Reverse: The Anniversary of American Independence, U. S. America, 4th of July, 1876. Exhibition open from May 10 to Nov. 10, 1876, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. Black walnut; size 48.

No. XVI. Obverse: end of Art building; above, 1776, Memorial Hall or Art Gallery, 1876; 365 ft. long; 210 ft wide; below, Great International Exposition, Philadelphia. Reverse: same as No. XV. Black

walnut; size 48.

No. XVII. Obverse: Head of Washington facing the right. George Washington, Born Feb. 22d, 1732. Died Dec. 14, 1799. Reverse: The 100th Anniversary of American Independence. Great International Exhibition, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, 4th of July, 1876. Black walnut; size 39.

No. XVIII. Variety of No. XVII, differing only in size of head.

Black wahnut; size 39.

No. XIX. Obverse: Head of Hawley facing the right. Gen'l Joseph R. Hawley, President U. S. International Exposition. Reverse: same as Number XVII. Black walnut; size 39.

No. XX. Obverse: Head of Goshorn, facing the left. Alfred T. Goshorn, Director General U. S. International Exposition. Reverse:

Same as No. XVII. Black walnut; size 39.

No. XXI. Obverse: Independence Hall. 1776, Independence Hall, Birthplace of Liberty, commenced 1729; finished 1734. Reverse: Same

as No. XVII. Black walnut; size 39.

No. XXII. Obverse: Head of Washington facing the right. To Commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. On border, horse and foot soldiers in panels. Reverse: Declaration of Independence. The Declaration of Independence, 1776. Silver, bronze, and white metal; size 26.

XXIII. Obverse: H. G. Samson, Dealer in rare American and Foreign Coins, Medals and Stamps, cor. Broadway and Fulton St., New York, 1876. Centennial Linen Marker, Wholesale & Retail, Manufactory 91 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn, E. D. Stamping machine, inscribed H. G. Sampson. Reverse: same as No. XXI. White metal; size 26.

XXIV. Obverse: Head of Lincoln, facing the right. Abraham Lincoln. Reverse: within a border, Centennial of American Independence, 1876. Our Nation's Freedom achieved by Washington and Perpetuated by Lincoln. Silver, bronze and white metal; size 24.

XXV. Obverse: Bunker Hill Monument, with radiating rays; Cen-

TENNIAL OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL, JUNE, 17, 1775—JUNE 17, 1875. Reverse: To commemorate the visit of the 7th Regt. Nat. Guard, State of N. Y., to Boston, June 17, 1875.

In the middle, N. G. in a monogram, surrounded by buckled garter, inscribed Pro Patria et Gloria. Silver, copper, brass and white metal;

size 19. Milled edges.

(To be continued.)

Connecticut Coins.



Although the coins designed, struck and put in circulation by Highly, the blacksmith of Granby, Conn., are not generally classified with the regular Connecticut coins, we shall notice and describe them in this article, because, in the minds of most collectors, they are connected and associated with the famous and numerons coppers struck in that State, or by authority of its legislative assemblies. Besides this, one of the types bears the legend Connecticut, and this alone ought to entitle them to a place among the series.

A desire to supply the lack of small change then existing in all backwood settlements may perhaps have originated in the mind of Highly the desire of issuing copper coins; besides this, Highly was a man of strong character, an ingenious mechanic, and possessed of the ambition of making his name known outside the narrow circle of a small settlement,

and of adding to the income derived from his regular occupation.

The planchets upon which these coins were stamped being of the purest copper, obtained in the vicinity, they became, unfortunately for us, quickly impaired by circulation, so that but very, very few exist at the present time except in the most unsatisfactory condition. As they are, they bring from \$20 to \$30 each, but there is really no satisfaction in possessing these, as but an outline of the stamped surface remains, and the collector must, in imagination, supply and reconstruct the worn and smooth surface. Of these coppers there are four types, with one variety, viz:

I.—Obverse: A deer standing in a circle, facing the left; legend, W'ALUE ME AS YOU PLEASE*; below, III.

Reverse: Three hammers, over each a crown; legend, TAM GOOD COPPER, followed by 27 dots in the shape of two irregular triangles and one star or circle; date 1737.

II.—Obverse: A deer standing in a circle, facing the left; legend,

THE VALUE OF THREE PENCE; below, III.

Reverse: Three hammers, over each a crown; legend, *Connecticut; date 1737.

III.—Obverse: A deer standing in a circle, facing the left; legend, Value me as you please*; below, III.

Reverse: A broad axe; legend, TI CUT MY WAY THROUGH; date

1737.

There is a variety of No. III., in all respects similar, except date, which is wanting.

IV.—Obverse: A deer standing in a circle, facing the left; legend,

VALUE ME AS YOU PLEASE; below III.

Reverse: Three hammers, over each a crown; legend, I AM GOOD COPPER, followed by 27 dots, as above; date 1739.

(To be continued.)

A crown (ecu) of Louis XIV., King of France and Navarre, Duke of Bearn.



Obverse: Head of Louis XIV., facing the right, covered with a heavy wig in abundant and flowing curls; around it the device: Ludovicus XIIII dei Gratia franciae et navarrae rex bearniae dux; the letters beand deforming a monogram, or rather a single letter. Date 1690. Reverse: eight L, in pairs, back to back, supporting four crowns; between them in each quarter a lily (fleur de lis). In central circle, a cow, being portion of the arms of the city of Pan. Device, Christus Regnat Vincit merat, i. e., Christ rules, overcomes, commands. On edge the inscription: Domine Salvym facregem, i. e., God save the King.

It is well known that among all Enropean potentates the Kings of France had the shortest possible titles. After the union of the kingdom of Navarre with that of France, the title of "Roi de France et de Navarre" was assumed by the Bourbon Kings, and is generally found on their coins. The additional title on this coin is only found on a few pieces, probably struck to commemorate the final absorption of the Dukedom of Bearn into France, and the extinction of all former rights and privileges enjoyed by the Dukes of Bearn, and the inhabitants of its capital, the City of Pan, among which we may mention the right of coining money which had from time immemorial been enjoyed by the cities of Morles, St. Palais and Pau.

The yield of the precious metals in the United States, amounts to fifty millions of dollars in value per annum, yet we are apparently still unable to resume specie payments. France produces no gold or silver, yet gold and silver coins in that country are abundant, and the Bank of France holds an immense reserve in cash. *Inference*: Let us study and practice political economy.

Coin Sales.

Mr. John W. Hazeltine's sale of Coins and Medals, also Numismatic books, rare newspapers, almanacs, etc., was held at Philadelphia, December 6, 7, 8 & 9 last. What particularly commends Mr. Hazeltine's sale in our eyes, is his correct and accurate description of coins offered for sale, and his omission of those grandiloquent descriptions that can in no way increase the value of a coin, and should only be used, if at all, to describe really rare pieces. We regret that no colonial coins were offered at this sale, but the growing rarity of these coins must, we suppose, be accepted as a sufficient apology for their absence.

We notice:

No. 9	GREEK TETRADRACHM. SELENICUS I.; rev., chariot with	
" 24	elephant; very good and rare; sold for	\$6.00
	drawn by elephant; good and very rare.	1.00
" 213	LINCOLN, head to right; rev., head of John Bell; size, 18	2.50
" 263	BURGRED, King of England: penny: fine and rare	2.75
· 264	EADMUND, ditto; penny; fine and rare	3.25
200	ETHELRED 11., ditto; penny; fine and rare.	2.25
" 371	1811; PEEL CASTLE Crown; Isle of Man; proof and	7.20
	v. r.,	3.10

No.372 same, half crown.	\$2.00
No.372 same, half crown,	3.00
"467 1822; Yturbide; Mexico half real; good,	2.37
" 662 & 63 1789: Morr's Tokens: good \$2.00	& 1.75
" 781 1793: Liberty Cap: cent: very good.	16.25
" 782 1793: Wreath: cent "one hundred for a dollar:" fair.	3.50
" 784 1794; Young Head; cent; hair rubbed but fair, .	1.50
" 784 1794; Young Head; cent; hair rubbed but fair, " 790 1796; Liberty Cap; cent; good,	2.25
6 799 1796 · Firrer Hear cont · fair	80
" 793 1797; cent; very good,	. 1.25
" 796 1799; " date high; very good and rare,	16.00
" 804 1804; " very good, but rubbed,	. 8.50
" 811 1807; " very good,	2.00
" 812 1808; " good,	1.12
"811 1807; "very good,	1,00
" 816 1811; " fair,	1.25
" S26 1817; " uncirculated, sharp,	1.00
" 835 1823; " early restrike,	. ,50
" 839 1827; cent; very good; stars sharp, " 854 1837; " beaded hair string; fine, " 857 1839; " 1838 head; uncirculated,	1.00
" 854 1837: " beaded hair string; fine,	. 1.10
" 857 1839: " 1838 head: uncirculated	1.75
" 858 1839; " Booby head; uncirculated,	. 2.00
" 859 1839: " Silly Head: uncirculated,	1.80
" 860 1839; " 1840 head; uncirculated,	1.05
" 864 1842; " small date; uncirculated,	1.10
" 874 1848; " uncirculated, light-olive,	. 1.00
SSI 1855 · " slanting date: micirculated	.75
" 887 1793; half cent; fair; rubbed, " 891 1795; " " lettered edge; good, " 896 1802; " " about as usually found, " 906 1810; " " very good, " 907 1811; " " good, " 1070 1796; H. S. Farder, small engle; ung	1.65
" 891 1795; " " lettered edge; good,	1.00
" 896 1802; ". " about as usually found,	2.00
" 906 1810; " " very good,	1.10
" 907 1811; " " good,	1.25
" 1079 1796; U. S. Eagle; small eagle; unc.,	ن س. ∪ ش
" 1080 1797; large eagle; very fine,	19.25
" 1083 1797; small eagle, very fine and rare,	20.00
" 1092 1795; half eagle; uncirculated,	6.50
" 1093 1798; " "; uncirculated,	7.50
" 1001 1700. " " mucinanlated	6.00
" 1097 1803; " " ; very fine,	6.00
" 1098 1804; " ; very fine,	6.25
	7.00
" 1114 1825; " "; very fine,	8.00
" 1137 1796; quarter eagle; with stars; proof,	13.50
" 1139 1797; " " fine,	11.00
" 1139 1797; " " " fine,	6.50

No.	1219	1836 U	J. S. D	ollar; fly	ing eagle; rubbed proof,		8.25
66	1248	1873 U	J. S. tra	ade dolla	; brilliant proof,		2.00
66	1250	1873			San Francisco Mint,		2.00
"	1252	1794 U			2 pieces; very poor; eac	eh .	1.00
66	1255	1797	"	"	very poor and rare, .		3.00
66	1257	1803	* 66	"	; fair,		1.50
66	1263	1805	66	66	; wide date; good, .		1.30
	1368	1796	" aı	arter-do	lár; fair,		1.50
66	1373	1815	"	66	fine, and sharp outline		5.75
6.4	1375	1818	"	44	fair,		.40
66	1378	1821	"	"	fair,		.50
. 6	1380	1824	66	٤.	fair,		.60
			hree ce	nt pieces	; 1855, 1858, 1862, 1863, 1		
	186	38, 1869	9. 1871	. 1872. a	d 1873; the 1863 uncircu	lated:	* 7
					1 pieces, each,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	.73
.6	1445	Two ce	ent pie	ces: 186	, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1871		.,0
	2110	1 1873	fine n	roofs 7	pieces, each,		.22
66	1465	1762	Hungs	uian me	al; obverse, queen puttin		ه خد د
	ารบบ บลา	r of bro	· sarlage	arenerse	naked queen and cardinal	yorv	
			l; size	0.0	-	,	1.50
44					of Honduras, in copper;	1971.	1.00
	1022-	1021,	10 noor	patterns	of Honduras, in copper,	1011;	
					s; 50, 25, 10 and 5 centim	ies; six	9.10
66	1650	1/701	pieces,	•		•	3.10
.6	1002	1701	W ASH	INGTON C	nt; small eagle; good,		8.80
	1653	1791		"	large eagle; unc.,		5.37
	1655	1793			mirol poor Londing good	,	1.50
**	1657	LIBERT	ry ad S	ECURITY,			1.00

JEWETT SALE.

The large, varied and interesting collection of American and foreign coins and medals, comprising 3,114 lots of some 7,000 different pieces, known among collectors as the Jewett Collection, was sold at auction by Bangs, Merwin & Co., in this city, on the afternoons of the 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th ulto. This collection was catalogned in a simple, comprehensible and accurate manner by that veteran numismatist, Edward Cogan, Esq., and the spirited bidding, throughout the sale, by a large concourse of dealers and collectors, gave the strongest evidence of the interest taken in this collection. The prices realized were good, in many instances exceeding those previously reached at any public sale in this country. We notice:

		"MISCELLANEOUS.	
No.	94	Levick, 904 Broadway, Store card,	\$5.00
66	97	Mott's, Jeweler's Token,	1.05
	- '	Other store eards, No. 49-135, sold at from .01 to	2.00
		50 cents each.	
66	144	GOLD SALUTE, Henry V. of England; Arms of France	
		and England; a very fine and rare coin,	10.50
66	145	1483 Groat, Charles VIII.,	.80
66	161	1711 Crown, Louis XIV; fair,	2.25
66	165	1760 Crown, Louis XV; poor,	1.00
"		70 1784 Crowns, Louis XVI.; poor, .95; fine, .	2.37
66	172	1792 Crown, Louis XVI.; rev. L'an 4, etc.,	1.25
66	175	1793 5 Francs, Republique; L'an 5, etc.,	1.25
44	177 181	1801 5 Francs, Napoleon; good,	1.62
66	184	1823 5 Francs, Louis XVIII.; fine,	2.12 1.12
66	188	1847 5 Francs, Charles A., good,	1.00
44	190	1849 5 Francs, Republique; head of Liberty, .	1.12
66		1852 5 Francs, Louis Napoleon, President,	1.00
66		1856 5 Francs, Napoleon III.,	1.00
66		336. ABRAHAM LINCOLN; a very fine set of political and	
		other tokens and medals, all relating to the great	
		rail-splitter; sold at from 10 eents to \$3.50 each.	
66	390	LIEUGEN. U. S. GRANT in wreath; rev., Eagle over	
.,	004	Shield; eopper; size 25,	4.75
"	391	THE SAME; in white metal, . ,	.40
46	395	1534 MEDALIC Thaler of Munster; religious inserip-	7.00
66	412	tions,	7.00
	410	C. O. I.)	3.75
66	417	C. C. J.),	2.12
66	441	1745 THALER of Maria Theresa; beautiful,	$\frac{2.62}{2.62}$
66	472	1862 Double Thaler of Frankfort. The reverse	0-
		bears the likeness of Fanny Janauscheck, a female	
		who bore a peculiar relation to the Director of the	
		Mint; very fine and rare,	6.50
66	497	1614 Crown of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden; rare,	5 ,50
66	499	1642 Crown of Christina of Sweden; poor and	4 45
		searce,	1.25

U. S. Silver Dollars.

No. 514-556. 1794, fair, \$45.00; 1795, flowing hair, \$2.00; ditto, fillet head, \$1.37; 1796, fair, \$3.00; 1797, seven stars faeing, fair, \$2.50; 1798, large eagle, good, \$1.38; ditto, small

eagle, thirteen stars, \$4.00; 1799, five stars facing, fair, \$2.50; ditto, six stars facing, poor, \$1.37; 1800, fair, \$1.38; 1801, poor, \$3.00; 1802, over 1801, \$2.25; 1803, fair, \$2.00; 1804, copy, base, \$2.80; 1840, '41, '42, '43, '44, each \$1.10; 1845, good, \$1.50; 1846\$1.10; 1847, \$1.15; 1848, \$1.40; 1849, \$1.50; 1850, \$1.20; 1851, proof, \$34.00; 1852, proof, \$41.00; 1853, \$1.50; 1854, \$4.25; 1855, \$4.50; 1856, \$4.00; 1857, unc., \$3.25; 1858, proof, \$11.50; 1859 and '60, \$1.10 each; 1861, '64 and '70, fine, \$1.15 each.

Half Dollars.

No. 557—634. 1794, poor, \$1.75; 1795, fair, S0c.; 1796, fair, \$11.50; 1797, poor, \$8.00; 1801, fair, \$3.00; 1802, fair, \$3.12; 1803, good, \$1,00; 1804, doubtful, \$24.00; 1805, over 1804, fair, \$1.00; 1805, fair, 60c.; 1806, pointed 6, 65c.; 1806, curved 6, \$1.00; 1807, head to r, good, 55c.; 1807, head of 1808, 70c.; 1808, poor, 65c.; 1809, fine, 65c.; 1810, fine, 65c.; 1811, poor, 65c.; 1812, 70c.; 1813, 65c.; 1814, 60c.; 1815, fine, \$3.50; 1817 over 1813, \$1.00; 1817, fine, 60c.; 1818 over 1817, 70c.; 1818, fine, 65c.; 1819, 60c.; 1820 over 1819, 75c.; 1820, large date, \$1.25; 1821, '22, '23, fine, each 65c.; 1824, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29 and '30, each 55c.; 1831, 60c.; 1832, 65c.; 1833, 85c.; 1834, large date, 65c.; 1834, small date, 60c; 1835, and '36, 60c. each; 1836, milled edge, \$1.25; 1837, 60c.; 1838, 65c.; 1839, head of Liberty, \$1.00; 1839, Liberty seated, 60c.; 1840, 55c.; 1841, 90c.; 1842, 55c.; 1843, 60c.; 1844, 55c.; 1845, 60c.; 1846 and '47, each 55c.; 1848, N. O. Mint, \$1.25; 1849, poor, 60c.; 1850, N. O. Mint, 60c.; 1851, N. O. Mint, poor, 90c.; 1852, fine, \$3.80; 1853, poor, 52c.; 1854 and '55, fair, each 55c.; 1856, N. O. Mint, unc., 60c.; 1857 and '58, fair and unc., 55c.; 1859, proof, 65c.; 1860, unc., 55c.; 1861, N. O. Mint, nnc., 60c.; 1861, unc., 65c.; 1864, unc., 70c.; 1867, unc., 65c.

Quarter Dollars.

No. 706—748. 1796, fair, \$3.50; 1804, very poor, 55c.; 1805, very poor, 55c.; 1806, fair, 40c.; 1807, very poor, 50c.; 1815, fair, \$1.00; 1818, fair, 30c.; 1819, fine, 90c.; 1820, fair, 50c.; 1821, poor, 35c.; 1822, fine, \$4.13; 1824, good, 40c.; 1825, poor, 35c.; 1828, good, \$1.25; 1831, very good, 30c.; 1832, '33 and '34, fair, each 27c.; 1835 and '36, fair, each

37c.; 1837, proof, 30c.; 1838 (2 varieties) and '39, each 27c.; 1840, fine, 60c.; 1841, N. O. Mint, poor, 30c.; 1842, fair, 40c.; 1843, N. O. Mint, 35c.; 1844' 27c.; 1845, '46, and '47, each 35c.; 1848, good, 60c.; 1849, 32c.: 1850, 27c.; 1851, 45c.; 1852, 37c.; 1853, with arrows, 37c; 1854, poor, 27c.; 1855, unc., 40c.; 1856, 30c.; 1857, unc., 75c.; 1858, unc., 70c.; 1859, proof, 50c.; 1860, unc., 27; 1861, fine, 27c.

Dimes.

No. 749—787. 1796, poor, S0c.; 1797, thirteen stars, poor, \$1.75; 1797, sixteen stars, fair, \$2.50; 1798, over '97, scratched, \$2.75; 1800, poor, \$3.00; 1801, fair, \$2.62; 1802, \$2.50; 1803, poor, \$2.00; 1804, fair, \$9.12; 1805, fair, 20c.; 1807, poor, 30c.; 1809, poor, 70c.; 1811, poor, 40c.; 1814, fair, 35c.; 1820 and '21, fair, each, 17½c.; 1822, fair, \$3.12; 1823, '24, '25, '27, '28, fair, each, 17½c.; 1829, 35c.; 1830, '31, '32, each, 17½c.; 1833, 15c.; 1834, unc., 20c.; 1835, fair, 18c.; 1836 and 1837, each, 20c.; 1837, without stars, 35c.; 1838, without stars, 30c.; 1838, stars, unc., 55c.; 1839, '40, '41, each, 12½c.; 1842, very fine, 25c.; 1843, proof, 55c.; 1844, good, 40c.; 1845, 20c.; 1846, good, 50; 1847, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57 and '58, each, 12½c.; 1859, proof, 20c.; 1860, '61 and '64, unc., each, 17½c.

Half Dimes.

No. 788—815. 1794 and '95, poor, each, 85c.; 1796, fifteen stars, very good, \$2.12; 1797, fifteen stars, fair, \$1.35; 1800, fine, \$2.00; 1801, fair, \$2.12; 1803, poor, \$2.75; 1805, good, \$4.00; 1829, '30, '31, '32, '33, '35, '37, each, 9c.; 1833, '34, '35, '36, unc., each, 25c; 1837, without stars, 15c.; 1838, '39, each, 10c.; 1840, fine, 15c.; 1841, 15c.; 1842, '43, poor, each, 6c.; 1843, very fine, 35c.; 1844, unc., 50c.; 1845, 15c.; 1846, very good, 75c.; 1846, slightly damaged, 35c.; 1847, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '55, each, 10c.; 1856, poor, 6c.; 1857, '58, '60, '61, '64, fine, each, 10c.; 1859, proof, 20c.

Three Cent Pieces.

No. 816—820. 1851, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '\$7, '58, fine, each, 20c.; 1859, proof, 20c.; 1860, '61, proof, each, 35c.; 1864, proof, 60c.

Answers to Correspondents.

Swiss Coins.—Previous to 1850, each Canton of Switzerland had its own currency, though by the pact of 1814 (we are not quite sure about the date) the various Cantonal currencies were made to assimilate with each other in value. In 1850, the cantonal currency was withdrawn from circulation and replaced by a federal currency, based on the French monetary system, except that no gold is coined by the Swiss government, and the issues limited to 5 francs, 2 francs, 1 franc and 50 centimes in silver; 20, 10, 5 centimes, in composition; 2 and 1 centimes in bronze. "One batz, Canton de Vaud," has a face value of 3 cents; the other, "République de Genève," face value about 10 cents.

A Customer.—Your communication is interesting, but not sufficiently anthenticated to be inserted in the columns of the "Coin Journal," even if backed by such high numismatic authority as the "Visalia, Cal. Times." We receive almost daily information from various parts of the country of some wonderful collection or unique coins, but in almost every instance find them of the kind usually sold by dealers at a shilling a dozen, sometimes less, though rarely more.

Subscriber.—In the mounds that skirt the waters of the Mississippi and its tributaries, aboriginal coins or money composed of lignite, coal, bone, shell, terra-cotta, mica, pearl, cornelain, chalcedony, agate, jasper, iron, lead, copper, silver and gold, have frequently been found, but the Indians, existing in this country at the time of the first settlements, evinced no such skill, nor are there any accounts in the voyages of De Soto and other discoverers that the natives were using coined or stamped metals of

any fixed value in barter and trade.

"Dickeson," in his "American Numismatic Manual," devotes a whole chapter to the description of aboriginal coins, of which he possessed many specimens found by him in the mounds near the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. At the time of the first settlements in the Eastern and North-eastern States, as well as the Canadas, the Indians were found to use wampum as a sort of currency. This wampum consisted of strings of small spiral fresh water shells, and played an important part in the history of the Indians. They were used singly, in strings or woven into belts and other forms, and were arranged by a disposition of colors into figures symbolizing objects, events and acts. As soon as the Dutch got fairly established on Manhattan Island, they began to improve the manufacture of wampum, and in the shape they gave it, it soon became the medium of trade between them and the Indians, who willingly traded the most costly furs for small quantitles of this worthless stuff.

G. M. E—The Washington hair, exhibited by the editor of this paper at a church fair, held last fall at Irvington, N. Y., is the property of a lady residing in New York, and is not for sale at any price nor under any circumstances. The hair is long, silky and fine, in color of a still brilliant greyish white, and is fastened by means of sealing-wax, imprinted with the seal of the Hamilton family on a small card bearing the following certificate: "I certify that this hair is part of a lock presented by General Washington to my mother, and by her to me." "Jas. H. Hamilton." From his personal acquaintance with the venerable gentleman referred to, as well as other circumstances, the editor has no doubts whatever about the authenticity of this hair. It may be of interest to know that a lock like this, and from the same bunch, sold at the New York Sanitary Fair, in 1863, brought \$75, and that within 24 hours after the sale the purchaser received over fifty offers of from one hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars for the same.

We have received the January number of the Coin Circular, published by Geo. A. D. Dillingham, at Titusville, Pa. In design and execution this neat little sheet, published entirely in the interest of the coin business, leaves nothing to be desired, while in its contracted space it contains much interesting and valuable information.

Mr. Reed, of Middletown, has in his possession a silver coin which once belonged to General Washington, and to which the following

history attaches:

Ninety and nine years ago this last Christmas day the army of the United Colonies was encamped on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware river. Washington's headquarters were at Newton, a small village in Pennsylvania, about eight miles from Trenton. The day dawned cold and cloudy. Washington was without fuel, and Moses Reed, then a lad of but seventeen years of age, and a teamster for Uncle Sam, with his team hauled a load of wood to headquarters.

After having seen the same unloaded Washington raised the window of his apartment, and, with the remark, "Here, boy," handed a silver half-dollar to the lad as a Christmas present. Moses resolved to keep the coin in remembrance of the giver, and had his own name, with the year rudely cut out on the face of the piece, which, from the length of time,

is nearly effaced.

The coin has been kept in the family as an heirloom, and after passing into the hands of a grandson of Moses, John R. Reed, the present owner, received it.

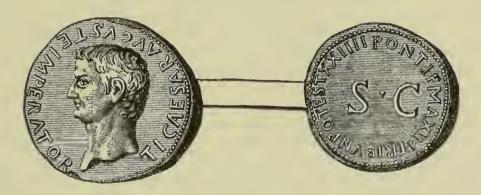
Roman Coins.

DENARIUS COMMEMORATING THE DEATH OF JULIUS CÆSAR.



Julius Cæsar, Perpetual Dictator or first Emperor, B. C. 44; slain, B. C. 40, after reigning three years and four months.

FIRST BRASS OF AUGUSTUS.



Augustus, Emperor, began to reign B. C. 28, there being, after the death of Cæsar, an interregnum of twelve years; died A. D. 15.

FIRST BRASS OF TIBERIUS.



Tiberius, Emperor, began to reign A. D. 15; was succeeded A. D. 38 by Caligula.

On Roman Coinage.

It is not without astonishment that we view the enormous numismatic treasures which the earth, on the classical ground once occupied by Greek and Roman civilization, has yielded to the patient and continued researches of modern archaeologists and historians. One would think that this copious flow ought in time to be exhausted, or at least diminished, but quite the contrary happens. In spite of continued researches on particularly favored spots,—in spite of the chance of unexpected discoveries so frequently renewed in Italy, Greece, France, Germany, England and other countries, large quantities and new varieties of ancient coins and medals are continually discovered, and the supply, instead of decreasing, seems, on the contrary, to increase with the demand. These discoveries have enriched the cabinets of learned societies, and have proved a source of delight and information to many. To the historian, a simple coin has often proved a true and merring guide through the labyrinth of ancient history, shedding light on events that otherwise might have remained shrouded in darkness or mystery. The antiquary derives from their study correct information concerning cities, temples, fountains, aqueducts, amphitheatres, palaces, columns, baths, seaports and the like. The artist copies the classical form, and by this fulfils the highest aspirations of his genius.

It was customary among the Romans to celebrate the achievements of their consuls, emperors, and leaders, by the striking of medals and coins, and in doing so they perpetuated the fame of those men to the remotest times. The triumphal arch may have been destroyed by barbarians, or overthrown by time, but numerous coins remain uninjured, bearing such legends as IVDEA OAPTA, Judea conquered; VICTORIÆ BRITTANNICE, Britannic Victories; AEGYPTO CAPTA, Egypt conquered; and a multitude of others of equal interest. The coins of the Romans were, in fact, their newspapers, quickly reaching their most distant provinces, and proclaiming to various subjects, in one universal language, political changes in Rome and victories abroad. When a province was subdued coins were issued, upon which the vanquished were depicted, with their characteristic arms and eostumes. The building of temples, the erection of public buildings, the opening of new roads, the celebration of games, sacrifices and ceremonies, and the record of traditions, such as Remus and Romulus suckled by the wolf, are all found in infinite number and variety. Roman coins again present chronological tables, not only of consuls and emperors, but also of families, state and church ofofficers, ambassadors and generals.

"The medal, faithful to its charge of fame,
Through climes and ages, bears each form and name,
In one short view subjected to our eye,
Gods, Emperors, Heroes, Sages, Beauties, lie.

To a man of a poetical imagination, Roman coins are most entertaining from the fine personification and symbols to be found on their reverses. To instance a few: Happiness sometimes bears the wand of Merchry, which was thought to procure every bliss, and again a head of poppy, to express that our prime bliss lies in the oblivion of misfortine. Hope is represented as a sprightly maiden, walking quickly, and looking straight forward. With her left hand she holds up her garments that they may not impede the rapidity of her pace; while in her right hand she holds forth the bid of a flower, an emblem infinitely more fine than the trite one of an anchor, which is the true symbol of patience, not of hope. Abundance is a sedate matron, with a cormcopia in her hands, of which she seatters the fruits over the ground. Security stands leaning on a pillar. The emblems Piety, Modesty, and the like, are equally felicitous and poetical. The Happiness of State is pietned by a ship, sailing under a prosperous breeze, than which no image could be found more exquisite. Britannia as represented on modern British eoins is but a copy of the ancient Roman coin, which represents Britannia seated on a globe, with a symbol of military power, the labarum or standard in her hand, and the ocean rolling under her feet, an emblem almost prophetic of the vast power which Britannia and her colonies were to gain in the mysterious future.

Art, again, pleases the most uninformed, as well as the most cultivated mind, and the chief and most common amusement attending the study of ancient coins, originates from the strength and spirit, from the finish and beauty which the engraver has displayed. Though modern coins are in point of regularity of outline and uniformity of finish superior to most ancient coins, yet the originality of design, the boldness and skill of execution, the perfect beauty and tenderness of female portraits, the strength and expression of the male, cannot be exceeded in any way by the best efforts of modern artists, assisted by all the appliances of improved mechanism. If any particular epoch were to be assigned to the Roman as more eminent for workmanship than another, that from Augustus to Hadrian must have the preference. In those days, the Roman mint seems to have been the very seat of art and genius; and barring the Greek coins, to which, in quality of art, even the Roman must yield, to have reached a perfection that can only be imitated, but

never surpassed.

Having introduced the subject of Roman coinage to our readers, let us simply, with the object of assisting collectors who have not made the subject of ancient coins a special study, proceed to cousider Roman coins merely as medals in a cabinet or collection, and in this view follow the most simple of all classifications, namely, that of dividing Roman coins into Consular and Imperial.

Under the first division will fall all coins issued at Rome and its tributary eities and states, down to the time of Julius Cæsar, comprising the

Aes, the coins of the Social war, Family coins, the Aureus, etc.; while under the second will fall the regular Imperial series, commencing with Julius Cæsar, B. C. 44, and ending with Flavius Romulus, A. C. 475. On this vast field a collector, no matter how humble or lofty his aspirations may

be, cannot fail to find something suited to his tastes or means.

The oldest known type of Roman coins is the As and its fractional parts. In the present article we will consider this interesting type alone, leaving the study of the Denarii and of others to subsequent articles, and only regretting that we are unable, in the present number, to present to our readers illustrations of this the major natu of the prolific Roman mint.

The As is the unit upon which many subsequent values of Roman coinage were based, and a knowledge of its changeable and diminishing form easily accounts for many of the variations in weight and size to

which much of the Roman coinage was subject.

The earliest coinage of Rome was of copper, and is supposed to have taken place under the reign of Servius Tullus, at least five centuries before Christ. Like many events connected with antiquity, the origin of Roman coinage is involved in obscurity, and is still a subject of discussion among numismatists. We opine to the belief that the Romans, from time immemorial, had used fixed weights of metal as medium of barter, and that the coins of their neighbors, the Etruscans, had been introduced and were used among them at the time of the founding of the city, just as the currencies of England were current in this country before a national coinage was devised and adopted. The commonwealth having been firmly established, the first coins of Rome, called Aes or Ases, and equal in weight to a libra or pound of twelve unciae, or onnces (Troy), made their appearance. These had the figure of a bull, ram, boar, or sow npon them. In most of the early Ases preserved in modern cabinets, the edge shows evidently where they were severed from each other, which tends to confirm the belief that they were originally cast and the pieces cut off from each other at the month of the mold.

Pliny relates, and his story is substantiated by the appearance and weight of the coins, that the As was gradually reduced by decrees of the Senate to ten, eight, six, four, and finally to three and to two ounces, the latter B. C. about 250. In the second Punic war, when Q. Fabius was dictator, and the Romans were hard pressed by Hannibal, the As was further reduced to one ounce, B. C. 215. At a subsequent time, about B. C. 178, Ases of half an ounce were coined. Whenever the As was reduced in size, it followed, of course, that all its subdivisions underwent the same change, becoming finally so insignificant in value that none of the small fractional parts were coined. Thus it happens that we have in our modern cabinets ases smaller, for instance, than a sextans or even an uncia of previous issues. It may here be mentioned incidentally that none of the Ases bear any dates or consular figures, so that their age must be

reckoned chiefly by their weight. The following plan to determine the age of these coins, by their weight, may be interesting to the collector. The As *libralis*, coined by Tullus, with the figures of oxen, etc., about B. C. 500; As *libralis*, with Janus and prow of ship, 400; the As of ten onnces, 300; eight, 290; six, 280; fonr, 270; three, 260; two, 250; one, 214.

The coined divisions of the As were the—

As, twelve ounces; figures of oxen, etc.; head of Janus.

Semis, six ounces; S. head of Jupiter, Pallas, etc.

Quincunx, five ounces, • • • •; so rare as to be generally omitted from the series.

Triens, four ounces, • • • ; Minerva, dolphin, thunderbolt.

Four pellets or globules, to indicate its value, are on both sides.

QUADRANS, three ounces, • •; Hercules, Ceres, etc.; types various, but the value of the coin uniformly denoted by three globules.

Sextans, two ounces, • • ; Merchry, etc., types also various; one of the finest is that which bears on one side a cadheeus and strigil; on the other a cockle shell. The value is generally denoted on one side at least by two globules.

Uncia, one ounce, ● ; Roma, etc.; occasionally on one side an ear of

barley, on the other a frog and marked by a single globule.

JEWETT SALE. (Continued.)

AMERICAN BRONZE MEDALS; ARMY, NAVY AND PRESIDENTIAL.

No. 821-883*, Horatio Gates, for Saratoga, size 36, \$1.50; Daniel Morgan, for Cowpens, 36, \$2.00; John Egar Howard, for Cowpens, 29, \$1.50; William Washington, for Cowpens, 29, \$1.38; Col. George Crogan, for Sandusky, 40, \$1.38; Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, for Thames, 40, \$1.50; Gov. Isaac Shelby, for Thames, 40, \$1.25; Gen. Winfield Scott, for Chippewa, &c., 40, \$1.50; Gen. Edmund P. Gaines, for Fort Erie, 40, \$1.38; Gen. Peter B. Porter, for Chippewa, 40, \$1.13; Gen. Jacob Brown, for Chippewa, 40, \$1.25; Gen. James Miller, for Chippewa, 40, \$1.13; Gen. Eleazer W. Ripley, for Chippewa, 40, 80c.; Gen. Alexander McComb, for Plattsburgh, 40, \$1.38; Gen. Andrew Jackson, for New Orleans, 40, \$1.63; Gen. Zachary Taylor, for Palo Alto, 40, \$1.13; do., for Monterey, 40, \$1.38; do., by Wright, Congress 1848, 56, \$2.37; do., Pelican Medal, 48, \$3.63; Winfield Scott, Commonwealth of Virginia, 56, \$2.00; Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, Resolution of Congress, 56, \$2.25; Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, 1863, Resolution of Congress, 64, \$6.00; Lieut.-Col. Bliss, by the State of New York, 45, \$13.00; Nathaniel Green, for Entaw, 36, \$33.00; Brev.-Col. James Duncan, for Mexico, 36, \$13.50.

John Paul Jones, for Serapis, size 36, \$1.25; Thomas Truxton, for L'Insurgente, 36, \$1.63; Isaac Hull, for Guerriere, 40, \$1.13; Jacob Jones, for Frolic, 40, \$1.75; Stephen Decatur, for Macedonian, 40, \$1.50; William Bainbridge, for Java, 40, \$1.13; Jac. Lawrence, for Peacock, 40, \$1.50; W. Burrows, for Boxer, 40, 90c.; Edward R. McCall, for Boxer, 40, \$1.13; Oliver H. Perry, for Lake Erie, 40, \$1.13; Jessie D. Elliott, for Lake Erie, 40, \$1.50; Lud. Warrington, for Epervier, 40, \$1.00; Johnston Blakeley, for Reindeer, 40, \$1.10; Tho. McDonough, for Lake Champlain, 40, \$1.50; Robt. Henley, for Lake Champlain, 40, \$1.05; Step. Cassin, for Lake Champlain, 40, \$1.10; James Biddle, for Penguin, 40, \$1.13; Charles Stuart, for Cyane and Levant, 40, \$1.10; O. H. Perry, from Penn., 38, \$1.05; "We have met the enemy and they are ours," Perry, To —, 38, \$3.00; Edward Preble, for Tripoli, 41, \$5.25; Somers Medal, 1846, 36, \$2.00.

John Adams, 1797, size, 32, \$18.00; Thomas Jefferson, 1801, 47, \$1.63; James Madison, 1809, 40, \$1.63; James Monroe, 1817, 40, \$1.25; John Quincy Adams, 1825, 40, \$1.60; Andrew Jackson, 1829, 40, \$1.63; Martin Van Buren, 1837, 40, \$1.20; do., 1837, 48, \$3.00; John Tyler, 1841, 40, \$1.25; do. Rev., "April iv, MDCCCXLI," 40, \$2.13; James K. Polk, 1845, 48, \$1.50; Zachary Taylor, 1849, 40, \$1.25; Millard Fillmore, 1850, 40, \$1.75; Franklin Pierce, 1853, 40, \$1.40; Abraham Lincoln, 1862, 48, \$2.38; Andrew Johnson, 1865, 48, \$1.70; James Buchanan, 48, \$1.50; No. 884, LIBERTAS AMERICANA Medal, nicked and rare, \$2.13; No. 885, 1857, very fine and rare medal of Gouverneur Kemble; obv., bust to left; rev., Born in New York, 1786, size 64, \$47.00; No. 886, Presented to N. Y. S. V., by R. E. Fenton, etc., size 48, \$9.50; No. 957, oval medal of Gov'r P. Stuyvesant, bust to right; rev., bust of his wife to left; a very interesting medal, considered unique, size 16, \$8.00.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH COINS.

Early head with curled hair, copper, rev., Horse (Ruding No. 49), 70c.; Early Head, before the Conquest, silver; rev., Horse, 75c.; Styce, Ethelred; rev., Monne, A. D. 848, \$1.13; Athelston, penny, A. D. 940, \$1.63; Ethelred II., penny, A. D. 978, \$1.25; Edgar, penny, A. D. 958, \$1.40; Canute, penny, A. D. 1017 (Ruding No. 19), \$1.20; Edward the Confessor, penny, A. D. 1042, \$1.38; William I., penny, \$2.25; Henry H., penny, 55c.; Richard I., Cœnr de Lion, penny, 87c.: John, half-penny, \$1.50; Henry III., penny, long cross, 55c.; Ed ward I., penny, 50c.; Edward III., groat, 75c.; do., gold quarter noble, \$3.75; Edward IV., groat, 45c.; Henry VII., groat, 70c.; Henry VIII., small penny, 70c.; do., groat, \$1.13; do., angel, gold, \$5.00; Sithrie, Irish King, A. D. 994, penny, \$3.50; Edward VI., 1551, crown, \$5.75; do., shilling, \$1.35; Philip and Mary, shilling, 1554, \$1.63; Elizabeth, crown, \$7.00; do., half-crown, \$8.00; do., shilling, \$1.05; do.,

sixpence, 90c.; James I., crown, \$6.50; do., half-crown, \$1.45; do., two shillings, 50c.; do., sixpence, 50c.; do., royal farthing, copper, 25c.; Charles I., 1642, XX shilling or pound piece, silver, \$32.00; do., 1644, crown, \$4.00; do., half-crown, \$2.50; do., shilling, \$1.37; do., sixpence, 50c.; do., twopence, silver, 30c.; do., penny, silver, 55c.; do., copper royal farthing, 25c.; do., Ormond crown, \$7.00; do., siege piece, half-crown, \$5.00; do., siege piece, shilling, \$2.00; do., siege piece, sixpence, \$2.25; do., siege piece, fourpence, \$2.25; do., 1646, Newark siege piece of XXX d. (see C. C. J., page 8), \$3.50; do., 1645, Newark siege piece of XII d., \$3.50; do., 1645, Newark siege piece of IX d., \$3.50; Commonwealth, 1656, crown, \$8.50; do., 1653, half-crown, \$4.50; do., 1652, shilling, \$1.60; 1652, sixpence, \$1.50; do., twopence and penny, each 75c.; do., halfpenny, \$1.50; Oliver Cromwell, 1658, crown (see C. C. J., page 9), \$13.50; do., 1658, half-crown, \$6.13; do., 1658, shilling, \$5.75; Charles II., 1679, crown, \$2.05; do., 1676, half-crown, \$1.00; do., 1671, sixpence, 75c.; James II., 1688, crown, \$6.50; do., 1687, half-crown, \$2.25; do., 1680, shilling, 95c.; do., 1687, sixpence, \$1.50; do., Maunday money, 4d., 3d., 2d., Id., each, 40c.; William and Mary, 1691, crown, \$4.00; do., 1689, half-crown, \$1.75; do., 1693, sixpence, 60c.; do., Maunday money, 4d., 3d., 2d. and 1d., each, 40c.; William III., 1696, crown, \$1.75; do., 1696, shilling, 40c.; do., 1690, sixpence, 50c.; do., Manuday money, 4d., 3d., 2d., 1d., each, 60c.; Anne, 1708, crown, \$3.00; do., 1707, half-crown, \$1.37; do., 1711, sixpence, 35c.; do., Maunday money, 4d., 3d., 2d., 1d., each, 35c.; George I., 1716, crown, \$4.50; do., 1717, half-crown, \$2.75; do., 1723, sixpence, 75c.; George II., 1746, crown, \$3.00; do., 1746, half crown, unc., \$1.50; do., Maunday money, 4d., 3d., 2d, and 1d., each, 32c.; William IV., 1831, rare crown, \$20.00; Victoria, 1847, proof Gothic crown, \$6.50; Alexander III., 1249, silver penny, 90c.; David II., groat, \$1.13; Robert II., groat, \$1.13; Robert III., groat, \$1.13; Mary and Henry Darnley dollar, 1565, \$10.75; James VI., sword dollar, \$4.25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 1133-1137, 5 Louisburg medals, size 27, \$6.56; No. 1138, General Wolfe medal; obv., Bust of Wolfe; rev., Tomb with Urn, etc., "In victoria cœsus," \$6.56. No. 1141, Indian medal in silver, poor, size 48, struck by George III for distribution to the Indian chiefs, and obtained from the grand-daughter of "Noon-day," an Ottawa chief, \$24.00. No. 1152, Leslie twopenny, copper, Toronto, rare, \$7.00. Other Canadian pennies, sous, store cards and tokens at from .02 to 27c. each. No. 1158-1174, 17 various Russian medals in bronze, sold at from 50c. to \$22.00 each, averaging \$4.50. No. 1206, Medal commemorative of 200th anniversary of Protestant reformation, Genève. "Post tenebris lux," size 35, \$6.50. No. 1227-1256, 30 unc. English tokens, penny size, 20 to 50c. each. No. 1257-1261, 93 unc. English tokens, halfpenny size, 15 to 45c. each. No.

1262 and '63, 26 unc. English tokens, farthing size, 11 to 12c. each. No. 1276, Old English farthing tokens, dates 1652–1757, 16 pieces, each 15c. No. 1412–1850, 5 Francs, Helevetia, (Switzerland) unc., \$2.50. No. 1531–1538, 101 medals of the Galeric Métallique, size 26, averaged 27c. No. 1539 and '40, 14 medals of the Séries Numismatica, size 26, average 27c.

COLONIAL COINS.

No. 1541-1612. 1792, Half disme, rather poor, \$2.75; New England Shilling, (N. E.) good, \$18.00; 1652, Oak Tree Shilling, fair, \$4.25; do., twopence, poor, \$2.13; 1652, Pine Tree Shilling, fair, \$5.00; do., sixpence, fair, \$2.63; do., threepence, good, \$3.00; 1722, Colonies françoises, good, \$1.63; 1767, do., R. F., good, 90c.; 1722, Rosa Americana, halfpenny, good, \$1.75; 1723, do., pcnny, fair, \$2.50; 1723, do., halfpenny, \$2.00; 1776, Continental Curency, fine, \$9.75; 1783, Annapolis Shilling, very poor, \$1,50; 1785, Nova Constellatio, fair, 55c.; 1785, Vermontis Res Publica, very poor, \$2.90; 1786, Vermontensium, good, \$3.25; 1786, Vermonts Res Publica, \$2.25; 1788, 5 varieties of Vermon Auctori, fair, each 50c.; 1788, Nova Caesarea, dog or fox type, poor, \$2.00; 1786, do., ordinary type, fair, 45c.; 1787, do., very fine, \$3.25; 1787, do., 3 varieties, fair, each 40c.; 1788, do., fair, 70c.; 1788, do., horse head to left, only fair, \$4.00; 1737, Value me as you please; rev., sledge hammer, very poor, \$13.00; 1785, 2 varieties Auctori Connec., fair, each 55c.; 1786, do., two varieties, fair, each 70c.; 1787, do., fair, 55c.; 1788, do., 50c.; 1787, Nova Eborac, figure to right and left, 2 varieties, fair and good, each \$1.35; 1787, Auctori Plebis, fair, \$3.00; Excelsior Cent, Arms of New York, fair, \$12.25; 1787, Immunis Columbia, good, \$6.50; 1787, Franklin Cent, States United, fine, \$1.30; do., United States, 35c.; 1787, Massachusetts Cent, poor, 25c.; 1788, do., fair, 50c.; 1787 and '88, do., half cents, fair, each \$1.75; 1794, Talbot, Allum & Lee, fair, 50c.; 1795, do., fine, \$1.30; 1796, Franco Americana Colonia, silver, fine, \$2.00; Kentucky Cent, thick planchet, fair, \$2.25; Pitt token, fair, \$1.05; James II., tin piece. good, \$1.60; Rhode Island medal, brass, poor, \$1.50; 5 fine Columbia farthings, varieties, each 35c.; supposed unique Nova Caesarea piece; obv., horse head to left, XLII.; rev., "Karthago," Indian standing, \$9.00.

UNITED STATES CENTS.

No. 2085. 2170, 1793, wreath, fair, \$3.50; do., poor, \$1.75; do., "one hundred for a dollar" on edge, good, \$5.25; do., chain or ring cent, fair, \$5.00; do., Ameri., good, \$17.00; do., Liberty cap, poor, \$7.00; 1794, nnc., \$8.50; 1795, thin die, fair, 95c.; 1796, Liberty cap, fair, 90c.; 1796, fillet head, poor, 60c.; 1797, unc., \$8.25; 1798, fine, \$1.25; 1799, very fair, \$14.00; 1800, very fine, \$5.00; 1801, fair, 45c.; 1802,

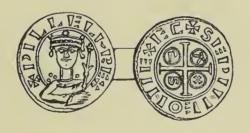
barely cir., \$2.50; 1803, good, 50c.; 1804, perfect die, very fine, beautiful surface, \$55.00; 1805, good, \$1.05; 1806, fine, \$2.38; 1807, good, 40c.; 1808, very fair, \$1.30; 1809, fair, \$2.00; 1810, good, \$1.25; 1811, very good, \$3.50; 1812, unc., \$12.50; 1813, good, \$1.50; 1814, fine, \$10.50; 1816, broken die, unc., \$1.05; 1817, unc., dark, 13 stars, 90c.; 1818, '19, '20, '21, fair, each, 15c.; 1822, fine, \$1.75; 1823, good, \$7.00; 1824, '25, '26, fair, each, 10c.; 1827, very fine, \$3.50; 1828, fine, \$1.30; 1829, fine, \$4.00; 1830, fine, 60c.; 1831, fine, 80c.; 1832, fine, 60c.; 1833, fine, \$2.50; 1834, fine, 40c.; 1835, fine, \$1.50; 1836, fine, 80c.; 1837, fine, \$1.25; 1838, fine, 90c.; 1839, 3 varieties, each, 15c.; 1840, large date, fine, 75c.; 1841, 35c.; 1842, large date, fine, 75c.; 1843, fine, 75c.; 1844, fair, 15c.; 1845, fine, 50c.; 1846, fine, 80c.; 1847, unc., \$1.37; 1848, fine, 55c.; 1849, good, 10c.; 1850, 25c.; 1851, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, good, each, 10c.; 1856, nickel, \$2.70.

HALF CENTS.

1793, very fair, \$2.70; 1794, poor, 50c.; 1795, thin die, unc., \$8.00; 1797, very poor, 30c.; 1800, very good, 80c.; 1802, fair, \$2.50; 1803, '04, '05, '06, '07, fair, each, .06c.; 1808, good, 40c.; 1809, good, 25c.; 1810, very good, \$3.13; 1811, fair, \$1.13; 1825, '26, '28, '29, '32, each, .09c.; 1833, '34, '35, fine, each, 35c.; 1836, proof, \$15.00; 1852, proof, \$6.00; 1855, proof, \$1.55; 1849, '50, '51, '53, '54, '56, '57, good, each, 11c.

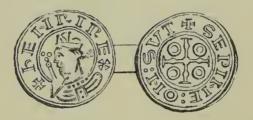
A Few English Coins Illustrated and Described.

PENNY OF WILLIAM I.



Obverse: Willelm Rex. Full face; circlet adorned with gems, three pearls on the upper rim, and one pendant on each side; a scepter in the right hand. Reverse: Sewine on Iexec. Between the arms of the cross, Paxs.

PENNY OF HENRY I.



Obverse: Henri Rex. Profile to the left; crown of two arches; before the face a scepter with a cross of pearls. Reverse: Sewing on Svr. Between the arms of the cross, four rings.

PENNY OF JOHN.



Obverse: Iohannes Rex. Full face inclosed in a triangle; crown fleury; in the right hand a scepter surmounted by a cross of pellets. Reverse: Roberd on dive. In a triangle, a crescent and blazing star, with a small star in each angle of the triangle.

PENNY OF HENRY III.



Obverse: Henricus Rex. Full face; crown of pearls, and scepter in the right hand surmounted by a similar cross. Reverse: Adam on Winc. Double cross extending to the inner circle only.

Historical Reminiscence.

According to the best authorities, silver was the only material of coinage of the English mints from the time of the Norman conquest until gold was introduced by Henry III. It is also affirmed that in England

proper, pence only were struck from the days of William I., 1066, until the reign of Edward I. The latter is said to have introduced the coinage of farthings, half pence and groats (4 pence) in 1300. Edward III. coined the first half groats in 1351; Henry VII. added the shilling in 1504; Edward VI. quarter shillings, half shillings, half crowns and crowns in 1552, and Elizabeth, three farthings and three half pence in 1561. The first copper farthings were coined by James I.; the first half

pence by Charles II., and the first pence by George III.

The coins of William I, and of his son William Rufus, from which they cannot always be distinguished, were considered extremely rare until the beginning of the 18th century, when, after a dreadful fire which burnt many houses in Upper-Ouse-Gate, in the city of York, a small oak box, containing about 250 pennies of the two Williams, was discovered on digging a deep foundation for a new building. Since that time many more have been discovered, so that at the present time, though still accounted very rare, they are yet not beyond the reach of a diligent collector. The coins attributed to William I. have on the obverse his name and title as king, with occasional addition of some of the leading letters of Anglorym; and on the reverse the name of the moneyer, together with the place of mintage. These coins do not exhibit any great varieties of types, but the mints are numerous, and extend over the greater part of England, including at least 90 names of towns and boroughs with the names of some 240 moneyers. On the coin which we illustrate Sewine must be regarded as the name of the moneyer; on signifies of, at or in, and IEXEC is an abbreviation of our modern Exeter. The coinage of William I. was restored to the old standard of weight and fineness of the old Saxon penny, which may be thought somewhat extraordinary when we consider that he introduced the French mode of computation by shillings of twelve pence, but this can be ascribed to the policy he pursued of persuading the English that he looked upon them as his natural subjects, not as a conquered people.

Henry I.—The sudden death of William Rufus, on the 1st day of August, 1100, gave his younger brother, Henry, the opportunity of seizing the throne in the absence of Robert, his senior, and consequently the lawful heir to the crown. Among the politic regulations which he adopted were the abolishing of moneyage, an oppressive tax of Norman origin, and the denouncing severe punishment against moneyers, or other persons on whom counterfeit coins should be found. So common was the crime of counterfeiting that the most severe punishments, such as the loss of a hand, and even emasculation were inflicted on those found guilty of this crime, or even of passing false money. Ecclesiastical denunciations were subsequently resorted to; and these also proving ineffectual, the King, in 1124, sent orders from Normandy to England for the punishment of all moneyers. In consequence of this order, ninety-four moneyers, from all

parts of England, were summoned to appear before the Bishop of Salisbury, at Winchester, against Christmas day of that year. When they arrived, all those found guilty were taken apart singly, and underwent

the dreadful punishments previously alluded to.

The types of the coins of Henry I. are as various as those of any monarch in the English series, and not excessively rare. His name and title are variously written upon the obverse. On some pieces n. k. only are found; on others henricus; on others his name and title; and on some his name and title as King of the English. The reverses bear the name of the mint and moneyer, placed in some instances within two concentric circles. At least thirty-five names of his mints, with eighty names of moneyers have been collected. In our cut Sewine is the name of the moneyer, and Svr, or Southwark, the place of coinage.

Stephen.—On the death of Henry, A. D. 1135, Stephen, third son of Stephen, Earl of Bois, by Alice, fourth daughter of William I., usurped the government to the prejudice of Mande, the only surviving child of Henry. During the troubled period of his reign, the weight of the penny was greatly diminished, and many lords and barons throughout the kingdom coined money so light that out of one shilling the value of one penny could scarcely be found. The coins of Stephen are rare, yet a considerable variety of types is to be found. His name, on the obverse, is commonly ill spelled, and occurs frequently without his title. The reverses bear in general the mint or moneyer, but it is peculiar to this reign to exhibit reverses without any legend, the outer circle being charged with ummeaning ornaments.

Henry II., son of Maude, by agreement previously entered into, succeeded Stephen, and soon after gaining the crown took measures to repress the disorders introduced in the mintage during the previous reign; but the evil was so deeply rooted that debased coins continued to be issued even by the mint officers of the crown. A new coinage appears to have been introduced between the years 1156 and '59. The name, written Henri, appears on the obverse; the reverses have the name of the mint and moneyer. His coins are not rare; 5,700, ascribed to him, having been discovered at Tealby, Lincolnshire, in 1807. When found they were as fresh as when first issued from the mint, yet their execution was so very bad that on many of them scarcely two letters could be discerned.

Richard I. began his reign on the death of his father July 6th, 1189. His martial disposition, which led him to undertake distant wars, probably prevented him from paying much attention to the necessities of the Kingdom. At any rate the highest authorities agree that though he is

known to have had mints at Warwick, Rochester and Carlisle, the only coins ascribed to him came from his Anglo-Gallic mints; these on the obverse bear his name as King of England, and on the reverse Dux Aqvitanie, Duke of Aquitainy, or Pictaviensis, Poitou.

John, before succeeding his brother, had been Lord of Ireland, and had mints at Dublin and Waterford where half pence only were struck. After his accession to the throne of England he assumed the title of King upon the coins which were struck at his Irish mints, and made stringent rules for putting an end to clipping and counterfeiting. On coins he appears simply as Iohannes or Iohannes Rex. The reverse has the mint and moneyer as usual, but with devices which appear on his money only. The penny has a crescent and blazing star, and the halfpenny a crescent and cross patée, with a small star in each angle of the triangle; the farthing has a blazing star only. The bust on the obverse and the devices of the reverse are placed within a triangle, supposed by some to represent the harp of Ireland. Though, like his brother Richard. he is known to have had mints of England, yet no coins coming from those mints and belonging to him have ever been discovered. All those found, to the present time, were from his Irish mints, as indicated by the names and places of mintage. The word DIVE in our cut is an abbreviation for Dublin; Roberd is the name of the moneyer. During the reign of John the pennies of the Kingdom of Ireland were made to assimilate in value to the standard of England, i. e., 24 grains Tower, or one pennyweight.

Henry III.—By some authorities, the first English coinage of halfpence and farthings, and also of groats, took place under the reign of Henry III., but the question is not of sufficient importance to be discussed in these columns. The troubles arising from clipping and counterfeiting during former reigns, also existed to a very great extent at this period, causing the usual distress among the people, and the enforcement of new regulations. The alteration of type, which was introduced upon the money in this reign, forms a division in the numismatic history of England. From the Conquest until this time, with the exceptions of the coins of Henry II., and the obverse of those of John, a great variety prevailed in the impressions. The portraits were either in full or profile, and the crosses were exhibited under almost every possible form. But the portrait of Henry III. is invariably full-faced. The cross consists of double lines, in his earlier coinage, bounded by the inner circle, with four pellets in each quarter; in the latter, the cross extends to the outer circle, and the number of pellets is reduced to three. The ornament on the reverse was continued on coins until Henry VII. introduced heraldic bearings. In fact, it was not entirely disused until the end of the reign of James

I., at the termination of a period of nearly 400 years. Henricus Rex alone sometimes appears on his money; at others, III, Terci or Aug, with Terci ou the reverse. The reverse has, besides the impress described above, the name of the mint, and that of the moneyer. In our illustration, Adam stands for Adam de Bedlei, and Winc for Winehester where this coin was struck.

(To be continued.)

"Te multum amamus, quod ea abste diligenter, parvoque curata sunt." In this manner did Cicero address his friend Atticus while thanking him for his promptitude and cheap purchases of—antiquities. "In the name of our friendship, suffer nothing to escape you of whatever you find curious or rare," is another allocation to the same sympathizing spirit. Cicero, when about forty-three years of age, laid the foundation of a collection of antiquities with the intention of stealing away from the heavy honors of the republic and of devoting his remaining years to the enjoyment of those luxuries of the mind, a well-appointed library and an art collection. Our collectors may not be displeased to discover at their head so venerable a personage as Cicero, nor to see their own feverish thirst and panting impatience of collecting sanctioned by the authority of one of the greatest philosophers of antiquity.

Centennial Medals.

Continued.

XXVI.—Obverse: Head of Washington, facing the right, surrounded by 34 stars. The Centennial year of our National Independence, 1876. Reverse: Within heavy oak leaves a wreath; in two circular lines, Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge, No. Carolina, February 27, 1; in centre, blazing sun, on it, 1776. Silver, bronze and white metal. Size 22.

XXVII.—Obverse: The same as No. XXVI. Reverse, also the same, except legend, Battle of Sullivan's Island, So. Carolina, June 28, 2. Silver, bronze, and white metal. Size 22.

XXVIII.—Obverse: The same as No. XXVI. Reverse, also the same except legend, Battle of Long Island, New York, August 27, 3. Silver, bronze, and white metal. Size 22.

XXIX.—Obverse: The same as No. XXVI. Reverse, also the same except legend, Battle of Harlem Plains, New York, September 16, 4. Silver, bronze, and white metal. Size 22.

XXX.—Obverse: The same as No. XXVI. Reverse, also the same except legend, Battle of Lake Champlain, New York, October 11 and 12, 5. Silver, bronze, and white metal. Size 22.

XXXI.—Obverse: The same as No. XXVI. Reverse, also the same except legend, Battle of White Plains, New York, October 28, 6. Silver, bronze, and white metal. Size 22.

XXXII.—Obverse: The same as No. XXVI. Reverse, also the same except legend, Battle of Fort Washington, New York, November 16, 7. Silver, bronze, and white metal. Size 22.

XXXIII.—Obverse: The same as No. XXVI. Reverse, also the same except legend, Battle of Trenton, New Jersey, December 26, 8. Silver, bronze, and white metal. Size 22.

XXXIV.—Obverse: A shield with landscape at sunrise, on the foreground a minute man; above, within concentric rays, 1775, below, April 19th; on the left, 1642 Camb. Farms, on the right 1713, Lexington; within the outer circle, What a glorious morning for America, Lexington. Reverse: Centennial celebration of the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1875. Silver, bronze and white metal. Size 24.

XXXV.—Obverse: Head of Washington to the right. Within the outer circle * FIRST IN WAR AND IN PEACE * LAST IN SECURING; within the inner circle, 1775—100 years—1875 i. f. w. des. 6. h. l. fec. Reverse: Unfinished monument Washington, D. C. Within the outer circle, * A MONUMENT * Corner Stone Laid 1848—Completed—?—1876. Within the inner circle (Presidency of U. S. Grant) Wood's series, c No. 3. Silver, bronze and white metal, size 25.

(To be continued.)

Miscellaneous.

At the time of the Jewett sale, and while awaiting the hour of business, we had the pleasure, in common with several collectors present, of inspecting four American dollars, dates 1801, 1802, 1803 and 1804. The three first named are not particularly rare dates, and are generally found in collections, but, what gave them very great value in the eyes of all present, was their perfectly uncirculated, in fact, proof condition. It is pretty well known that in the early days of the Republic but few coins were placed in collections in this country, hence a very limited number of proofs were struck. In looking at these coins, we could but regret that the chaste and elegant designs of our national coinage in those days

had not been perpetuated. Indeed, all innovations have been so many steps taken backward, and the further we advance in our theoretical knowledge of art, the less able do we appear of carrying out its principles and of applying its rules. This applies particularly to the mint issues of the present day. Look at the uninteresting and lifeless Goddess of Liberty, with a scared look and shapeless arm, of a twenty cent silver piece, and compare it with the striking and lifelike features of a 1793 wreath or ring cent, and further comments will be unnecessary. The remarkable coins alluded to, came from England, where they formed part of a private collection, and where they would probably have remained, had they not been discovered by that indefatigable hunter of rare American coins, Mr. J. W. Haseltine of Philadelphia. At a time when Americans paid but little attention to collections of coins, there were as eager collectors in England among our trans-atlantic cousins, as can be found among us to-day, and hence many choice specimens of the early American coinage found their way into English cabinets and private collections. The 1804 dollar, the rarest of the series, was in good though not uncirculated condition, and was offered for sale at six hundred dollars. We were told that a 1795 Fillet Head, proof dollar, from the same source, is now in the possession of a gentleman in Philadelphia, equal in design, execution, and rarity to the best specimens of the American mint.

We are promised an early redemption of the fractional currency and its replacement by a debased silver enrrency. Query: Where will the practical gain be?

Will our readers favor us with any scraps of useful information, any queries relating to coins and coin collecting, and show this copy of the Coin Collector's Journal to their numismatically inclined friends.

The sale of a large coin cabinet will take place in April. Full particulars in our next.

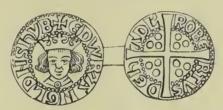
Answers to Correspondents.

F. E. B., St. Louis.—The Coinage of the World, Ancient and Modern, is rapidly approaching completion. It will be advertised in our pages as soon as it is ready.

L. E., Philadelphia.—Our publishers attend all coin sales and purchase coins on commission. They will send catalogues to any collectors desirous of making bids through them.

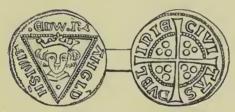
A Few English Coins Illustrated and Described.

PENNY OF EDWARD I.



Obverse: Edw. R. Angl. Dns. Hyb. Open crown, with three fleurs de lis, and pearls between; hair much extended on each side of the face; an annulet on the breast. Reverse: Robertys de Hadl. Cross potent extended to the outer circle; three pellets in each quarter.

IRISH PENNY OF EDWARD I.



Obverse: Edw. R. Angl. Dns. Hyb. Head, etc., like preceding, but inclosed in a triangle, with a pellet under the bust. Reverse: Civitas Dyblinie. Cross potent, etc., like the above.

Edward I. Though Henry III., died on the 16th of November, 1272, the coronation of his son Edward did not take place until the 19th of Angnst, 1274. During the long and prosperous reign of this king, many interesting events connected with coinage took place. Up to this time pence only had been issued by the English mints, though fractional parts of the penny had previously been struck in Ireland, and must also have circulated in England. Edward introduced the farthing (4 pence), half pence, and groat (from the French Gros Tournois, 4 pence), into English mints, all of which, our readers will remember, were struck in silver only. An ordinance respecting the standard of coins, and an agreement with a Frenchman named Turnemire, appointed master of the English mints, have been preserved, and are, perhaps, among the oldest known documents relating to English coinage under the Norman kings. We make a few extracts from the latter, as it throws a strong light on the manner of conducting coinage in those days.

This agreement, dated on Thursday, the Feast of the Conception of the Blessed Mary, in the eighth year of the King (December 8, 1279), begins by the appointment of Guillanme de Turnemire, of Marseilles, to the office of master of the mint in England. It is therein specified that he was to make money in four places, viz., in London, where he was to have as many furnaces as he could employ; in Canterbury, where he should eanse to be worked and maintained eight furnaces, besides the three belonging to the archbishop; in Bristol and York, twelve furnaces He was to bear, at his own eost, the expenses and charges of his servants; that is to say, of the master of the mint, of the keeper of the bullion, of the assistant in the melting house, and of all persons by him employed; so that he should discharge all burthens and expenses of the aforesaid four places, and deliver the money, purified by fire, blanched, and prepared, at his own cost. The King was to give him for every pound of sterlings, seven pence; that is, three pence and one farthing for wages to the monevers for striking and working the money; one penny farthing for the loss of silver in the fire; and one penny half penny for adjusting the coins in every pound of money. One penny in every pound was allowed him for his wages and expenses, and for those of the other masters under him, and for all his other servants, as well in meat and drink as in their liveries and other things, and for charcoal, for the repairing of dies, for meltings, and other charges about the money.

The mints of Ireland were also regulated according to the terms contained in the agreement with Turnemire, and groats, pence, half pence, and farthings, to be current through England and Ireland, were ordered to be struck there.

In 1282, the Welsh were totally subdued, their warlike prince Lewellyn being defeated and slain. Though no coins, issued from Welsh mints, are at the present time known to exist, it is inferred from various circumstances that the Welsh did, at that time, have a currency of their own. What circumstances led to its total disappearance has formed the subject of many researches on the part of archæologists, without reaching as yet any definite results. The most rational supposition is that these native coins were studiously collected and sunk in the coinages of succeeding English monarchs. And yet that not a single specimen of the coinage of a nation which has preserved its language and many of its customs to the present time, should have escaped destruction, is, at least, very extraordinary.

The severity with which offenders against the mint were punished was made apparent and memorable in the year 1290, by the total banishment of the Jews from the kingdom. On complaint from the Lords in Parliament to the King, these unfortunate were singled out from among a multitude of other offenders for immediate and condign punishment. Part of their property was confiscated, and the remainder they were allowed to carry away with them. Some of the wealthiest, in consequence of this permission, loaded a ship with immense wealth, but on reaching the mouth of the Thames, and it being low water, the master of the ship persuaded the Jews to go upon the sand, telling them the tide would not flow for a long time. Having led them far from the ship, he stole away from them, and left them to perish in the flowing tide. In such abhor-

rence was that miserable people held, that the infamy of this transaction was passed unnoticed, and that the master of the ship obtained favor and reward from the King when he related what had happened. The most stringent laws against counterfeiters, money clippers, etc., were again issued in 1792, and at still later periods of the reign of Edward, but all to little effect, though he is given due credit for his efforts to suppress those abuses, as appears from the following rhyme of an old chronicler:

"The King then did great right and justice upon elippers and peirers of the eoyne, and newe money made, that then might suffice of Sylver plate, made out of Boloyne. The Grote, half'e groate, all in newe coyne, He coyned fast, penye, half-penye, and ferthying. For porayll to bye with theyr levying."

The coinage during the latter part of the reign of Edward was considerable, and the coins attributed to Edward are frequently offered in auctions or private sales. There were in London thirty furnaces, in Canterbury eight, in Kingston-upon-Hull four, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne two, in Bristol four, and in Exeter two. A considerable part of the labor performed at those various mints must have been the melting up and recoining of counterfeits and of various base coins of foreign manufacture, which under the names of pollards, scaldings, brabants, eagles, leonines, sleepings, etc., were brought into the country by foreign merchants, and passed current until prohibited and forced to be exchanged at ruinous rates to the holders.

The coins of Edward, and indeed of all his successors, until Henry VII., represent the King full-faced and crowned with an open crown fleurie, consisting of three fleurs de lis, with two rays of lesser flowers, not rising so high as the others, placed between them. During this perod there is no particular attempt to preserve any correct similitude of the several kings in the impression of their heads, they being rather political than natural likenesses. The execution, though not as bad as that of former years, is nevertheless only mediocre. It is to be observed that during this reign the penny was slightly reduced in weight. ward, in common with his predecessors, had also mints in Aquitain and other parts of his French possessions, where coins varying somewhat from the English types were struck. It is not always possible to distinguish the coins of the three Edwards from each other; yet it is at the present time generally conceded that those on which the abbreviation is EDW. belong to Edward I. The title on the obverse is REX ANGLIAE, Dominus Hibernia, i. e., King of England, Lord of Ireland. The name of one moneyer only, Robert de Hadley, is to be found in this reign (see cut No. 1). His Irish money was distinguished by a triangle which encloses the head. The Civitas Dublinic in the reverse of our second cut, stands of course for the City of Dublin.

EDWARD II. Little need be said concerning coinage under this reign, as there is no positive manner of distinguishing the coins from those of Edward I. or from those of Edward the Third. According to some anthorities only farthings, half-pence and pence were coined, and the name of Edward II. is written Edwal or Edward. The Irish coins are supposed to be distinguished only by two dots under the bust, but his Anglo-Gallic money cannot be known from his father's. In the latter part of Edward I.'s reign, the names of the moneyers disappeared entirely from all coins; none therefore are found on any ascribed to Edward II. This king is charged by some historians with having forced his subjects to accept the debased currency which had been prohibited by his father. Edward II. was murdered January 25, 1327.

Centennial Medals.

Continued.

XXXVI.—Obverse: The same as No. XXXV. Reverse: The same as No. XXXV, excepting the stone cutting on monument, which is omitted; the legend also the same, except part in outer circle, which reads Corner Stone Laid 1848—completed 1876 (?). Silver, bronze and white metal. Size 25.

XXXVII.—Obverse: Wreath of oak and laurel leaves; with head of Washington facing the left; without, in circular lines, * 100th Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence * July 4, 1876. Reverse: wreath; in five lines, 1876 Dedicated to the Children of America. White metal. Size 22.

XXXVIII.—Obverse: Head of Warren, facing front; Joseph Warren. Born 1741. Killed June 17, 1775. Reverse: Bunker Hill Monument, fence, etc.; Bunker Hill Battle Ground, 1875. White metal. Size 23.

XXXIX.—Obverse: In the field a group of the death of Warren; around it * Battle of Bunker Hill * June 17, 1775. Reverse: Monument and fence; Centennial Anniversary, June 17, 1875. Brass, copper, and white metal. Size 17.

XL.—Obverse: Laurel wreath, within it a shield, flags, and rising sun; Warren; on the shield, June 17th, 1775. Reverse: View of Bunker Hill Monument; Bunker Hill. White metal. Size 17.

XLI. Obverse: Head of Washington to right. Reverse: Cracked Bell; to left, 1776; to right, 1876; below, Liberty Bell. White metal. Size 12.

XLII.—Obverse: Same as No. XLI. Reverse: Cracked Bell; above it Liberty Bell; below, 1776. White metal. Size 12.

XLIII.—Obverse: Within a circle, bust of Washington, in uniform, facing the left; without it, 'To and St. John's—Guild'—Floating—Hospital, Wood's series, 'c.' no. 5, g. n. l. Reverse: Bust fof Martha Washington, facing the left; * Centennial Reception Ball & Teaparty.* Feb'y 22nd, 1876, Academy of Music, N. Y. Silver, copper, and white metal. Size 18.

XLIV.—Obverse: Head of Washington, facing the right; thirteen stars in semicircle over the head; legend, etc., like No. XLIII. Reverse: The same as No. XLIII. Silver, copper, and white metal. Size 18.

(To be continued.)

A Word about Centennial Medals.

Our object in describing Centennial Medals is merely to enumerate the types and varieties, with a description sufficiently accurate to assist the collector who desires to form sets or collections of them. Of the rarity of these medals we say nothing, simply because to point out any particular one as very rare, or common, might mislead the collector in his estimate of their value. Everybody knows that when the dies are preserved, medals are often struck and restruck by unscrupulous men until the market is fairly glutted and the demand for them ceases; and as we have no means of ascertaining positively, in all cases, how many of each kind have been struck, or which dies have been destroyed, we deem it best to be generally silent on the subject. We can inform our readers, however, that of No. 35, described as being struck in silver, white metal, and bronze, only one in silver, and a few in white metal, exist; and hence in those metals this medal may be considered beyond the reach of collectors, even at the present time.

No. 43 was intended to be sold as a memorial medal at the Martha Washington Centennial reception, ball and tea party, held at the Academy of Music, New York, February 22d, last, and the proceeds of the sale were designed to swell the funds of St. John's Guild; but the die broke after the striking of ten in silver, one in copper, and four in white metal, so that this medal also may be considered as fairly out of the market. No. 44, which took its place, but was not ready in time to be offered at the above-named reception, is a chaste and elegant medal, designed by Isaac F. Wood, Esq. The obverse, with bust of Martha Washington, is to read, as it were, with the legend, making it fully descriptive of the occasion, viz: "Martha Washington Centennial Reception, Ball," etc.

The collection of Centennial Medals is assuming some importance, and in time they will find their appropriate place in collections. Those offered for sale are to be obtained from coin dealers generally.

Connecticut Coins.

Concluded from the February Number.





In October, 1785, the General Assembly of Connecticut granted Samnel Bishop, Joseph Hopkins, James Hillhouse, and John Goodrich the exclusive privilege to establish a mint and coin coppers, not to exceed in value ten thousand pounds, lawful money, in value of the standard of British half-pence. The bill under which this authority was obtained specified that the coin should bear on one side a man's head, with the legend, Augrori: Connec:, and on the other side the emblem of Liberty, with an olive-branch in her hand; and the legend, INDE: ET. LIB:. company formed was to pay into the treasury of the State, at the end of every six months, one-twentieth part of all coppers coined; and no coins were to be put into circulation until the same had been inspected by the committee appointed by the General Assembly for that purpose. Twentyeight thousand nine hundred and forty pounds of coined copper were examined by this committee during the three and a half years that the mint was in operation, and the company faithfully carried out their promises, and conformed to the conditions under which they were allowed to carry on their minting operatines. Copper coins only of the value specified were coined during the years 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788, and consisted of but one general type, with very many distinct varieties. location of the mint or mints was in the vicinity of New Haven; one is supposed by high authority (Crosby) to have been situated near the centre of the north shore of the harbor of New Haven, now called Morris Cove; the other at Westville, at the foot of West Rock, about two miles inland from New Haven. The dies for the Connecticut coins were made by Abel Buel, of New Haven, who was also the master spirit in the construction of the machinery, which was so efficient as to turn out one hundred and twenty pieces a minute.

1785.

Of this date, twenty-nine varieties have been described by Dr. Dickeson, in his elaborate work on American coins. In seventeen of these the bust

faces the right, and in twelve the left. The head is unusually large, the face full and round, and the features manly; the bust in armor; the head in one instance fillet festooned, and the workmanship better than that of succeeding years. The busts facing the left are extremely rare; those facing the right more common, but still desirable.

Obverse: A bust in coat of mail, head laureated or fillet-festooned facing the right or left; legend, Aucrori Connec. Reverse: Goddess of Liberty seated on the globe, facing the left; in the left hand a staff, surmounted by a cap; in the right, an olive-branch; legend, Inde, Et Lib.;

in exergue, 1785.

1786.

More care was taken this year in milling the copper into the required thickness, before subjecting to the dies, thereby avoiding injury to the edge of the coins, which is so perceptible in the emissions of the preceding year. At least forty varieties, some fillet-festooned, others laureated, some in mail, and others draped, facing the right or left, are known. This date is always desirable, and, in fine order, commands very good prices among collectors.

Obverse: A bust in coat of mail or draped, with head laureated or fillet-festooned; facing the right or left; legend, Aucrori Connec.

Reverse: The same as in 1785; in exergue, 1786.

The peculiar division of the legend, with spaces for stars, etc., forms the characteristic features of many of the varieties of this date; we have, for instance, INDE ETLIB; IN DE ET LIB; IND ET LIB; ET LIB INDE.

1787.

The issues of this year must have been very great; the varieties are found in the greatest number, and many rank among the most common of the Connecticut coins. The number of varieties has been variously estimated and described, but we may perhaps approximate the truth by fixing it at nearly two hundred, presenting a field broad enough to satisfy the most fastidious taste among collectors. The peculiarities of punctuation, position of stars, etc., besides a greater variety of misspelled or badly connected legends, contribute chiefly in the making up of varieties. On the obverse we find: Auctobe, Auciori, Auctobi, Auctori, auctori, confc., conne.; and the following on the reverse: Etlib inde, inde ettlib, inde ettlib. Obverse: The same as 1786; reverse, also the same. Date in exergue 1787.

1788.

The coinage of this year was not so great as that of the preceding one, the varieties described by Dickeson being thirty-four. The rarity

is correspondingly greater than that of former issues. One variety has connect, another connect, and the legends on the reverse present the following peculiarities in rare instances: INDE ETLIB, IN DE ETLIB and INDL ET LIB.

Obverse: The same as preceding; reverse, also the same. Date in

exergue 1788.

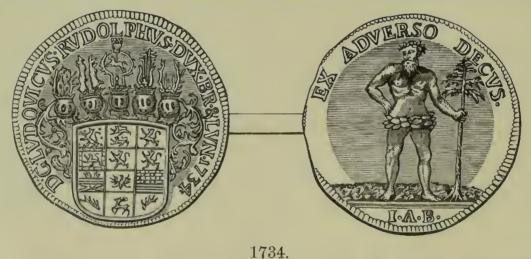
On the 9th of April, 1789, a commission of the General Assembly, appointed to investigate the affairs of the company organized in 1785, and which in the meanwhile had undergone many proprietary changes, made a favorable report concerning the same. The Federal Constitution adopted the previous year, having assumed entire control of the coinage of the country, we may assume that no further coinage took place.

AUCTORI PLEBIS.

It has been stated that this coin was struck in England and sent to Connecticut for circulation, but the highest authorities on the subject declare that its close resemblance to the "Auctori Connec" indicates that it was coined in Connecticut, or perhaps in New York for circulation in Connecticut. This coin is considered rare, and has been found in three varieties.

Obverse: A large bust, head laureated and facing the left; legend, Auctori: Plebis. Reverse: Goddess of Liberty seated on a bale, the right resting on the globe; on her left an anchor, on which she reclines, while her foot rests upon a lion; legend, Inde et Liber., with amulets; in exergue, 1787.

A Thaler of Ludwig Rudolph, Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg.



Obverse: Coat of arms of the Duke, with the legend, Dei Gratia Lydovicys Rydolphys Dux Br.unsuici & Lyn.eburgi 1734; i. e., "Louis Rudolph, by the grace of God Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg."

Reverse: Naked wild man; the loins covered with a garland of vine leaves, the head crowned with a wreath of oak leaves, the left hand resting on a pine tree stripped of its branches nearly to the top. Legend, Exadverso decus; i.e., "Honor (or glory) out of adversity." In exergue 1. A. B., the initial letters of the moneyer.

JEWETT SALE.—Continued.

AMERICAN GOLD.

No. 2657—2686. 1795, eagle, fine, \$14.00; 1797, eagle, \$12.50; 1808, half-eagle, \$6.00; 1811, half-eagle, \$7.00; 1818, half-eagle, \$6.75; 1796, quarter-eagle, without stars, \$5.00; 1834, quarter-eagle, original type, \$2.80; 1850, quarter-eagle, \$2.80; 1849, '50, '51, '53, '54, '55, '59, '61, '62, dollars, each, \$1.45; 1854, California octagon dollar, 85c.; 1860, do., \$1.10; 1853, California half-dollar, 65c.; 1854, do., eagle and shield, \$2.50; 1856 and '59 do., each, 55c.; 1854, '56, '59 and no date, California quarter-dollars, each, 30c.; 1860, ten dollars, Pike's Peak gold, Clark, Gruber & Co., \$13.50; 1860, two-and-a-half dollars, Pike's Peak Gold, \$4.25; 1849, Oregon Exchange Company, five dollars, \$10.00; Mormon five dollar gold piece, reverse, "To the Lord Holiness," \$8.00; Bechtler Carolina dollar, two pieces, each, \$1.20.

ROMAN IMPERIAL DENARII.

(SILVER.)

No. 1421—1482. Caius Julius Cæsar, bare head; rev., Pontifical instruments, \$1.00; Mark Anthony medallion; rev., bust of Cleopatra, \$1.60; Mark Anthony, a galley; rev., Roman Eagle between two standards, \$1.13; Augustus Cæsar, etc., 70c.; Livia, wife of Augustus, 60c.; Julia, wife of Aggrippina, 30c.; Caligula, 75e.; Nero; rev., Jupiter Custos, 50c.; Galba, rev., s. p. q. r., 50c.; Vitellius; rev., Libertas restituta, 50c.; Vespasian; rev., Victory ereeting a trophy, 80c.; Titus; rev., an eagle, 50c.; Domitian; rev., Pallas, 30c.; Nerva; rev., Fortuna, 50c.; Trajan; rev., s. p. q. r., 25e.; Hadrian, rev., Fides publica, 15c.; do.; rev., Cos III, 40e.; Sabina, wife of Hadrian; rev., Concordia, 20c.; Antoninus Pius; rev., Victory standing, 20c.; Faustina, wife of Marcus Aurelius; rev., a peacock and Fecundity, 30 e.; Marcus Aurelius, 22 c.; Geta; rev., "Felicitas Tempor," 30c.; Septimus Severus, 20c.; Caracalla, 18c.; do., rev., nude figure standing, 50c.; Julia Mega, 20c.; Alexander Severus, 16c.; Maximinus, Gordianus and Postumus, each, 18c.; Theodosius, 22c.; Julia Mammea; rev., Vesta standing, 25c.

ROMAN GOLD COINS.

No. 1483—1486. Aurens of Tiberius; the type of the tribute money; very fine and rare, \$10.50; Anreus of Nero; rev., Health seated; very fine and rare, \$12.00; Aureus of Justinianus; rev., Victory, etc., \$8.00; Aureus of Constautinus and Romanus; obv., their heads crowned, supporting between them the inscription, "Constant et Romane Aug Ger.;" rev., Bust of Christ, holding in his left hand a book, "I. H. S.; S. X. P. S.;" fine and rare, \$10.00.

ROMAN MEDALLIONS, FAMILY COINS, ETC.

No. 1487—1530, and 2524–2530. Some very fine, but doubtful; others in very fair condition, and undoubtedly genuine, sold at from 10 to 40 cents each. Claudius Cæsar; rev., Castor and Pollux, in this lot, sold for 60c.; a large medallion of Antinous, favorite of the Emperor Hadrian; rev., Temple, sold at 70c.

ROMAN COPPER COINS.

No. 2541—2656. Mostly ordinary, sold at from 5 to 25c., with the exception of the following: Crispus, A. D. 317; two captives under a trophy, 35c.; Majorinus, 40c.; Augustus; rev., "Provident;" 2d, B., 35c.; Tiberius Cæsar; rev., Pont. Maxim.; 2d. B., 45c.; Drusus, Jr., rev., heads on two cornucopias; 1st B., 60c.; Germanicus; rev., "Signis receptis, etc.;" 2d B., 30c.; Claudius Cæsar; rev., "Ex. S. C. ob. Cives Servatos;" 1st B., 50c.; Nero; rev., Victory, 35c.; Titus; rev., woman sitting under a tree; 2d B., \$3.00; Nerva, rev., "Fortuna Angusta;" 2d B., 45c.; do., variety, 35c.; Hadrian; rev., Cos. III.; 1st B., 40c.; Aelius; rev., Cos. II.; goddess standing; 1st B., 70c.; Fanstina, Senr.; rev., "Aeternitas;" 1st B., 55c.; Marcus Aurelius; rev., "Primi decennales." etc., 1st B., 40c.; Faustina, Jr.; rev. "Hilaritas"; 1st B., 50c.; Lucilla; rev., Pietas; 1st B., 45c.; Didia Clara; 2d B., \$1.05; Pertinax; rev., M. T. R. P., etc., 1st B., 90c.; Berytus, 55c.; Elagabalus; rev., figure between standards; 1st B., 35c.; Julia Mamaea; rev., Felicitas Publica; 1st B., 45c.; Severus Alexander; 1st B., 45c.; do., rev., Victoria Augusti; 1st B., 41c.; Gordianus Africanns, Jr.; rev., figure standing; 2d B., 40c.; Philip, Senr., 27c.

GREEK COINS.

No. 1704—1793. A small but very valuable assortment of Greek coins, including regal coins of Macedonia, Thrace and Syria. The description of those coins is so accurate and scholarly that we cannot forego the pleasure of transferring the largest possible number to our columns for the benefit of those who may not have been able to secure, a catalogue.

AEGINA, Attica. Third period. A tortoise, with knobs along the back. Rev. Deep incusum in five divisions. Rare. \$1.60. Didrachm

ABDERA, Thrace. Head of Apollo in square of four lines; name of city around. Rev. Griffon lying down, with upraised wings; below APTE. In fair preservation and of great rarity. \$2.00.

Aradias, Lyria. Ob. A bee, letters to r. and l. Rev. A deer standing behind a palm tree, ins. aradi. A beautiful coin and rare. \$2.00.

Drachm

Argos, Peloponesus. Ob. Fore part of a Wolf. Rev. In square incusum, the letter A; below a club, letters G. and P. above. Very rare and well preserved. 60c.

Athens, Attica. Ob. Helmeted head of Minerva. Rev. Owl Athe; to left a two-leaved sprig of olive. A splendid coin. \$6.50. Tetr.

Boeotia, Thebes. Ob. Buckler. Rev. Diota, clump form. Very early coinage. Rare. \$6.00.

Bruttium, Lucania. Ob. Beautiful head of Diana, diademed. Rev. Nude figure of Mars, standing, with spear in left hand; ins. Brettion. Splendid preservation, and valuable. \$1.25.

Camarina, Sicily. Ob. Swan, head turned back; above a Lizard; all within a beaded circle. Rev. Incusum of four indents. Rare and fine. \$2.00.

CARTHAGE, Africa. Head and neck of a Horse, on *Ob.*, and *Rev.* One bridled. These little coins are as fine as when struck, wt. 11 grs. Choice and rare. Each \$1.00.

Caulonia, Bruttium. Ob. Naked figure with arm extended; to right a deer, kavlo (retrograde). Rev. Stag standing to right. Very sharp and fine. Rare. \$2.25.

Chalcis, Euboeia. Ob. Head of Venus to right. Rev. Eagle with outspread wings, serpent in its talons. A rare coin of this celebrated city. Preservation excellent. \$2.00.

CNIDUS, Caria. Ob. Head of a Lion. Very fine. Rev. Head in incusum; probably a coin of the Mausolus Family. Splendidly preserved, and of a high degree of rarity. \$3.00.

Dyracchium, Illyria. Ob. Cow suckling a calf. Rev. Garden of Alcinous, Dyra around, beneath the club of Hercules. Very rare and fine. \$6.00.

Edessa, Macedonia. Ob. Head of King Abgarus; star behind head. Rev. Wreath surrounding an Eagle. Serrated edge; a plated coin, rusted through in places. A curious and rare specimen. 50c. Size 12

ELEA OR HYLEA, Lucania. Ob. Head of Minerva, helmeted; to right, in small square incusum, letter E. Rev. Lion overpowering a stag. Very fine and desirable. \$2.50.

Euboea, Island of. Ob. Head of a Bull (symbolizing Jupiter) front view, and in very high relief. Rev. In incusum, head of Apollo. In perfect condition, and of great rarity. A gen. \$3.00. Drachm

Heraclea, Magna Græcia. Ob. Head of Pallas, helmed, one front face, two profile to right. Rev. Hercules strangling the Lion. 30 c. each. Hemi-drachms. 3 pieces

ILIBERIS, Spain. Ob. Head profile, within beaded border, to left an annulet. Rev. Mounted horseman, holding a levelled spear; beneath Celtiberian ins. About the size and value of the Roman Denarius. Fine and rare. \$2.00.

LEONTIUM, Sicily. Ob. Head of Apollo, laureate. Rev. Lion's head in profile to right; four grains of barley; ins. LEONTINON. Remarkable and rare. \$3.00.

Lete, Macedonia. Ob. Figures of Silenus and a Female standing. Rev. Incused, three indents. A remarkably rude and ancient specimen, in fine preservation. \$7.00. Clump Tetr.

Macedonia, 1st Province. Ob. Fine head of Diana, below makedonon, to left the Greek letter th. Rev. An Altar, club of Hercules and table, above aesillas, a wreath surrounding all. A beautiful and perfect coin. Very rare. \$6.50.

Massilia, Gaul. Ob. Head of Diana, diademed, beaded rim. Rev. Lion, above Massa, ins in ex. Ob. Rubbed. Rev. Very fine. Rare. \$1.25.

Paros, Island of. Ob. Grand Head of Venus, laureate and partly veiled. Rev. Goat kneeling down, above pa. Sharp and bright as when struck. As no gold coins of this island are known, this elegant specimen is supposed to be unique. Very valuable. Gold, weight 125 grains. \$16.00.

Phocea, Asia Minor. Ob. Head of Sappho, with a Fillet of Roses. Rev. Incuse. Gold, weight 36 grs. Perfect and very rare. \$6.00.

Pergamos, Asia Minor. Ob. A Serpent creeping from a Cistophorus; Wreath of Grapes and Vine Leaves. Rev. Two Serpents at an Altar; Standard to r.; PA above. A coin of great rarity and in good preservation. \$6.50.

Rnodes, Island of. Ob. Head of Apollo, front face and one three-quarter face. Rev. Bud and Flower of the Rose to 1.; eight pointed star above ins. Very good and rare. 2 pieces, each \$1.00. Drachms

Selinus, Sicily. Ob. A Leaf of Parsley. Rev. Incusum of six spaces. Of great rarity and well preserved. \$2.50. Didr.

Side, Pamphylia. Ob. Casqued Head of Minerva. Rev. Winged Victory with Palm Branch in her hand, pomegranate to l.; Kylex below. In fine condition and rare. \$4.00.

Sardis, Lydia. Ob. Head of a Lion with wide-spread jaws, in front the Head of a Deer. Rev. Incusum, rude and deep. Of excessive rarity; very desirable. Weight 82 grs. \$11.50.

The above is a specimen of one of the most ancient coins known, struck probably 800 years before

our era.

Segesta, Sicily. Ob. Head, three-quarter facing. Rev. Greyhound standing, below a Snake. Fine. 75c. Hemidrachm

Selge, Asia Minor. Ob. Warrior using a Sling; to r. Triquetra; below the Greek TH; to l. ESTREDHY; all within beaded square. Rev. Two Nude Figures Wrestling. Very fine and rare. \$3.00.

Sicyone, Achaia. Ob. Lion walking to l., below si. Rev. A Flying Dove. Rare. 50c. Drachm

Риокава, Ionia. Ob. Female Head to right. Rev. Tripod. The work upon this little coin is exceedingly fine; very rare. Electrum. Weight 41 grs. \$1.50. Hektae, or sixth part of a Stater

TARENTUM, Calabria. Ob. Horseman extending a Palm above A. Rev. Taras on a Dolphin, right hand bearing a Cornucopia; in his left a Buckler and Trident, below TARAS. Fine and rare type. 70c. Didr.

TERINA, Bruttium. Ob. Head of Nike or Pandina within a wreath of laurel. Rev. Winged Figure seated on a Vase with right hand extended. Fine and extremely rare. \$2.00.

Thasus, Island of. Ob. Fine Head of Bacchus, crowned with a Garland of Vine Leaves and Fruit. Rev. A Nude Hercules resting on a Club. \$2.12.

Thurium, Lucania. Ob. Beantiful Head of Minerva, helmed. Rev. Tanrus with bowed head, above Thoyrion. In perfect preservation. Rare. \$3.75.

Tralles, Asia Minor. Ob. Serpent escaping from a Cistophorus. Obverse and reverse similar to the Cistophori of Pergamos, which it closely resembles. Fine and very rare. \$3.00.

Tyre, Syria. Ob. Fine Head of Herakles, laureate to right. Rev. Tyroy, Epas, asyloy. Eagle, in front Club and date. Dk. In splendid preservation; very rare. \$3.50.

MACEDONIA.

Philip II. Head of Apollo, laureate. Rev. Biga, beneath the horses a Diota. Inscription Phillippou. Perfectly uncirculated. Gold. \$22.00.

Philip III. (Arrhidaeus). Head of Hercules, with lion skin headdress. Rev. Philippoy; in field bow; club and trident. Beautiful. Gold. \$10.50.

ALEXANDER III. (Magnus). Casqued Head of Minerva. Rev. A winged Victory standing; ALEXANDROU. Struck at Miletus. Beautiful and very rare. Gold. \$14.00.

ALEXANDER III. Head of Hereules, with lion skin head-dress. Rev. Jupiter, seated, holding a bird; inscription ALEXANDROU. Beneath chair, mint mark, MP. (Myryna). Very fair. \$2.75.

THRACE.

Lysimachus. Head of Alexander Magnus, diademed and wearing the horn of Aminon. Rev. Seated figure of Minerva, in her right hand a small Victory; beneath a trident, inscription basileos lysimaxov. Mint mark ky (Cyrene). In splendid preservation and excessively rare. Size 18 x 22. \$12.50.

SYRIA.

Selevous I. (Nicator). Head of Hercules with head-dress of lion skin (type of Alexander Magnus). Rev. Seated figure of Jupiter (same type); to right inscription seleved. Mint mark, Greek th. (Thespia). This is a very rare coin, but much rubbed and the Ob. damaged by a deep ent. Very desirable. \$10.00.

Demetrius II. (Theos). Head of the King, laureate, enclosed by a wreath of laurel. Rev. Seated figure holding a Cornucopia; inscription BASILEOUS DEMETRIOU. Very good and very rare. \$3.25. Tetr.

Antiochus III. (The Great). Fine head of the King, diademed. Rev. Apollo seated on the cortina; inscription basileos antioxou. Fine coin. \$4.50.

Antiochus VIII. (Gryphus). Head of the King, diademed. Rev. A standing figure of Jupiter within a wreath of olive, his right hand holding an eight pointed star; ins. Basileos antioxou ерірнамоў. A beantiful coin. Sharp and fine. \$4.00.

PHILIP, (Epiphanes). Head to right. Rev. A seated figure of Jupiter. Ins. Basileos, Philippou, Epiphanox Philadel. Fair. Rare. \$3.50.

We have received the catalogne of the first "Centennial Coin and Curiosity Sale," held in Philadelphia on the 30th ult. Among the coins offered were some desirable English colonial coins; a lot of fine U. S. Politicals; rare U. S. silver dollars and half-dollars, among them a dollar of 1804; United States pattern and experimental pieces; 50 different Washington pieces and medals; a small selection of American colonials, etc., etc. This was the first of a series of Centennial sales conducted by Mr. Haseltine, and which, we are promised, will be held at intervals during the Exposition. The lateness of the date on which this sale was held prevents us from reviewing it in this number.

Facts and Scraps.

We understand that the coin sale which was to take place at Clinton Hall, New York, some time in April, will not occur, the collection having been disposed of entire, at private sale, to a few collectors, for \$8,500.

A small collection of coins, medals, and curiosities, comprising 369 lots, was sold at auction by Davis & Harvey, auctioneers, No. 1212 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, on the 1st ulto. The coins offered were mostly in ordinary condition, and considering that the sale was not extensively advertised, brought very fair prices. Sixteen varieties of Jersey cents, some of them quite rare, sold at low figures.

J. W. Scott & Co., No. 75 Nassau street, have begun publishing the "Coin Collector's Journal," under the editorship of Mr. Ed. Frossard. It is freely illustrated, and, besides articles of general interest to collectors, furnishes reports of the more important public sales of coins, with the prices brought. The third number (for February) begins a description of the Centennial medals already struck.— The Nation, Feb. 24, 1876.

A friend and amateur collector reports the following conversation as having recently occurred between himself and a young graduate from Jersey's favorite college. We give it simply to show how silly those persons must be who pretend that our seven hundred and odd colleges do not, one and all, turn out profound and thorough classical scholars, or fail to give room, in their curriculum, to the subject of antiquities (local and modern):

Collector (holding up a coin with a mule head profile, slyly). "Do now tell me the meaning of the inscription, Nova Cæsarea, on this coin." Graduate (authoritatively). "Nova; that is an adjective of the first and second declension, singular number, feminine gender and nominative case. That means "new." Collector. "Thank you; that is indeed new to me; let us now pass to the other word; Cæsarea means what?" Graduate (scratching his proboscis). "Let me see . . . have you, perhaps, Anthon's Classical Dictionary? We might look it up." Collector. "Unfortunately I have not; but you ought to be a pretty good Latin scholar; can't you tell without a dictionary?" Graduate. "I'll tell you what I'll do; let me have the coin for a few days, and I'll look it up for you." The collector generously presents the coin to his young friend, who thereupon retires with the promise of an early report.

About Hobbies.—Sterne says: "Nay, if you come to that, sir, have not the wisest men in all ages, not excepting Solomon himself—have they not had their hobby-horses—their winning horses—their coins and their cockle shells, their drums and their trumpets, their fiddles, their pallets, their maggets and their butterflies? And so long as a man rides his hobby-horse peaceably and quietly along the Kiug's highway, and neither compels you or me to get up behind him—pray, sir, what have you or I to do with it?" Sneerer, "answer me that, and unyoke."

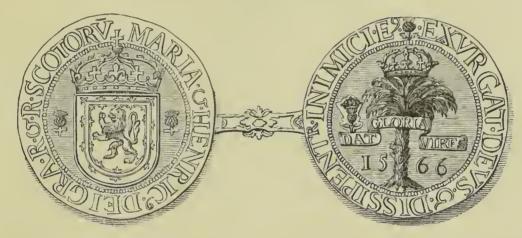
The Paris Journal Official, cautioning amateurs against the indiscriminate purchase of relics, says that in the East, principally in Egypt and Syria, the traffic in antiquities, such as statuettes in bronze and stone of heathen divinities, arms, vases made of pottery or glass, sarcophaguses, medals, &c., has of late assumed great extension. Pottery vases, statuettes of Egyptian and Phænician gods, monumental stones, with Hebrew, Samaritan, Arabian, Greek, and all kinds of ancient inscriptions, medals with Hebrew characters, etc., have been imitated to a wonderful exactness. An antique appearance is given them by the aid of divers processes, which enables fraudulent dealers to pass them off as objects many centuries old. The manufacturers of these sham antiques are very ingenious; by the aid of a certain liquid, used in Egypt and Syria, they manage to give the bronze, pottery and marble the most deceiving colors. They have their agents in many Eastern towns, notably at Cairo, Alexandria, Beyront and Jerusalem, and are in constant relation with a number of the Bedouins and fellahs scattered about in these Eastern parts.

En.—It is not necessary to travel as far as Alexandria or Jernsalem to findimitated or counterfeit coins or relics. We have them in our midst; but fortunately, "our frands" do not possess either the skill or knowledge of their Eastern brethren, hence they only deceive the tyro, and generally not more than once. Still, the effrontery with which they sometimes insist on the gennineness of their wares is so great, that nuless a collector is really thoroughly acquainted with the particular curiosity, coin or relic he wishes to purchase, he may yield to the cheap eloquence of the seller, and be induced to part with his money. Our advice is, eschew all men whose reputation is not above suspicion, and buy only of reliable and respectable dealers.

Answers to Correspondents.

R. O'F.—The best way of cleaning rusted or worn coins, in our opinion, is to clean them out of your collection, and replace them by such specimens as will not need cleaning.

Ryal of Queen Mary Stuart and of her second Husband Henry Stuart (Lord Darnley).



Obverse: Maria & Henric, Dei Gracia Regina & Rex Scotorvm; i.e., Mary and Henry, by the grace of God Queen and King of the Scots. Royal arms of Scotland; lion rampant on escutcheon adorned within and without the edge with fleurs-de-lis; coat-of-arms surmounted with royal crown; on either side, in the field, a blooming thistle. Reverse: Exyrgat Devs & Dissipentrur inimici ei; i. e., Let God arise and his enemies shall be scattered. Psalm LX VIII., I. Crowned palm tree; on its stem a creeping lizard and a flying scroll, inscribed, Dat gloria vires; i. e., Glory (renown) gives strength; on the left, in the field, a crowned thistle. Date, 1566.

The history of Mary Stuart, Queen of the Scots, is so well known as scarcely to require further biographical notice in this sketch, except such as may relate directly to her second husband and consin, Henry Stuart. It will be remembered that Mary was the only surviving child of James the Fifth., and Mary of Guise; that in September, 1543, she was declared Queenof the Scots when only one year of age; that in 1548 she was sent to France to complete her education, and that in 1558 she was married to the Danphin, who, in 1559, became King of France, under the name of Francis II. Having been educated at the polite and refined court of Paris, Mary, at an early age, excelled in various accomplishments, and conversed elegantly and gracefully in French, Latin and Italian.

Rarely, perhaps, has any woman combined so many noticeable qualities of body and mind as Mary Stnart; her form was matchless; her beauty of the highest order; her stature majestic; she had vigor, energy, tenacity of purpose, and indomitable personal conrage. Had Francis lived, with one like Mary to second his designs and to perform the honors of royalty, his reign would probably have been a very brilliant one. France would have added a bright page to her history, and England would have been spared the shame of sending a woman to the scaffold. Unfor-

tunately, after a few months of married life, Francis died, and Mary, soon afterwards, was persuaded to return to her native land of Scotland,

and from that hour date all her misfortunes.

In marrying her eousin, Lord Darnley, July 29th, 1565, Mary made an unwise choice, for the character of Darnley was at once weak, capricious and obstinate. She gave him the title of King by a stretch of her prerogative, which was a strong proof of her love and of the weakness of her counsels, and ordered that his name, conjointly with hers, should appear in all proclamations, edicts, and on eoins. The association of the name of Darnley, in the year 1566, to that of Mary, may appear strange to us at the present time, when we consider that in that very year Mary had already fallen so much in the esteem of her subjects as to have taken into her confidence and favor David Rizzio, an Italian musician, and that Darnley was then engaged in a plot to do away with the unfortunate favorite. There is no doubt that the fervid love that had existed between Mary and her husband was a thing of the past, and that Lord Darnley, goaded, perhaps, by the favors which the queen appeared to bestow on Rizzio, was treating her with insolence and neglect. Rizzio was dragged from the queen's presence by the accomplices of Darnley and killed, March, 1566.

Although Mary deeply resented the conduct of Darnley, she dissimulated her feelings so well that he soon thought himself entirely secure from her vengeance. In January, 1567, Darnley was attacked with a severe illness at Glasgow, where Mary visited him; and, having employed her artifices to completely regain his confidence, she persuaded him to be removed to the vicinity of Edinburgh. He was lodged in a detached honse at Kirk-a-Field, very near the capitol, where Mary assidnously attended him for two days and nights, leaving him on the 9th of Febrnary, at 11 P. M. About three hours later the house was blown up by gunpowder, and Darnley was found dead in the garden. Suspicion fell on the Earl of Bothwell, a man of ability, but unsernpulous and reckless to the last degree, as the chief perpetrator of this crime, and on Mary as an auxilliary. The queen outraged public sentiment so far that she not only screened Bothwell from a fair trial, but married him in May, 1567. The question of her guilt or innocence in the murder of her husband has been discussed by abler pens than ours. Suffice it to say that Froude and Robertson, two very high authorities, agree in the opinion that Mary was responsible for the death of Darnley.

The coins of this Princess are numerous, and in general of good workmanship; those with her portrait are scarce, but hardly so much so as to account for the very high prices they generally bring; and the eagernesss with which they are sought after by collectors must be in a great measure attributed to the interest taken in the reign and most

eventful life of this beautiful and unfortunate princess.

Her coins may be said to form five classes:

- I.—Those struck before her marriage with the Dauphin. Of this period numerous specimens and of great variety exist; they are placks and half-placks (small coppers); pennies in billon; testoons (3 shillings) and half testoons in silver.
- II.—Those struck during her marriage with the Dauphin, on which his name appears conjointly with hers, and of the same denominations as the above, with the addition of hard heads, a billon coin of small value.
- III.—Those of her first widowhood, exhibiting her portraits, are the rarest of the series. They consisted of testoons and half-testoons.
- IV.—Those struck during her marriage with Henry Darnley are of a different size and larger denominations than any previously struck in Scotland. The ryals (30 shillings Scotch), $\frac{2}{3}$ ryals and $\frac{1}{3}$ ryals all have the name "Henric" added to hers. (See cut.)
- V.—The last class includes those coins, consisting of $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ ryals coined between the period of the murder of Darnley and the end of the year 1567, when her reign terminated by the elevation of her son, James VI., to the throne of Scotland. These coins are similar to those of class IV, with the omission of Henry's name.

In gold, écus, lions, half-lions, ryals and half-ryals, were at different

times coined.

All of Mary's coins were struck in Seotland. The period of her reign to which they belong can easily be recognized by the date.

Lincoln Copperheads.

Collectors of Lincoln pieces who may have read Mr. Zabriskie's work on "Lincoln Medals and Tokens" must acknowledge that the work is very complete in its descriptions of the more pretentions medals and tokens struck in honor of the great rail-splitter and Union preserver; and yet it is deficient in its omission of many of the little war tokens that bear the imprint of Lincoln, or that relate to him. The following list, kindly furnished by Mr. Edward Groh, of New York, will serve as an addenda to Mr. Zabriskie's work, and complete the enumeration. Though some new Lincoln Copperheads may yet be discovered, and at a future time added to the following list, the labors and researches of Mr. Groh, in this particular field, have been so thorough and exhaustive that it may be considered as including all the Lincoln Copperheads known to collectors at the present time. The descriptions are from the pieces now in Mr. Groh's cabinet, of which he has copies in all the metals enumerated.

I.—Obverse: Bust of Lineoln, facing left. The right man in the right place. 1864. Reverse: An open wreath; two cannons below.

No compromise with traitors. Copper, brass, German silver, nickel and tin.

II.—Obverse: Same as last obverse. Reverse: An open wreath; a star above; shields and flags below. Free—Dom in two lines. Silver, copper, brass and nickel.

III.—Obverse: Bust of Lincoln, facing left. Abm. Lincoln, 18 President, 64. Reverse: Similar to last. Freedom in much larger letters. Silver, copper, brass, German silver, nickel and tin.

IV.—Obverse: Same as last obverse. Reverse: A fine open wreath enclosing the word America and thirteen stars. Silver, copper, brass, German silver, nickel and tin.

V.—Obverse: Same as last obverse. Reverse: An eagle resting upon a cannon. Liberty for all. 1864. Silver, copper, brass, German silver, nickel and tim.

VI.—Obverse: Same as last obverse. Reverse: A large U. S. shield and two stars. Our Union. Silver, copper, brass, German silver, nickel and tin.

VII.—Obverse: Same as last obverse. Reverse: A circle of thirteen united links. o. k. Copper and brass.

VIII.—Obverse: Same as last obverse. Reverse: Equestrian statue of Washington (Union Square monument). First in war; first in peace. 1863. Copper.

IX.—Obverse: Same as last obverse. Reverse: An open wreath, two cannons below. No compromise with traitors. Copper.

X. Obverse: Same as last obverse. Reverse: Blank. Tin.

XI.—Obverse: Bust of Lincoln facing left, surrounded by thirteen stars. "1864." Reverse: Same as No. VIII. Nickel and German silver.

XII.—Obverse: Same as last obverse. Reverse: An eagle resting upon a cannon. Liberty for all. 1864. Silver, copper, brass, German silver, nickel and tin.

XIII.—Obverse: Same as last obverse. Reverse: A circle of thirteen united links. o. k. Silver, copper, brass, German silver, nickel and tin.

XIV.—Obverse: Same as last obverse. Reverse: An open wreath; star above; shield and flags; below, Free—pom in two lines. Copper, brass, German silver, nickel and tin.

XV.— Obv.rse: Same as last obverse. Reverse: Similar to last reverse. Free—box in much smaller letters. Nickel.

XVI.—Obverse: Same as last obverse. Reverse: A square and compass. "G" in centre. Copper, brass, German silver, nickel and tin.

XVII.—Obverse: Same as last obverse. Reverse: A large U.S. shield; two stars. Our Union. Copper, brass, and nickel.

XVIII.—Obverse: Same as last obverse. Reverse: A palm tree. Ingenio Ecuador. 1864. Copper.

XIX.—Obverse: Same as last obverse. Reverse: Blank. Tin.

XX.—Obverse: Same as last obverse. Reverse: Peck & Orvis, Druggists & Grocers, Baraboo, Wis. Silver, copper, brass, German silver, nickel and tin.

XXI.—Obverse: Same as last obverse. Reverse: S. P. Sedgwick & Co., Variety Goods, Bloomingdale, Ill. Silver, copper, brass, German silver, nickel and tin.

XXII.—Obverse: Same as last obverse. Reverse: An open wreath; blazing star above; two swords and anchor, below; c. l. R. Copper, brass, nickel and tin.

XXIII.—Bust of Lincoln, facing right, For President, Abraham Lincoln. Reverse: Bust of Johnson, facing right. For Vice-President, Andrew Johnson. Copper and brass.

XXIV.—Obverse: Bust of Lincoln, facing right, surrounded by thirty-five stars; date, 1864, below. Reverse: Eagle with spread wings; two branches below. Lincoln and Union, above. Brass.

COIN SALES.

Part I of the series of Centennial Sales, under the management of Mr. J. W. Haseltine, was held at Philadelphia on Thursday afternoon, March 30th, last. 540 various lots were offered, and found bidders at fair prices, in exceptional instances rather below than above the prices usually obtained for good specimens of coins. We make the following selections from our priced catalogue:

MISCELLANEOUS.

Eanred (Saxon king) Styce, A. D. 808 to 840, very good, 85c.; Charles II. farthing, 1665, proof, \$1.05; do., half-penny for Ireland, 1681, 55c.; William and Mary, half-penny, 1694, 55c.; do., farthing, 75c.; William III., half-penny, 1697, 80c.; do., farthing, 1699, 50c.; Anne, farthing, 1714, \$2.25; George II., Irish half-penny, 1736, proof, \$1.40; George III., two pence, 1797, uncirculated, \$1.37; Sierra Leone (Africa) penny, 1791, proof, \$1.00; Bermuda penny, 1793, fine, 15c.; St. Helena half-

penny, 1821, 20e.; Jamaiea penny, nickel, 1869, 30e.; do., half-penny, 25e.; Bahama half-penny. 1806, 10e.; Guernsey, 2 doubles, 1858, 50c.; Gibraltar, 2 quartos, 1813, 20c.; Ionian Islands, penny, half-penny, farthing and half-farthing, proofs, set \$4.75; the same, very fine, \$2.75; Barbadoes penny, 1788, 40e.; do. half-penny, 1792, 70c.; do., Moses Tolanto token, 25e.; Magdalen Island penny, 1815, 30c.; Isle of Man penny, 1733, 25c.; do., 1811, 25c.; do., half-penny, 25c.; Antigua farthing, 1836, 70c.; set of Hong Kong pattern cash and mil pieces, copper proofs, 4 pieces, \$1.20; Ceylon, two, one and one-half stivers, elephant, 3 pieces, 60c.; Ceylon, five cents, Victoria, 45c.; India coppers, obv., a heart, 4 different sizes, \$1.80; Java, 1810, 30e.; Old India dumps, each 9c.; New Grenada penny, 1848, 30e.; do., half-penny, 30c.; Buenos Ayres, penny, 1822, proof, 60c.; Venezuela, half-centavo, 1843, 25c.; Peru, half-cent, 1855, proof, 10e.; Uruguay, 40 centesimos, 1857, 10c.; Honduras, 2 pesos, pattern, 1862, 10c.; Caracas, 1818, 5c.; Carthagena, 1812, 31c.; Hayti, Faustin I., 64 centimes, 1850, 10c.; do., Geffrard, 20 and 10 centimes, 1863, each 15c.

UNITED STATES MISCELLANEOUS MEDALS.

W. H. Harrison, head to left; twenty-three stars; rev., equestrian figure of Andrew Jackson, \$1.50; the same obverse; rev., head of Clay to right, \$1.60; the same obverse; rev., equestrian figure of Washington, \$1.70; Henry Clay, head to right; rev., equestrian figure of Andrew Jackson, \$1.60; the same obverse; rev., equestrian figure of Washington, \$1.70; (all of the above are silver proofs, size 18); Andrew Jackson, head to left; "President U. S.;" rev., "National Union Convention, held at Phila., Aug. 14, 1866," etc.; white metal, size 22, \$1.00.

UNITED STATES SILVER.

Dollars.—1795, flowing hair, \$2.25; 1796, small date, \$3.60; 1797, 6 stars facing, \$3.37; do., 7 stars facing, \$1.95; 1798, small eagle, 13 stars, \$4.00; 1799, 5 stars facing, \$2.00; do., 15 stars on reverse, \$2.50; 1800, stars sharp, \$2.00; 1801, \$4.00; 1802, \$2.25; 1804, a fine impression, somewhat circulated, \$395.00; 1836, Gobrecht, proof, \$6.50; 1841, proof, \$1.75; 1844, \$1.50; 1847, nnc., \$2.00; 1848, \$2.50; 1850, \$1.75; 1853, \$2.50; 1855, \$4.62; 1856, \$3.00; 1857, \$3.25; 1861, \$1.75; 1864, \$1.25; 1865, proof, \$1.50; 1867, proof. \$1.25; 1868, do., \$1.25; 1870, Carson City mint, \$1.30; 1871, \$1.00; 1873, old type, \$1.30.

Half-dollars.—1794, poor, \$1.25; 1796, 16 stars, fair, \$23.00; 1797, fair, \$6.75; 1805, over '04, \$2.25; 1806, \$1.70; 1807, \$1.00; 1811, \$1.00; 1824, over '23, unc. \$1.60; 1850, unc., \$2.10; 1851, Phila. mint,

fine, \$2.60; 1863, proof, \$1.10; 1873, no arrows, \$1.87.

Quarter-dollars.—1864; rev., eagle with long arrows, \$5.50; 1865, do., \$6.12, both proofs.

WASHINGTON PIECES.

Two cents, head of Washington, 1863, nickel proof, \$2.00; five cents, head of Washington, 1866, nickel proof, \$1.75; Washington and Independence, 1783, military bust, 75c.; do., bust in Roman toga (restrike), 70c.; do., rev., "one cent," 75c.; do., double head, fine, \$1.50; Success to U. S.; brass, large size, \$1.12; do., smallest size, \$1.05; 1791, cent, large eagle, proof, \$5.00; do., small eagle, proof, \$8.65; Washington President, 1793; rev., ship, fine, \$2.50; Geo. Washington, born Virginia Feb. 11, 1732, etc., fine, \$6.87; Washington, head to left, "Liberty and Security," thick planchet, proof, \$1.75; do., 1795, head to right, thin planchet, \$2.12; 1795, Grate cent, \$2.25; North Wales Token, fair, 87c.; head to right, by Wyon, "Born Feb. 11, 1732, died Dc. 21, 1799;" rev., crossed cannon, etc., \$4.00; do., date "1796," \$2.00; "George Washington, Esq.," by Westwood, size 26, \$2.25; Manly medal, silver, size 30, \$2.68: Washington button, "G. W.," "Long live the President," \$1.00; Washington & Lafayette, by Wright & Bale, \$1.00; Head of Washington; ren., Head of Franklin, \$1.00; Medal known as the eight presidents, Washington in centre, white metal, size 30, \$2.25; Norwalk, Conn., Memorial, Wood's series, 1869, white metal, size 25, \$1.60.

COLONIAL.

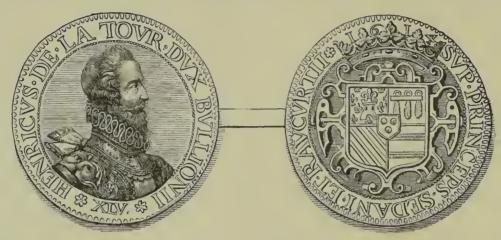
A small lot of Colonials, No. 385—429, sold at very low prices. Among them was the rare Mark Newby half-penny, sold at \$3.00; another, small planchet, \$2.00.

The coin collection of Mr. Lewis White of Hoosic Falls, N. Y., was offered at auction by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York, on the 17th and 18th ulto. We have only room to notice a few of the pieces which

brought the highest prices:

1794, U. S. silver dollar, unusually good impression, \$49.00; another, not quite so good, \$38.00; 1796, do. half-dollar, \$16.00; 1797, do., \$11.00; 1804, do., \$4.00; 1823, do., quarter-dollar, \$13.50; 1827, do., \$67.50; 1800, do., dime, \$5.50; 1804, do., \$10.50; 1794, do., half-dime, \$5.00; 1803, do., \$4.00; 1805, do., \$6.25; 1791, Washington cent, large eagle, \$4.25; 1793, wreath cent, fine, \$11.75; another, \$4.50; do., chain, fair, \$5.25; 1799, cent, very good, \$22.00; do., fair but doubtful, \$2.75; 1804, do., cracked die, good, \$8.50; 1806, do., good, \$4.25; 1811, do., fine, \$3.25; 1812, do., fine, \$4.50; 1852, half-cent, proof, \$4.75; 1792, Martha Washington half-dime, uncir., \$19.00; 1839, proof dollar, rev.: flying eagle, \$29.00; 1653, Commonwealth crown, \$9.00; Sumter medal, silver, \$22.00; 1652, pine tree shilling, \$6.50; another, \$3.75; another, \$3.00; 1694, Carolina elephant, \$20.50; 1723, Rosa Americana penny, \$7.00; Pitt token, \$3.38; 1788, Massachusetts half-cent, uncir., \$4.25.

A Crown (Ecu) of Henry de la Tour, Duke of Bouillon.



Obverse: Henricus de la Tour Dux Bullionii xlu. Striking profile of the Duke to the right, bareheaded and in armor, with high ruffled collar. Reverse: Supremus Princeps Sedani et Raucurt 1614; a continuation of inscription on obverse, and which, thus completed, reads: "Henry de la Tour, Duke of Bouillon, Sovereign Prince of Sedan and of Raucourt." In an escutcheon, highly ornamented, and surmounted with ducal crown, the ducal arms; quarterly, in first quarter, a tower, the coat-of-arms of the family De la Tour; in the second, the coat-of-arms of Auvergne; in the third, the arms of Turenne; and in the fourth, those of Bouillon. In centre, an escutcheon of pretence, bearing the arms of Boulogne.

This celebrated warrior, the stern features of whom are but feebly recalled by the above cut, was born at Jose, in the southern part of France, on the 28th of September, 1555, and died at Sedan, on the 25th of March, 1623, in the 68th year of his age. He was the father of Turenne, one of the most celebrated names in the military annals of France, who, as a marshal under the ambitious Louis XIV., gained important victories, and was killed by a cannon ball at Saspach on the Rhine, July 25th,

1675.

From his youth Henry de la Tour was accustomed to camp life and to the scenes of the battle-field, first as a companion of Henry IV., then as his most successful marshal, and afterwards in various military employments during the minority and the reign of Louis XIII. Such was the sternness of his disposition, and his valor in action, that he inspired his followers with unbounded confidence, and that he never failed in any military operation entrusted to his command. It is related of him that during his frequent campaigns he was wounded twenty-seven times, and twice left for dead on the battle-field. Aside of his military virtues, Henry de la Tour was one of the leading spirits among the Hugmenots. The friendship that he had for Henry IV. suffered a terrible blow when

the latter sacrificed his personal religious opinions in order to restore peace among his subjects, and De la Tour never forgave Henry for uttering his celebrated "Paris vaut bien une messe." Henry de la Tour, as Prince of Sedan and of Raucourt, possessed the right of coining money, and coins with his profile and of various denominations are not unfrequently found in collections, and are occasionally offered at auction sales in this country.

A Few English Coins Illustrated and Described.

SILVER COINS OF EDWARD III.





GROAT.

Obverse: Edward D. G. Rex. Angl. Z. Franc. D. Hyb. Full face; open crown with three fleurs-de-lis. Reverse, outer circle: Posui Devmadivtorem meym; inner circle, Civitas London; Cross extending to the outside of the coin; three pellets in each quarter, within the inner circle; mint mark, a crown or coronet on both sides.

DEMI-GROAT OR TWO-PENCE.

Obverse: Edwardys. Rex. Angl. Dns. Hyb. Type as above. Reverse, outer circle: Posvi Devm Adivtore mey; inner circle, Villa Calesie; type as above.

PENNY.

Obverse: Edwards Rex Angli. Type as the former coins. Reverse, without the circle: Civitas London; within it, and between the arms of cross potent extending to the outside of the coin, three pellets in each quarter, joined by an annulet.

HALF-PENNY.

Obverse: Edwardys Rex. Reverse: Civitas London; type like preceding.

FARTHING.

Obverse: Edwardys Rex. Reverse: Civitas London or Londoniensis. Type like preceding.

GOLD COINS OF EDWARD III.

QUARTER-FLORIN.

Obverse: Edwr. R. Angl. Z. Franc. D. Hib. In a field seme de lys a helmet with lambrequins; crest, a lion passant, gnardant, crowned. Reverse: Exaltabityr in Gloria; a cross fleury, with a rose in the centre.

NOBLE.

Obverse: Edward Dei Gra Rex Angl. Z. Franc. D. Hyb. The King, armed and crowned, standing in a ship, which has a streamer at the masthead with St. George's cross; a naked sword in his right hand, and in his left a shield bearing the arms of France, quartered with those of England. On the upper part of the side of the ship are lions passant gnardant, towards the left, and fleurs de lis alternately; under these two tiers of ports, the lower of which has four projecting spikes, placed alternately with the ports. Reverse: Inc antended the real point arches, with trefoils in the outward angles, a cross fleury voided. Over each limb of the cross, a fleur-de-lis; in the quarters, the lion of England under a crown; in the centre, a rose of four leaves, pointed with as many trefoils saltirewise, bearing the letter E.

HALF NOBLE.

Obverse: Edward Dei Gra Rex Angl. In a tressure of eight arches, pointed with trefoils, the royal arms. Reverse: Exaltabityr in Gloria. In a double tressure, with fleurs-de-lis and lions in the arches, a cross fleury, having trefoils in the angles and four pellets in the centre.

Edward III., 1327–1377. The murder of Edward II., on the 25th of January, 1327, placed his son on the throne when yet but a boy. During the long reign of this King three distinct issues of silver coins were made. The first in 1344, of pence, half-pence, and farthings; the second in 1346, of pence, half-pence, and farthings; the third in 1451, with reduced weight of the penny to 18 grains, of groats, half-groats (two pence), pence, half-pence and farthings. The title of King of France is assumed on groats of this King, and the words "Dei gratia" adopted for the first time on English coins. The legend on the groat which is illustrated at the head of this article reads, "Edward, by the grace of God, King of England and of France, Lord of Ireland." The motto on the reverse, as described, is "I have made God my help;" Civitas London, is "the City of London," and Villa Calesie on the reverse of the half-groat Town of Calais. The legend of the penny is simply Edwardus Rex Angli, and of the reverse Civitas London, or Civitas Edoraci (City of York). The half-pence and farthings are

similar to the pennies, but have legends shortened to suit the space; some

have only Edwardus Rex.

Except the gold penny of Henry III. (1257), of which but few specimens exist, Edward III. is accredited the honor of having introduced the first general gold coinage in England, and this coinage, said to have been superior to any of the contemporary coinages of Europe, forms the characteristic feature in the mint issues of this King. Foreign gold had, to a limited extent, been current in England, but the prices of the necessary articles of life and the requirements of home traffic were as yet completely within the reach of an inferior currency. To prove this we only need reflect on the disfavor with which the first gold coinage was received as a useless innovation, or to glance at the estimated cost of necessary ontlays during the reign. Wheat, for instance, was selling at 20d. a bushel; a horse for 18s.; an ox, 16s.; a cow, 12s.; a sheep or a hog, 20d.; a goose, 9d.; a hen, 2d.; while a laborer's wages were but 3d. a day.

The first issue of gold coins appears to have taken place in 1344, and consisted of florins (6s.), half-florins and quarter-florins. The name was foreign, the devices and values original and national. Specimens of this coinage are exceedingly rare, it having been recalled on account of having been rated too high. Another gold coinage was then determined upon, the famous one of the Rose noble, the coins being named after the noble metal of which they were composed. The pieces were called nobles (6s. 8d. or 80d.), half-nobles (3s. 4d. or 40d.), and the quarter-noble (1s. 8d. or 20d.). Some imagine that this singular type must have been adopted in commemoration of the great naval victory of 1340, when two French Admirals and 30,000 men were slain, and 240 of their large ships taken, with small loss on the part of the English. There are many other conjectures respecting the design, one of which represents Edward

as claiming the sovereignty of the sea:

"But King Edward made a siege royall And wonne the town, and in speciall The sea was kept, and thereof he was lord; Thus made he nobles coins of record."

There are varieties of the noble issued at various times after 1344, all very scarce; still good specimens are known. On the 2d of December, 1837, in repairing the castle of Glasgow, 60 nobles of Edward III., comprising several known and some unknown varieties were found. Most of these were distributed among antiquarian societies of Scotland and England.

Counterfeiting, clipping and debasing the currency of the Kingdon during the reign of Edward III., were carried on to such an extent as to necessitate the constant interference of the authorities. Not only individuals, but even corporations and governments, took part in this nefarious practice as shown by the action of the French Government in one

particular instance. Edward III. had granted that John, King of France, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Poitiers in 1356, should pay his ransom of three millions of crowns of gold in florins d'Escu, of which two were equal in value to the florin noble of England. Of this indulgence the French endeavored to take advantage by debasing their money, both in alloy and weight, under pretence that the English money was of a standard inferior to that which was required by the indenture.

The year 1366 was made memorable by an order that Peter pence should be no more gathered and paid to Rome. This tax was one principal drain by which the coin was carried out of the realm. It was not entirely abolished by this order, and did not cease to be paid until it was forbidden by a statute made in the year 1533. Edward III. is known to have had mints in ten cities and towns in England, two in Ireland, four

in France, and three in Flanders. He died June 21st, 1377.

Centennial Medals.

Continued.

XLV.—Obverse: Head of Washington, facing the left; around it, in two lines, 100th year of our National Independence Washington; above, thirteen stars in semi-circle; on the left, 1776; on the right, 1876; below, palm and laurel branches crossed. Reverse: Within a wreath of two laurel branches, in three curved and five straight lines, 47th Anniversary of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union, May, 1876. White metal. Size

XLVI.—Obverse: Head of Liberty to the left, with flowing hair, and small liberty cap on short staff; in semi-circle above, Libertas Americana; below, in straight line, 4 July, 1776. Reverse: In circular lines, Traphagen, Hunter & Co., Leading Clothiers, Fine Goods at Lowest Prices, 398, 400 & 402, Bowery, N. Y. White metal. Size

XLVII.—Obverse: Head of Washington to the right; Georgius Washington Praes. Rer. Conf. Amer. Mdcclxxxix Lovett Phila. Reverse: Outer circle, To Commemorate the Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence; within this, in a circle, thirty-eight stars; in seven curved lines, within, International Exhibition held at Fairmount Park Philadelphia May 10 to Nov. 10, 1876. Copper and white metal. Size 33.

XLVIII.—Obverse: Cracked bell, attached to beam; Liberty Bell; on the left six, and on the right seven stars; below, 1776; the legend, stars and date disposed in one circular line. Reverse: Independence Hall; * The Birth-Place of Liberty * Independence Hall, July 4, 1776. White metal. Size 14.

XLIX.—Obverse: Cracked bell, attached to beam; above, LIBERTY Bell; below, 1776–1876. Reverse: Independence Hall; above, Independence Hall; below, 1776. White metal. Size 12.

L. Obverse: Flying eagle, surrounded with radiating rays; suspended to his talons, a cracked bell; above, Centennial; on the left seven, and on the right six stars; below, 1776; 1876 in one circularline. Reverse: Flagstaff with American flag, to the left; above, Long MAY IT WAVE; below and to the right, thirteen stars. White metal; size, 16.

(To be continued.)

We have received from Mr. I. F. Wood a copy in brass of the beantiful little "Memorial Medal" of the Boston Numismatic and New England Historic-Genealogical Societies, heretofore described in the "American Journal of Numismatics, January, 1874;" also a copy in white metal of the Memorial medal of Haverford College, Pennsylvania, 1869; both of these medals were designed by Mr. Wood; dies executed by Mr. Geo. H. Lovett of New York.

From Mr. Geo. H. Lovett the following interesting medal not heretofore described: Obverse: Busts of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Florence to the left; Presented by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Florence. Reverse: Laurel wreath; Park Theatre December 13th 1875 100th Night of the Mighty Dollar. White metal. Size of silver dollar.

Facts and Scraps.

A far-sighted collector thinks that rare silver coins will be cheaper, because there is now no premium on silver. He hopefully awaits the dawn of the auspicious day to fill up his set of dollars, half-dollars and dimes.

Part II. of Centennial coin and curiosity sale was held at Philadelphia, on the 24th nlt., and will be reviewed in our next. Messrs. J. W. Scott & Co. will take bids for this as well as all other coin sales in New York or Philadelphia.

Oswego has a man named Shilling, who is not worth a sixpence. —Rochester Express.—Yes, but if he got hold of you, he'd give you many a pound.—Oswego Palladium.—And then you 'dollar and be pennytent, eh?—N. Y. Com. Ad.—What non-cents; a pun is a low specie (s) of wit; we 'dollars thought so.—Titusville Coin Circular.

The Snb-Treasury at New York is now exchanging silver for stamps in sums of not less than five dollars. The decline in the premium on

silver has brought this metal down to the value of paper eurrency, so that the government is neither gaining nor losing by the exchange. Half dollars, quarter dollars and dimes, of the dates 1874, 1875 and 1876 only, are at present given in exchange for fractional currency, in this city.

THE WASHINGTON MEDAL.

The original gold medal presented to Gen. George Washington by the American Congress in 1776, to commemorate the evacuation of Boston by the British troops, has been presented to and is now exhibited at the Boston Public Library. It was bought by some wealthy Bostonians, and was committed to the care of the library trustees on Friday night. The medal, which is of mammoth size and of solid gold, was struck in Paris, and contains on the obverse a head of Washington in profile (an excellent likeness), and around it is the following inscription: "George Washington, supremo duei exercituum adsertori libertatis comitia Americana."

On the reverse is the town of Boston in the distance, with a fleet in view under sail. Washington and his officers are on horseback in the foreground, and he is pointing to the ships as they depart from the harbor. The inscription on this side is as follows: "Hostibus primo fugatis Bostonium reeuperatum," with the date March 2, 1776. The history of the medal is as follows: When the Continental Congress received intelligence of the evacuation of Boston they resolved "that the thanks of the body, in their own name, and in the name of the thirteen United Colonies whom they represent, be presented to General Washington and the officers and soldiers under his command, for their wise and spirited conduct at the siege and acquisition of Boston, and that a medal be struck in commemoration of this great event and presented to His Excellency, and that a committee of three be appointed to prepare a letter of thanks and a proper device for the medal." The committee appointed consisted of John Adams, John Jay and Stephen Hancoek.

In a letter to General Washington, John Hancock, from Philadelphia, April 3d, 1776, said: "It gives me the most sensible pleasure to convey to you, by order of Congress, the only tribute which a free people will ever consent to pay, the tribute of thanks and gratitude to their benefactors. The disinterested and patriotic principles which led you to the field have also led you to glory; and it affords no little compensation to your countrymen to reflect that, as a peculiar greatness of mind induced you to decline any remuneration for serving them, except the pleasure of promoting their happiness, they may, without your permission,

bestow on you the largest share of their affection and esteem."

John Adams, in a private letter written at the same time, said: "I congratulate you," said Mr. Adams, "as well as all the friends of

mankind, on the reduction of Boston, an event which appeared to me of so great and decisive importance that the next morning after the arrival of the news I did myself the honor to move for the thanks of Congress to Your Excellency, and that a medal of gold should be struck in commemoration of it."—Public Ledger, Philadelphia.

COINS OF THE COMMUNE.

It is a enrious fact that five franc pieces bearing the effigy of the republic of 1871 are now sold for 15 francs at the Hotel des Ventes. The value of these coins is owing to their having been struck at the mint under singular circumstances. Camelinat, who was director of the establishment under the commune, was ordered to coin a certain number of gold and silver pieces, bearing the effigy of the commune. Attempts were made, but were unsuccessful, as the proper workmen were absent or otherwise engaged. He had recourse to the stamps already existing, making a slight modification. At the reverse of each stamp were three signs, the letter A indicating the spot where the money was melted, an anchor, which is the mark of the comptroller, and a bee, the stamp of the director. The bee was transformed into a trident. The commune only struck 4,000, and nearly all were remelted, so that the coins are very rare.

Answers to Correspondents.

R. O'F.—Few eopper, brass, or bronze coins can be improved by cleaning. A gentle rubbing with soft flannel dipped in sweet oil sometimes improves the appearance of the coin by softening and removing the accumulated dirt; but the removal of rust and verdigris, which are formed by the decomposition of the metal itself, only exposes the corroded parts and disfigures the eoin. We caution our readers against the use of oxalie and other acids, which eat into the metal and give it a very bad color. Cyanide of potassium, which we have heard recommended for this purpose, if properly applied, removes verdigris almost instantaneously, and leaves the eopper in a better condition than sulphurie or other acids; but it must be used by skilled hands, and with the greatest caution, as its accidental introduction into the system, by coming in contaet with any exposed blood-vessels, decomposes the blood and causes immediate death. Sweet oil, instead of removing verdigris from copper, only generates it, as the following analysis, furnished us by a practical chemist, proves: Sweet oil contains oleic acid; copper decomposes the oleie acid into acetic acid, and acetic acid, combining with the pure copper of the coin, forms acetate of copper, or verdigris. Hence it is that perfectly bright coppers placed in a vessel containing sweet oil, become tinged with a greenish color after the lapse of one or two days, and lose their brilliant polish. Plumbago, whiting, emery, and other substances can sometimes be used to advantage, if properly applied, but *do not* experiment on valuable coins with any of these substances. Silver coins are cleaned by washing with castile soap in warm water, and drying with soft flamel.

E. L. F., Charleston.—The description of the "Confederate Cent" is as follows: Obverse, Head of Liberty, with Phrygian cap to the left; Confederate States of America, 1861; Reverse, wreath of ears of corn and wheat, with cotton bale at the bottom; in centre, one cent. Size of nickel cent. We have made diligent researches to ascertain the history of this piece, but have only been able to gather the following meagre information: The dies were made by Mr. Lovett, of Philadelphia, in 1861, on an order from the South; but whether the order came from the Southern Government or from a private individual, we are unable to state, as Mr. Lovett gave, at that time, a pledge of secrecy, which he is even now unwilling to violate. After making the dies, Mr. Lovett struck twelve pieces in nickel, and probably thinking that he might have some difficulty in reference to the matter, he mentioned it to no one until 1873, when he sold ten pieces in nickel, which, he stated, were all he had, having lost two pieces. One of the lost pieces was the means of tracing up the dies, which had been sent South. The dies having been recovered, Messrs. J. W. Haseltine and Peter L. Krider, of Philadelphia, determined to have five hundred struck in copper, but the collar burst, and the dies were badly broken, after the following numbers had been struck: in copper, fifty-five; in silver, twelve; and in gold, seven. In our opinion, the time has fully arrived when the name of the party or parties who ordered the dies could properly be divulged by Mr. Lovett, and also such memoranda as he may at that time have made of the order. This would at once dispel the doubt that exists in some minds as to the origin of the coin. Personally, we believe that Mr. Lovett did receive an order from some quarter; and we know positively that when the nickel cents were offered for sale, the dies had been lost. Of this we have corroborating evidence, as also of the fact that but the number above stated were struck, and that the dies are now broken, and perhaps destroyed.

An anctioneer, at a late sale of antiquities, put up a helmet with the following candid observation: "This, gentlemen, is a helmet of Romulus, the Roman founder; but whether he was a brass or iron founder, I cannot say."

New Jersey Coins.





The earliest record relative to copper issues in the State of New Jersey was in the year 1682. The legislative assembly passed in that year a resolution, "that for the more convenient payment of small sums of "money, Mark Newby's coppers, called 'Patrick half pence,' should pass "as half-pence; provided he give security to the Speaker of the Assembly, that he, his executors and administrators will redeem them on demand; and it being further provided, that no one should be obliged to

"take more than five shillings of them in any one payment."

These Newby coppers or Patrick half-pence, were really Irish tokens of unknown origin, which had been brought over in considerable quantity by Mark Newby, an Irish emigrant. The scarcity of small money in New Jersey induced the Assembly to legalize them as currency and to authorize the importation of larger quantities in subsequent years. These coins like many others not particularly designed for the colonies, have generally been neglected by American collectors. They are at the present time very rare and are seldom offered at sales, yet do not bring high prices, and are found of two sizes and several varieties.

Obverse: A crowned king, kneeling, facing left and playing the harp; above, a crown. Legend, Floreat Rex, or Flore at Rex. Reverse: St. Patrick standing, with trefoil in his right hand, and a crozier in his left, surrounded by a crowd of people. On the right a shield charged with

three castles, on some resembling six flaming altars.

Smaller size. Obverse: Similar to that of the larger; legend, Floreat Rex. Reverse: St. Patrick standing with metropolitan or double cross in his left; his right extended as if banishing the serpents and reptiles represented beneath it; on the right a church; legend, QVIESCAT PLEBS.

No further effort seems to have been made in New Jersey towards establishing a State currency until the year 1786, when, following the example set by other States, the Legislature of New Jersey, sitting at New Brunswick, granted Walter Mould, Thomas Goadsby, and Albion Cox authority to strike copper coins to the amount in value of £10,000, at the rate of fifteen coppers to the shilling, each coin to be of the weight of six pennyweight and six grains, to be manufactured in the State, and to

have such marks and inscriptions as should be directed by the Justice of the Supreme Court. The contractors, before proceeding upon the business of coining, had to enter into bonds to the Governor of the State in the snm of £10,000, that they would, within two years, coin the full snm of £10,000 in copper, and faithfully and honestly perform their contract. They were also to deliver to the Treasurer of the State, for the use of the State, one-tenth part of the full sum so struck by them, and they were likewise required to account to the Legislature for the faithful execution of the trust reposed in them. Walter Mould, one of the contractors, was an Englishman, who, previous to his coming to America, had been employed in coining at Birmingham, England; at the time that he took the contract, he was a merchant of standing and responsibility in New York, carrying on business at No. 23 William st., and it is probable that the establishment of the mint, and the supervision of the machinery, at first devolved upon him. In November, 1786, a separation between the three contractors took place. Walter Mould, by a special Legislative Act, was empowered to coin one third of the £10,000, and carried on his operations at Morristown, in a house which is said to be still standing at the present time; while Thomas Goadsby and Albion Cox, who together were to coin two-thirds of the £10,000, established themselves at Elizabeth. building, in which their minting operations were carried on, is also still standing on Water Street, and is known in the neighborhood under the name of the "Old Armstrong House." In the coinage, at both mints, a screw with a long lever was employed.

The origin of Nova Caesarea, or New Jersey Coppers, being then

perfectly well established by documents, which for the greater part are still in existence, it would afford us a great pleasure could we give our readers an equally detailed account of the origin of the interesting design found upon these coppers. All we know about the matter is that the Act of June 1st, 1786, under which anthority the first coinage was established, specifies that these coppers "shall have such marks and inscriptions as shall be directed by the Justice of the Supreme Court, or any of them." It is probable that these Justices, more engrossed in the affairs of State than with the subject of coinage, merely gave Mould, who had brought to this country his entire apparatus, general directions as to the device and legend, and subsequently approved such pattern pieces as he submitted to

them.

The New Jersey cents were probably coined in large numbers, and are found in greater varieties than any other colonials, excepting the Connecticut. As it is not at all difficult to obtain several varieties and dates, they being even at the present time occasionally found in circulation; they are the special favorites of beginners, and many a collector had his attention first attracted to the subject of collecting by finding an old New Jersey cent among his small change.

The coins of New Jersey are of a single type, but many varieties. Dr.

Dickeson, through whose hands many thousands of these coins passed, estimates the number of varieties at one hundred and ten.

1786.

Obverse: a shield, heart shaped, argent, six pales gules, a chief azure; legend, E. Pluribus Unum. Reverse: a horse's head to the right; beneath it a plough; legend, nova caesarea; date 1786. Of this date, there are at least thirty varieties which may be distinguished from each other, chiefly by the form of the shield which is narrow, medium or wide; by the handle ends of the plough which are rounded, straight or pointed, and by the beams which are straight, bent up or curved. In an extremely rare variety the date is between the beam and the sock of the plough.

1787.

Obverse: similar to that of 1786. Reverse: also similar; date 1787. This is the most common and best known of the New Jersey cents, and is found in the greatest number of varieties. Dr. Dickeson describes seventy varieties of this date, which like those of the preceding year are distinguished from each other by the shape of the shield, presence or absence of sprigs on the obverse, the punctuation of the legend, the handle and beams of the plough, the leaves, or lack of leaves under the horse's head, and the size of the planchet. One of the varieties has the egend E. Pluries Unum, another, from a slight defect in the k of the die is called the Plurieus

1788.

Obverse: Similar to that of 1786. Reverse: Horse's head and plough to he right or left; legend, the same as in 1786; date 1788. Dr. Dickeson describes five varieties with horse's head facing the right, and five facing the left. The date is more rare than either of the two preceding, especially with the horse's head to the left. One variety is called the dog or fox, from a small running animal (a horse?) in the legend of the obverse. The varieties, being few, are easily distinguished from each other.

JERSEY IMMUNIS COLUMBIA.

Obverse: Similar to the ordinary Jersey cents. Reverse: Figure of Justice, facing the right, seated upon the globe, holding in the right hand a flagstaff surmonuted by the liberty-cap; the flag drooping over the arm, and in the left hand the scales; legend, Immunis Columbia; date, 1787.

The design of this piece is very beautiful; it is particularly rare, and but few specimens are known to exist.

NEW JERSEY WASHINGTON CENT.



Obverse: A shield, heart shaped, argent, six pales gules, and chief azure; legend, * E. * Pluribu s* Unum*. Reverse: Military bust of Washington facing the right, with hair in short queue; legend, Gen. Washington. No date.

This highly interesting piece, supposed to be unique, and in very ordinary state of preservation, was discovered about two years ago by J. W. Haseltine of Philadelphia in a lot of old coppers, brought to his store by a woman living in the neighborhood of that city. After submitting the piece to the inspection and scrutiny of various numismatic anthorities, all of whom declared it genuine, it was by him offered for sale, and we believe is now in the cabinet of Mr. S. S. Crosby. The piece is probably a pattern piece, designed for currency in New Jersey, and we are not informed that it has heretofore been described in any numismatic publication. Our cut is from a paper rubbing taken from the original piece at the time the coin was first exhibited to various collectors in New York, November, 1874. Our artist in accomplishing the difficult task of copying from a poor paper rubbing, has creditably performed the task with the exception of making a naked bust instead of one in military uniform.

COIN SALES,

On account of our inability to procure a priced catalogue of the 2d sale, Centennial Series, held at Philadelphia on the 24th of April last, we are unable to furnish our readers with any of the prices realized; we understand that the bidding was moderate and that the greater part of the coins offered sold at only fair prices.

PART III.

Centennial Coin and Curiosity Sale:

HELD AT PHILADELPHIA, MAY 16TH.

Miscellaneous.

A lot of Oriental copper coins; East India, Siam, Turkey, Japan, Sarawak, etc., 30 pieces, 11c. each; 16 East India, dumps, 16 pieces, 15c.

each; Japan, Poland, Spain, Italy, Monaco, Greece, Dominica, Turkey, Chilmahna, etc., 50 pieces, each, 4c.; Sandwich Islands, Chili, gun money, Isle of Man, Ceylon Elephant, Ionia Islands, Bermuda, Bahama, Brazil, 15 pieces, each 15c.; Greece, Turkey, Italy, Venice, Hungary, Spain, unc., 16 pieces, each, 10c.; Catholic medalets, 10 pieces, each 5c.; copy of Jewish shekel, 45e.; 1868; German copper proof set, 4, 3, 2 and 1 pfennig, 55c.; Japanese Tempo, 25c.; do. psenny, 55c.; 1690, James II, gun money, 25e.; 1689, do., shilling, 15c.; do., do., sixpence, 15c.; 1613, Louis XIII, double tournois, 25c.; 1649, Louis XIV, deniertournois, 18c.; 1656, do., liard de France, 20c.; 1871, Commune, 10 centimes, 8e.

GOLD COINS.

1649, commonwealth pound piece, pierced, \$6.50; Japanese quarter cobang, \$2.75; do., bou, \$1.50; Carolina dollar, \$1.45; 1872, California dollar, \$1.15; do., do., octagon, \$1.25; 1870, do., half-dollar, round; 60e.; do., do., octagon, 60c.; 1859, do., quarter-dollar, round, 35e.; 1856, do., octagon, 35e.

UNITED STATES SILVER.

Dollars: 1794, silver plated electrotype, \$1.50; 1799, fine, \$3.50; 1801, fine, \$4.00; 1836, proof, \$6.00; 1839, proof, \$18.50; 1844, fine, \$2.25; 1854, unc., \$6.50; 1855, fine, \$4.05; 1856, fine, \$2.50; 1857, proof, \$3.25; 1858, proof, \$6.25.

Half-dollars: 1796, obverse fair, reverse rubbed, \$6.13; 1801, fair, \$1.20; 1802, good, \$1.25, 1815, fine, \$3.00; 1836, head of '37, \$3.87;

1842, N. O. mint, \$1.25; 1851, do., poor, \$1.25.

English Silver Coins.

Cuthred, King of Northumberland, penny, fine, \$2.50; William I., penny, \$1.50; Henry VI., groat, \$1.50; Edward III., groat, 45c.; Henry VII., groat, \$1.25; Henry VIII., do., 50c.; do., penny, 30c.; Mary, groat, \$1.05; Elizabeth, shilling, \$1.50; 1579, do., sixpence, 30c.; James I., shilling, poor, 30c.; 1653, Commonwealth, crown, fine, \$6.25; do., do., shilling, fair, \$1.10; 1649, do., sixpence, \$1.00; Commonwealth, twopence, 65c.; do., penny, 70c.; 1672, Charles II., crown, \$1.75; 1679, do., fourpence, 20c.; do., twopence, 15c.; 1689, William and Mary, half crown, \$1.05; 1696, William III., crown, 1.50; 1697, do., sixpence, 20c.; 1707, Anna, crown, \$1.40; 1708, do., half crown, \$1.00; 1711, do., shilling, 30c.; 1746, George II., half crown, 90c.; 1745, do., shilling, 40c.; 1757, do., sixpence, 30c.; 1819, George III., crown, \$2.13; 1804, George III., dollar, Bank of England, \$1.37.

FOREIGN SILVER.

1855, Anhalt, thaler, \$1.20; 1796, Republic of Berne, fine erown, \$2.40; Burmah rupee, \$1.40; 1833, Chili dollar, \$1.30; 1809, Ceylon, 48

stivers, \$1.25; 1871, Commune, 5 francs, \$2.25; Hayti, dollar, 50, 25, 12 and 6 sons, each 20c.; India, half pagoda, \$2.00; do., rupee, 40c.; do., half rnpee, 25c.; do., quarter rupee, 13c.; 1862, India, two annas, 10c.; do., double fanam, 10c.; do., fanam, 13c.; Japanese bullet money, 65c.; 1820, New Granada dollar, \$1.25; 1744, Mexico, two worlds crowned, dollar, \$1.35; 1734, do., half dollar, \$1.30; 1761, do., dollar, \$1.20; do., do., half dollar, 60c.; 1767, do., quarter dollar, 30c.; 1863, Mexico half dollar, nnc., 60c.; do., quarter dollar, unc., 30c.; do., shilling, nnc., 15c.; 1864, Maximillian dime, unc., \$1.00; do., half dime, nnc., 50c.; 1847, Pern dollar, \$2.00; 1608, 20 marks of Charles IX., of Sweden, \$11.00; Siam, tical, 90c.; 1701, Spain, silvered paper dollar, \$1.50; Celtiberean coin of the Middle Ages, 60c.

WASHINGTON PIECES.

1783, Washington cent, 50c.; "Success to the United States," brass, \$1.00; 1791, cent, large eagle, fine, \$3.50; do., small eagle, fine, \$4.25; Washington grate cent, \$1.50; Liberty and Security, large planchet, \$1.70; North Wales token, poor, 40c.; Manly medal, silver, fine, \$3.00; head to left; reverse, "General of the American Armies," 1775, resigned 1783, etc., copper, \$6.50; 1793, Liverpool halfpenny, fair, \$1.65; Washington button, "G. W." "Long live the President," \$1.00; another variety, \$1.00.

UNITED STATES CENTS.

1793, wreath, poor, \$2.75; do., very poor, \$1.90; do., chain, fair, \$4.00; another, very poor, 55c.; do., Ameri, very poor, 60c.; 1794, fine, \$1.50; 1795, thin planchet, good, \$1.75; 1796, Liberty-cap, double profile, fair, \$1.13; do.. Liberty-cap, fine, \$3.25; 1796, fillet head, fair, 50c; 1797, nnc. weak impression, \$3.50; 1798, good, 75c.; 1799, poor, \$7.00; another, slightly better, \$7.00; 1804, restrike, 30c.; 1805, good, \$1.50; 1806, very fair, \$1.50; 1807, over '06, very fine, \$4.75; 1809, very poor, \$1.75; 1810, over '09, fine, \$2.20; 1811, over '10, good, \$1.60; 1811, perfect date, very fair, \$1.50; 1812, good, 75c.; 1813, good, \$1.50; 1814, plain 4, good, 20c.

Coming Sales.

Bangs, Merwin & Co. will offer a collection of coins, medals, etc., at their salesrooms, 656 Broadway, on the 8th and 9th inst. Up to the hour of going to press we have neither received a catalogue nor been able to gather any information of the quantity, quality, etc., of the coins offered.

By far the most important event in our minismatic chronicle for this year is the sale of the coin and medal cabinet of Loring G. Parmelee,

Esq., of Boston, Mass., with an important addenda, belonging to J. Augustus Johnson, Esq., late U. S. Consul-Gen. for Syria, which is to take place on the afternoon of the 12th inst., and following days at Clinton Hall, New York, by Messrs. Leavitt, anctioneers.

This very valuable collection has been catalogued in the most scholarly and accurate manner by that eminent antiquarian, Mr. William H. Strobridge, who spent days and weeks of incessant labor on this to him en-

joyable yet laborious task.

The catalogne will, we doubt not, receive a cordial welcome at the hands of a large number of persons interested in coins, for in it they cannot fail to find specimens of coins in the best possible state of preservation, which they have, for a long time perhaps, sought in vain in all the miscellaneous collections lately offered at public or private sales. The collector of the coins and medals of England and Scotland, of fine American coins, of the rare and expensive political medals and tokens, of our costly Colonial series, of fine and rare historical coins and medals, or the lover of that higher branch of pure numismatics, ancient coins, will all find in this collection some of the best specimens for their particular or peculiar collections which they could possibly wish for, and we opine that with many the question as to how much they will purchase will finally resolve itself simply to the question, "How much can I afford to spend?"

It was stated in a late number of this JOURNAL that the collection had been sold to a number of collectors, and the impression may have gone forth that they had culled it of its best pieces. We have the authority of Mr. Strobridge for saying that nothing out of the American department has been changed, and the changes that have been made, although resulting in gain to the new possessors, have hardly been attended with loss to

the collection, when due credit is allowed for the additions.

The addenda, as previously stated, is the property of J. Augustus Johnson, Esq., gathered by him while he was United States Consul-General for Syria, at Beyroot. It will be found interesting and novel, especially as to the numerous Jewish coins, and the pretty little silver pennies struck by the leaders of the crusades.

Centennial Medals.

(Continued.)

LI. Obverse: The same as No. XXII (See Feb'y No. C. C. J.). Reverse: The signature John Hancock, as it appears on the Declaration of Independence; above it, thirteen stars in one curved line; above these, and under the signature, in four curved and three straight lines, Words spoken by John Hancock After signing the Declaration of Inde-

PENDENCE THERE! John Bull can read that name without spectacles, now let him double his reward. Silver, bronze and white metal; size 26.

LII. Obverse: Within a slightly depressed circle, circular surface, the naked bust of Washington to the left; near the edge, in one circular line, The pattern of patriotism, industry and progress. Reverse: Two palm branches, crossed at the stein, and disposed in a circle; within these in seven straight and one curved line, 21st Anniversary of the Jersey City Sunday Schools, May 21, 1876. Silver, bronze and white metal; size 17.

LIII. Obverse: Short bust of Washington to the left; under the shoulder, P; in one circular line, near the edge, * In God we trust. * 1776. Centennial. 1876. Reverse: The same as No. LII, except the date which reads, May 22, 1876. Silver, bronze and white metal; size 17.

LIV. Obverse: Bell hanging to a beam; on the left, 1776; on the right, 1876. Reverse: Within a wreath, the figure one; around it, A CENTURY OF LIBERTY. Silver, bronze, white metal and gilt; size 7½.

LV. Obverse: Large head of Washington to the left, hair in short quene; George Washington; under the neck, u. s. m.c. Reverse: In one circular, five curved, and three straight lines, First in War, First in Peace, first in the hearts of the American People Born, Feb. 22, 1732 Died, Dec. 14, 1799 * In commemoration of the 100th Anniversary of American Independence, 1876. Silver, bronze, gilt and white metal; size 26.

LVI. Obverse: Part of Exposition building with bare grounds in front; above and below, in four curved and one straight line, Grand Entrance International Exposition Philadelphia 1776 1876. Reverse: In one circular, two curved and seven straight lines, To commemorate the 100th Anniversary of our Nation's Birth 1776 1876 u. s. m. co. Main Building length 1880 feet, width 464 feet, height 70 feet, area 22 acres. Farmount Park Philadelphia. Silver, bronze, gilt and white metal; size 27.

LVII. Obverse: A drunken man, standing and facing right; gun with disproportionately large stock in a nearly horizontal position under his arm; hanging to his coat behind, a bottle marked Old Rye; above, (Two) "Minute Man 1875." Reverse: In a circle, Charlestown Centennial Antique Association; on the left, 1775, on the right, 1875; in the field, in fourteen straight lines, Pres. A. O. Buxton. Vice Pres. J. N. Deverux. M. A. Aldrich. J. H. Studley. L. G. Stone. J. W. Dennett. C. D. Garry. I. W. Derby. G. F. Willard. F. L. Gilman, R. N. Parker. J. G. Abbott. Jr. G. Prescott. Treas G. H. Gibbs. Asst. Treas. J. H. Studley. Jr. H. E. Hayward Rec. Sec. A. B. Winte. Cor. Sec.





LVIII. Obverse: Bust of Pope Pins IX to the right; In honor of the catholic visitors to the International Exhibition Philadelphia 1876. R. Laubenheimer. Reverse: Blazing sun, with long radiating rays; within the circle formed, a representation of Main Exhibition building; above the building, a flying eagle. In the foreground, Columbia on the right, and Europe on the left stand on a segment of globe marked America; Columbia facing front, points with the right hand to the Main Exhibition building; the left holds a staff surmounted with liberty-cap, and rests also upon an American shield, the latter partially concealed by the drapery of the figure; Europe, on the left facing three quarter rear, advances towards the Exhibition building; the right arm bent upwards to her breast; the left bears a shield emblazoned with Grecian temple; above, in curved line, See now we prosper. Silver, bronze, and white metal; size 28.



LIX. Obverse: Head of German Emperor William IV. to the right; Den deutschen besuchern der weltausstellung gewidmet Philadelphia, 1876, R. Laubenheimer. Reverse: The same as No. LVIII. Silver, bronze and white metal; size 28.

LX. Obverse: Profile bust of President McMahon in uniform to left; a L'honneur des visiteurs francais de l'exposition internationale a philadelphia, 1876. R. Laubenheimer. Reverse: Same as No. LVIII Silver, bronze and white metal; size 28.

LXI. Obverse: Crowned bust of Queen Victoria to left; In Honor OF THE ENGLISH VISITORS TO THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILA-DELPHIA, 1876. R. LAUBENHEIMER. Reverse: Same as No. LVIII.

Silver, bronze and white metal; size 28.

The editor of the journal tenders his thanks to Mr. David Prosky for the five centennial medals Nos. 51, 52 and 53. The obverse of No. 53, with its excellent likeness of Washington and appropriate motto is the design of Mr. Prosky and does credit to both his taste and patriotism.

The editor is also indebted to the United States Medallion Company, 170 Broadway, for the earliest copies of the beantiful European memento medals of the Centennial Exhibition. It is due entirely to the courtesy of the managing officer of that company, Mr. Senaner, that we are able to present our readers in the present number with the two illustrations of the finest medals as yet published on account of our centennial celebration and exhibition. The medals are designed and patented by Mr. S. J. Delan of New York; and the dies were cut by Mr. Laubenheimer, a German artist of considerable merit. Let us hope that the publication of these medals, besides those relating to England, France, Germany and the Pope, now being completed, will be continued, and that the series when complete will embrace such countries as Switzerland (the oldest sister republic in Europe) Denmark, Holland, Sweden and Norway, Italy, Spain, Russia, Belgium, Austria, Greece and Turkey, all of which countries are fully represented at the Philadelphia world's fair.

Nos. 55 and 56, published by the U.S. Medallion Company,

are fine centennial mementos, artistic in design, and finely executed.

American Coins.

If our Centennial year should be distinguished by no other change for the better in public affairs, it will have the honor of being that in which we took the first important step in our return to the use of coined money.

The reappearance of silver, so long hidden from our eyes that many young men of twenty years cannot remember having had a piece in their hands, has naturally attracted attention to the style, the design, and the workmanship of our coins; and it must be confessed that welcome and attractive as they are, their general look, as well as their particular points, with one exception, is not satisfactory.

The subject is brought up by a writer in the Galaxy for June, and is presented in a light which is suggestive, and which we think demands and will receive at least respectful consideration. He takes the position that

our new coins do us "No eredit as an exhibition of our skill in designing, in die sinking, or in coining." We cannot quite agree with this sweeping condemnation. In one respect the coinage of our new silver money is excellent. The milling of the edges, which insures the integrity of the coin as against clipping and "sweating," is clear and bold, and is really good work. This point, however, accepted, we suscribe to the criticism of the Galaxy writer, and we do not doubt that most persons of observation and taste, and some little acquaintance, even though little, with the peculiarities of various coinages, will agree with him also. It is true that our silver coins are the ugliest among the coins of civilized nations. They are mean in aspect, weak, commonplace, without character. It is urged and with reason, that they do not even look like money, but have rather the appearance of poorly designed and executed medals. Look at even an old Spanish dollar, one of the "pillar" dollars, as they used to be called, that were in more common circulation here than our own thirtyfive or forty years ago. They are very good silver, but numismatically they are not admirable. In design and in execution they are coarse, almost rude. And yet in general appearance how much more satisfactory they are than our own! How much more they look like money! Their breadth and the coldness and the simplicity of their design give them this appearance. The large shield on the reverse, the distinctness of the lettering, and even the rude head of the big-nosed old Bourbon Caroluses on the obverse make them look like real coins; and the same of coarse, is true of the halves, quarters and eighths, on which the same design appears, and which used to be in circulation here, and in New York were called four-shilling, two-shilling, and one-shilling pieces—traces of which custom still remain in this City in the prices asked in certain quarters for certain commodities. Two shill'n" is still not uncommonly heard instead of twenty-five cents, or quarter of a dollar.

At the time when this Spanish money was in free circulation here our coinage was very much better than it is now, except in some minor and unimportant details—details of mere finish in workmanship. In the first place, all the coins were broader, and they were thus more satisfactory to the eye; and, as it proves, although proportion was of course preserved, these broad coins were more easily distinguished than those of the present design. Our present dime and half-dime are too nearly alike in size; and should the superflous twenty-cent piece be put in circulation, it will with difficulty be distinguished from the quarter-dollar. But the superiority of our old coins in appearance is due chiefly to the comparative boldness and simplicity of their design, traits which were united with a far higher artistic merit than that shown in our present eoinage. The reverse had a large head, for which there was substituted, very unhappily we think, the full length figure, which the writer to whom we have referred describes as that of a "young woman sitting on nothing particular wearing nothing to speak of, looking over her shoulder at nothing imaginable, and bearing in her left hand something that looks like a broomstick with a woolen night-cap on it." Such a figure it is well urged, has no proper place upon a coin. It is a medallic figure; and even as such it is a very poor thing, altogether without beauty in itself and without meaning. And the eagle on the reverse is an almost ridiculous attempt to represent a natural eagle in a realistic way—a thing impossible in coinage, and undesirable if possible. Heraldic animals have conventional heraldic forms, which were not adopted without reason, and which are preferable to real forms, both for their artistic beauty and for their fitness to the manner by which and the substance in which they are expressed. Compare our silver coins with those of France, Germany, or Great Britain, and see their inferiority in every respect. It is well asked, "why is it that we have the ugliest money of all civilized nations?"

In his discussion of the subject, the Galaxy writer makes a suggestion which it is somewhat strange has never been made before. After pointing out the insignificance of the so-called "Liberty" on our coins, which, whether head or figure, might as well be called anything else, and which "has no historical association whatever, nor any particular pertinence to our nationality," he says: "From this utterly unmeaning and uninteresting condition our coins might be lifted by the substitution, in place of this so-called Liberty, of two heads, the appropriateness of which upon our coins—indeed, almost their right to be there—would be felt by every American, and not only so, but recognized by the whole world." The heads which he then mentions are, of course, those of Washington and Franklin; that "goes without saying." We have never had a portrait head upon our coins. It could not be asked of one of them, "whose image and superscription is this?" But for this there was a reason. We had cast off our allegiance to Great Britain; our old King's head had, of course, no place on our coins; and the feeling of republicanism or of democracy forbade the putting of the head of a living President upon the coins struck under his administration. But the use of the head of Washington and Franklin would not clash at all with that feeling.

They are the typical Americans of our heroic age, and are so recognized by the whole world. They did more than any other two men for the establishment and the formation of our independent nationality.

They are sufficiently remote to place their very memories beyond all party or personal associations; and as if to fit them peculiarly for national honor by a jealous democratic people, neither of them has any descendants of his name to be glorified by the appearance of his ancestor's head upon a nation's coins. Certainly this proposition commends itself to favor by the much needed improvement it would effect in our very poor and characterless coinage; and if, as it is suggested, the head of Washington should be appropriated to our gold coins and that of Franklin to the silver, the change would be widely welcomed, and have an

appropriateness that would be recognized the world over.—N. Y.

Sunday Times.

The subject of a desired alteration in the designs upon our national coinage is so forcibly presented in the above article, that we reproduce it in preference to the original paper on this subject and published in this month's Galaxy. Besides the artistic defects enumerated, we might add that our forefathers must have possessed strong faith in the LIBERTY impressed upon coins during the first decades of the Republic, while the beautiful and appropriate but microscopic "in god we trust," of our present coins would seem almost typical of the true amount of faith possessed by our present administrators. Since the designs of our coinage cannot possibly sink to still lower grades without approximating the rude efforts of the middle ages, let us hope that the important subject will receive from Congress at an early date the attention which it deserves.r

Facts and Scraps.

An explorer for Roman antiquities tells the *Athenœum* how in 1873 he had a sewer examined, and in the course of a few minutes there were found a pugilare (writing table) in carved ivory of the third century, a bracelet cut out of jet from the Lycian River Gagis, three amphorae (flasks) of glass, a gold ear ring, seventeen coins of the largest size, "and a slight touch of typhoid fever."

A Cleveland lady objects to the new silver quarters, for the reason that the Goddess of Liberty wears the same old clothes she had on when the war caused her temporary retirement from society some years ago. Miss Liberty should by all means keep up with the fashion.—Cleveland Leader.

About two years ago a committee on coins and currency was appointed in Philadelphia, by the Exposition authorities, to collect specimens of American coins and paper currencies. This committee distributed circulars among the National Banks throughout the country, asking their aid in collecting specimens. These committees have remained inactive, in the matter of numismatics, almost since their organization. The Boston banks have, it seems, now taken the matter in hand, but we are afraid at too late a day. Probably the coins at the mint can be easily obtained (they cannot, Ed. C. C. J.) but numismatics will not then be represented as it should be. A grand collection formed by donations of choice pieces from private cabinets, these eatalogued, giving value, and name of lender, of each piece; such a collection would be highly interesting and would undoubtedly receive the support of many. We leave

to our posterity to see that, at the next "Centennial" numismatics is properly represented.—The Coin Circular, Titusville, Pa.

Our Philadelphia Solons have no doubt, by this time, ascertained that a minismatic collection cannot be put together by any sitting committee, bank committee, or any committee of figure heads. Had the matter been entrusted to the New York or Boston Numismatic Society, or even to a private collector, something, we have no doubt, would have been accomplished. Besides this, a good collection running as the committee had it in their circular, from the "Jewish Shekel to the Trade dollar," cannot be got together as easily nor as quickly as a pile of bricks, gentlemen. Let the Philadelphia managers continue to sit as a permanent committee and by the next Centennial, they will, no doubt, succeed in their landable efforts. In the meanwhile, our minismatic friends visiting the city of Brotherly Love, can console themselves by dropping in at the "Mint" where they will find ample matter to satisfy their curiosity.

Simply to collect coins and medals for the sole purpose of being able to say that we have them, is as foolish in the sight of the true munismatist as it can be to those who care nothing for all the antiquities of the universe. Mat. Prior sings:

"What care did honest Curio take,
What strict inquiries did he make,
To get one medal wanting yet,
And perfect all his Roman set!
"Tis found! and oh! his happy lot!
"Tis bought, lock'd up, and lies forgot!"
—Exchange.

Answers to Correspondents.

J. A. B.: We have the authority of Mr. A. B. Linderman, of the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia, for saying that the Mint cabinet of coins will not be transported to any of the Exhibition buildings during the "World's Fair," but will remain at the Mint where it can be seen by any one calling there between the hours of 9 and 12 M. The U. S. Mint cabinet numbers at present 6,443 pieces, of which the total number of U. S. Mint issues is 813; the number of Colonial pieces, 112; of Washington medals and medalets; 244, and of other medals, 635; the balance of the collection consisting of fine Greek, Roman and foreign gold, silver and copper coins. The rarest American coins at the Mint are the New York Dombloon gold, the Immunis Columbia, 1785, in gold, and the 1874 silver dollar. The American series at the Mint are by no means complete, as the collection still lacks the greater part of colonial coins, of which but a feeble display is made; several of the rare small silver pieces, many of the varieties of the early cents, some of the early gold issues and other coins. After

about 1830, full sets of all coins issued were kept at the Mint, some of which are unique. The state of the coins varies greatly, some being in an exceedingly fine condition, others in very ordinary. Of the 1793 cents, the link or chain is very fine; the wreath cent a beautiful proof impression; the Liberty-cap very ordinary; such a specimen, in fact, that would bring about \$10 at auction. There is only one 1794 cent in ordinary condition, while '95, '96, '97 and '98 are very fine specimens. The 1799 cent is unworthy of the place it occupies, it being a miserable sample of that rare date; but the 1804 broken die, is a very fine coin, better in

fact than we have ever seen of that variety.

The rarity of Colonial coins may be illustrated by the fact that there are but 112 pieces in that department and these for the greater part, in very ordinary state of preservation. The Massachusetts silver coinage, especially in the shillings, is represented by inferior pieces, and none of them struck on large planchets. Alas for poor Jersey! There is but one poor, rubbed, worn, forlorn representative of that State, with a drooping head and wistful look, sadly eying his neighbor, a fine auctori Connecticut! Our inquiring correspondent must not conclude from our remarks that the collection is unworthy of its position at the mint; on the contrary, there are many beautiful and rare, and some unique pieces; taking it as a whole, it is a good micleus for what at some day it must and will be, the finest collection of coins in the United States. In one department, that of Washington medals, the collection is even now the most complete in the world, and as soon as the Treasury Department devotes a small yearly appropriation for the purchase of coins and medals, the careful and experienced gentlemen in charge contemplate adding desirable coins to the collection. The officers are courteous to the uninformed crowd that constantly surges into the room, and give to such as seek it, all desired information. The editor of the C. C. J., who lately made a flying visit to Philadelphia, is particularly indebted to Mr. A. B. Linderman for some desirable information furnished him.

Specie. The 900 fine means 900 out of every 1,000 parts pure silver. 100 parts alloy. The trade dollar was designed for use in trade with China and other Eastern countries, and was intended to take the place of the old Spanish milled dollar, which, heretofore, was the standard of silver coinage in trade with those countries.

B. C. "I have a Spanish silver dollar coined in the year 1701. Has it any special value?" It might bring from \$1.50 to \$3.00 at a coin sale, but unless you give us further description of the coin we cannot hazard an opinion. We will repeat to our correspondent what every collector knows or ought to know. The age of the coin has nothing to do with its value, the rarity and state of preservation everything.

Western Numismatist. 1sr.—The present officers of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York, are:

Charles E. Anthon, L. L. D., President of New York or Columbia College, President of the Society.

Alexander Balmanno, Daniel Parish, Jr. and Frederic J. De Peyster,

Vice-Presidents.

William Poillon, Secretary; Isaac F. Wood, Librarian; Benjamin

Betts, Treasurer; Edward Groh, Chrator.

2d. The officers of this society, as well as most of the members, are ranked among the best informed American Numismatists, and all of them are collectors. Besides their private collections these gentlemen contribute to the collection of the society, in which are already found some of the finest as well as rarest of the American Colonial and United States coins.

3d. Apply directly to the Secretary of the Society for the other infor-

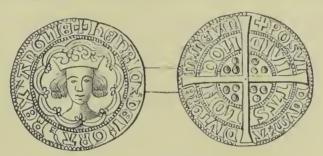
mation asked.

A Young Collector Speaks about Coins.

To Beginners: About two years ago the writer had the good luck to see a small collection of coins. The "fever" is contagions. The writer took it, and immediately ransacked the money-drawers of all the goodnatured shop-keepers in town, in search of old, rare coins. At first he found many that seemed rare to him, but soon learned they were common sense. He began to get discouraged, but seeing a description of coins in the Scientific American, wrote the publishers of that paper, asking the address of a reliable dealer in coins. By next mail came a postal card, with address of the publishers of the Coin Collector's Journal. After that I was O. K. I have continued collecting all the coins I could "get hold of," and have by the aid of price lists and catalognes, acquainted myself with the names, date of coinage, and value, real and fictitions, of many pieces. Although living far "up country," I have succeeded in making quite a collection.

Perhaps a few hints to those of you who have the fever badly will not be ont of order, and should they be well received, I will gain courage to write again. Every coin represents a country. Study each piece; study it well; look up the history of the country represented by the coin at the time of date, and find out all concerning it that is possible. Then when you see another coin from the same country, you will know a great deal about it, and what you don't know, be sure and look up at once; a good way to do at first is to send for a catalogue. This will give you cuts and descriptions of coins. Then if the collection goes on slowly, send for a few specimens from different countries. But don't stop here; don't get disconraged; go on and your collection will grow. Don't neglect United States coins, for a collection of them is more interesting than one from any other country. A line of good specimens of U.S. coin gives you the whole history of our "Land of the free." Take care of yourselves.

A few English Coins Illustrated and Described.



GROAT OF HENRY IV.

Obverse: × Henric dei gra rex anglie. Reverse: × Posvi Devm adivtorum mevm; inner circle: Civitas London.

In the year 1377, Richard II., son of Edward the Black Prince, succeeded to the throne of his grandfather Edward III. when but eleven years of age. During his reign the coinage of the Rose Noble, half and quarter, in gold, was continued, and the silver issues were identical in weight and denominations to those of Edward III. The representation of the King npon his coins does not differ from the busts of his three inunediate predecessors. His name is written RICARD or RICARDVS, with the title of Rex Anglie et Francie, et Dominus Hibernie et Aquitanie. The last title appears only on his gold coins, and the place of mintage is given on the reverse of his silver coins. No Irish coins of his have yet been discovered, nor is it known that he coined any in Ireland. Indeed some antiquarians go so far as to assert, that up to to the middle of the fourteently century, but very little English money did pass current among the Irish, trade being carried on mostly by barter. On his Anglo-Gallic coins, Richard is styled RICARD, or RICARD'S REX ANGLIE ET DUX AQUITANIE. These coins are of gold, silver and billon. His mints were few, for his coins present only the following names, Civitas, Dynelm, Civitas Dynol, Civitas Eboraci Civitas London. The coins of Richard II. are rare and bring about the following prices at English sales; pennies, about 6s.; half groats, about 15s.; groats, about 20s.; nobles and nobles, about £3.; quarter nobles, about £1.

During this reign a general scarcity of money, especially of small silver was apparent, and we find the Commons humbly praying the King that "whereas certain weights for bread, and measures for beer, such as the "gallon, pottle, and quart were ordained by Statute, they the Commons "had no small money to pay for the smaller measures, which was greatly "injurious to them; and therefore they prayed that it would please the "King and Conncil to command that half-pennies and farthings should be made, in order to pay for the smaller measures, and other little pur"chases, for God, and for works of charity," to all of which the King cooly

"responds that it shall be done, as soon as he can provide bullion for the

purpose.

The humility of address, and oddity of expression with which the Commons, in those days, approached the throne of his Majesty, are quite amusing to us at the present time. In another petition, couched in somewhat similar language, the Commons complain that "when a poor man would buy his victuals and other necessaries convenient to him, and had only one penny, for which he ought to receive a half-penny in change he many times did spoil his penny in order to make one half-penny; and when many persons in the Commonalty would give their alms to poor beggars, they could not, on account of the great scarcity of half-pennies and farthings, to the great with drawing of the sustenance of poor beggars."

To remedy the continued scarcity of gold and silver, a heavy penalty, was attached to its exportation from the Kingdom, and to enforce this clause, merchants were put under bonds; and a sort of indirect custom duty was also levied by making them pay into the Treasury at the Tower a

percentage on goods imported into the Kingdom.

Another ordinance prescribed that every goldsmith of England should have his proper mark on every article of silverware manufactured by him, and that each article should be assayed by the Mayors and Governors of cities and boroughs, with the assistance of the master of the mint, if there should be occasion, and if found of worse alloy than sterling, the said goldsmith should pay double the value of the said vessel, and also be committed to prison, and make fine according to the quantity and quality of the crime.

In the year 1389, a special commission was issued to the Earl of North-numberland, Sir Robert Belknap and Sir William Skipwith, before whom seven counterfeiters of money were convicted at Liucoln, and subsequently executed, who had melted down nobles and recoined them into sixquarter nobles, or, as they were called farthings of gold. In 1390, the poor Commons, as they called themselves, made complaint to the King that the groat, half groat, penny, half-penny and farthing of Scottish money were so reduced in weight as to be greatly injurious to English, commerce, and the King therenpon declared it his pleasure that the coinage of Scotland should be current for no more than half face value, and that if any further reduction in weight was made, its current value should be brought down in proportion.

Henry IV. In 1399, Richard having died shortly after his deposition, Henry, Duke of Lancaster, claimed the throne by hereditary right, as the descendant of the blood of King Henry III., and after a feeble opposi-

tion, ascended the throne under the name of Henry IV.

During the reign of this King, the statutes of Richard II., enacted to prevent the exportation of sterling money, were enforced with great vigor, but with unsatisfactory results, as the complaint of a scarcity of money was still universal. Additional statutes, tending to still further

remedy the evil, were passed, one of which forbids, with increased penalties, the carrying of money to the Court of Rome for the payment of Peter pence, indulgenees or benefits. To prevent the useless waste of gold and silver, another statute enacted what things should be gilt or silvered, and provided that a part of the base metal should always be left exposed "to the intent, that a man might see whereof the thing was made." Foreign trade, at this time, was already so important that in 1406 a license was granted to the merchants of the Company of Lucca (in Lombardy), dwelling in London, "to remit certain monies to foreign parts by letter of exchange, provided that no gold nor silver, in mass or

in money, should be transmitted under pretence of this license." The coins which were struck in England by this monarch, before the 13th year of his reign (1411), were of the same weight as those of the preceding reign, and are, therefore, easily recognized from those of his immediate successors. In that year the Parliament passed the following important ordinance for the regulation of the money "item, because of the great searcity of money at this time within the realm of England, and because of other mischiefs and canses manifest, by the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and at the request of the Commons, it is ordained and assented, that the master of the mint, in the Tower of London, shall make of every pound of gold, of the weight of the Tower, fifty nobles of gold, and of the same pound and weight of silver, thirty shillings of Esterlings." This brought the coins down to the following weights: Groat, 60 grains; half groats, 30 grains; penny, 15 grains; half penny, 7½ grains; farthing, 3¾ grains. A very material reduction from Edward the I., $22\frac{1}{2}$ grains for the penny, but which was destined to be still further increased in the following reigns. By this reduction the rose noble was reduced to about 115 Troy grains. The standard of fineness, however, remained the same for both silver and gold, to wit: 11 oz. 2 dwt. fine, with an alloy of 18 dwt. to the pound for silver, and 23 car., $3\frac{1}{2}$ fine, with an alloy of only $\frac{1}{2}$ grain for gold.

The gold money of Henry IV. is distinguished by the arms of France being semé of fleurs de lis; and not charged with three only; which mode of bearing was first introduced by his son Henry V. The silver coinage after 1411, cannot be now distinguished from the early money of Henry V.; the name is written Henric or Henrices with the title of Rex Anglie et Francie Dominus Hibernie et Aquitanie. According to the anthority of Dr. Ducorel, the name on his Anglo-Gallic coins is variously spelled as follows: Eric, Heric and Henrie. Henry IV., had mints at London, Bordeaux and Calais, but the London mint is the only one

whose productions can now be certainly ascertained.

The coins of Henry the IV., are scarce, and bring about the following prices at English coin sales; pennies, from 4 s. to 20 s.; half groats, from 4 s. to 20 s.; groats, from 4 s. to 20 s.; nobles, from £2 to £3.; half nobles, about 25 s.; quarter do.; about 12 s.

New York Coins and Tokens.

In the beginning of the year 1787, John Bailey, Ephraim Brasher and Thomas Machin presented petitions to the Assembly of the State, asking for the privilege of coining coppers. The permission was never granted, either to them or others, but certain inquiries instituted shortly after the presentation of these petitions, resulted in a brief, but exhaustive report, on the part of a committee appointed "to investigate the state of the copper currency then in circulation in the State." From this report it appears that the copper then circulating in this State consisted mostly of gennine and counterfeit British half-pence, Birmingham coppers (a light copper coin imported in casks), Irish halfpence and New Jersey cents. Subsequent action on the part of the Assembly led to the appointment of a committee to prepare and bring in a bill "To establish a coinage of copper in this State, and to regulate the value of the copper coin now in circulation." This committee, for reasons unknown to us, but probably because they expected that a national coinage would soon be determined upon, must have given up the attempt to establish a State coinage, for on the 12th of April, having received permission to alter its title, they brought in a bill entitled, "An act to regulate the circulation of copper in this State;" and this was passed on the 20th of the same month. The first section of this bill reads as follows: "Be it enacted by the people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the anthority of the same, that from and after the first day of August next (1787), no coppers shall pass current in this State, except such as are of the standard and weight of one-third part of an onnce avoirdupois of pure copper, which coppers shall pass current at the rate of twenty to a shilling of the lawful current money of this State, and not otherwise." The following clauses of this act prescribe the punishments to be inflicted on persons passing coppers of less weight than the standard designated in the first clause.

From the preceding it follows, that since the State established no mint, nor gave any one authority to coin money, the pieces generally described as New York coins are only entitled to that name, because they were probably coined as speculative ventures by private parties within the State, or bear devices and legends indicating that they were designed for circulation in the State; the first clause of the act we have quoted giving a sort of passive authority for the issue of any coins, provided they conformed to the standard weight of one-third of an onnee. To make the New York list as complete as possible we add all the pattern pieces and tokens known to bave been struck in or for this State, prior

to 1796.

NEW YORK DOUBLOON.

Obverse: The sun rising from behind a range of mountains, at their foot, the sea; Brasner underneath; a beaded circle around; legend

Nova. Eboraca. Columbia. Excelsion. Reverse: An eagle, on his breast a shield, in his right talon an olive branch, and in his left a bundle of arrows; about his head are thirteen stars, and on his right wing an oval punch mark with the letters E. B. The device is encircled by a wreath of leaves. Legend, outside of the wreath; Unum. E. Pluribus. 1787. weight 408 grains; gold. This coin can be seen in the cabinet of the U.S. Mint, in Philadelphia. It was coined in the city of New York in the year of its issue, by M. Brasher, a goldsmith, whose name it bears. Four of those pieces are known at present; all are in the United States.

NEW YORKE TOKEN.

Obverse: An eagle displayed; legend, New Yorke in America. Reverse: A group of palm trees; at the right, a female in flowing robes; at the left, a cupid with a bow in his left, his right hand extended; size

13; brass and lead.

This coin undoubtedly deserves to be considered the earliest New York token. From the wording and the spelling of the legend, as well as the style of execution, the coin has been pronounced to be of Dutch origin, belonging to the period 1664 and 1710, after which the name was rarely spelled with an e. These are but conjectures, and good reasons might be given to make it an English instead of a Dutch piece; for New York continued to be known among the staid Hollanders under the name of New Amsterdam, long after it had become an English dependency, and it is not likely that a patriotic Hollander would designedly use a name that recalled the loss to his country of an important province; the capid might allegorically represent the young colony extending its hand of love to protecting Britannia, the female standing figure; the palm trees were used on English tokens and medals, to represent distant colonies, (Carolina silver medal, 1732), etc. Only four specimens of this token are known, three at present in American cabinets, and one in Holland.

NOVA EBORAC.

Of this coin there are two types and several varieties.

First type. Obverse: A bust, facing the right, in armor, with a fillet of laurel; legend, Nova Eborac. Reverse: The Goddess of Liberty, seated upon a globe, facing the right, holding in her left hand an olive branch, and in her right a staff surmounted by the liberty cap; legend, Virt. Et Lib.; date, 1787.

Second type. Obverse: Similar to the first. Reverse: The Goddess of Liberty, seated upon a globe, facing the left, holding in her right hand an olive branch, and in her left a staff surmounted by the liberty cap; le-

gend, Virt. et Lib.; date, 1787.

There are several slight varieties of the Nova Eborac, determined by

the arrangement of the legend on the obverse, and the differences of

punctuation of the legend on the reverse.

This coin is undoubtedly of British origin, and large quantities of it were coined and sent to America. It is said that a shipment of eight tons, instead of safely landing in New York, went to the bottom of the ocean within a few days' sail of its destination. These coins were poorly struck off, and are rare in fine or uncirculated condition.

Non vi virtute vici.

Obverse: A bust in military costume, facing the right; legend, Nonvivirure vici. Reverse: The Goddess of Liberty seated on a pedestal, facing the right; a staff with liberty cap in her right, her left arm extended and holding the scales of justice; legend, Neo Ebo RACENSIS;

date, 1786; borders serrated; size, 19.

This piece is generally known as the "New York Washington Cent," on account of a real or fancied resemblance of the head. In character, it is so essentially American, and of so high a degree of rarity, that we cannot conceive of its having originated in England, where coins for the American market were generally struck in large quantities. In spite of its rarity, four varieties are enumerated by Dr. Dickinson, a fact that stamps it in our opinion as belonging to that class of rare American pattern coins, that made their appearance in the years 1785, '86 and '87. It may have been struck in New York by Major Eli Leavenworth who was interested in various minting operations. One in fine preservation sold at the late Parmelee sale for \$23.50, much less than a coin of this issue should bring.

EXCELSION CENTS.

1786.

Obverse: Oval shield with sun rising behind hills; at the left, a female figure (Liberty), standing; in her right hand, a staff supporting liberty cap; her left rests upon the shield; at the right, a female figure (Justice), standing; in her left, the scale of justice; in her right, an uplifted sword; above the shield, upon a section of the globe, an eagle with outspread wings, facing left; legend, Excelsion. Reverse: A large eagle displayed; on his breast, a shield; in his right talon, a bundle of arrows; in his left, an olive branch; about his head, thirteen stars; legend, E pluribus unum; 1786. Exceedingly rare.

1787.

1st Obverse: Like the last. 2d Obverse: Like the last, except that the eagle faces right. 1st Reverse: An eagle displayed; on his breast, a shield; in his right talon, an olive branch; in his left, a bundle of arrows; about his head, thirteen stars; legend, E Pluribus Unum; 1787.

2d Reverse: Similar to the reverse of 1786, except the date, which is

The first obverse of this date (1787), occurs with the first reverse of the same date; it is the most common variety of this issne; the second obverse, with both the first and second reverse, in either case exceedingly rare.

Without any hesitation, we pronounce these coins of American origin. By a series of multings, which we shall explain in a subsequent article, when treating of the Confederatio, they are even connected with the "Nova Caesarea" coins, a fact that stamps them as the product of an American mint. It is to be regretted that the rarity of these coins prevents them from being better known among amateur collectors. At the last sale, the first obverse with first reverse of the 1787 Excelsior, sold at a comparatively low figure.

THE GEORGE CLINTON EXCELSIOR.

Obverse: Bust of Governor Clinton, facing right; legend, George Clinton. Reverse: Oval shield with sun rising behind hills; at the left, Justice, standing, with scales in her right hand and sword in her left; at the right, Liberty, standing, with staff supporting cap in her left hand, the right resting upon the shield; upon a section of the globe above the shield, an eagle with outspread wings, facing right; legend in exergne, 1787 Excelsion.

Only five specimens of this coin are known, one of which was sold at the late Parmelee sale for the moderate sum of \$28.

(To be continued.)

Coming Sale.

Mr. John W. Haseltine's fourth sale, Centennial series, being the entire collection of medals, coins, etc., of Mr. Lepere of St. Lonis, Mo., will take place at Philadelphia on the 17th and 18th inst. We have not yet seen a catalogue, but understand that many desirable pieces will be offered.

Errata.—We have allowed several printers' blunders to go by unnoticed, trusting that our readers would make allowances for the difficulties encountered in issuing a publication of this kind; but we cannot pass one in our last number, wherein we are made to say that the 1874 dollar is one of the rarest coins at the mint collection. An 1874 dollar, Mr. printer, is a dollar; an 1804 dollar, by a paradox well understood by coin collectors, means a good deal more than a dollar. For 1874 read 1804.

Half Crown (demi écu) of Mademoiselle de Montpensier.



Obrerse: Draped bust of the Princess, facing the right; legend, Anna Maria Lvdovica Princeps syrrena Dombarum; i. e., Anna Maria Louise, Sovereign Princess of Dombes. Reverse: Coat of Arms of the Duke of Orleans; in field azure, three lilies, surmounted by a label; above, ducal crown; legend, Dominus adiutor et redemptor meus. 1673. (The Lord

my help and redeemer.)

This princess, generally known in history under the name of Mademoiselle de Montpensier, the last offspring of the illustrious family of Bourbon-Montpensier, was born at Dombes, May 29, 1627, and died April 5, 1693. Being the granddaughter of Henry IV. on her father's, and of Henry de Bourbon on her mother's side, she united in her person some of the best blood of France. Political reasons forbade her marriage in her youth, though her hand was eagerly songht in marriage by crowned heads and titled individuals, and when in later years she would have bestowed it for love on an obscure French nobleman, the hanghty Lonis XIV. interposed his anthority to prevent what he called a mésalliance.

The dukedom of Dombes was at that time an independent principality whose sovereigns were nominally independent of the French crown, as appears from a patent granter by Lonis XIV., wherein it is recited, "que le souverain de Dombes n'est point à son égard comme un vassal à légard de son seignenr, mais senlement comme un sonverain à légard d'un plus puissant;" i. e., that the relation of the sovereign ruler of Dombes to him was not that of a vassal to his lord, but simply that of a

sovereign to one more powerful.

The Duchy of Dombes was composed of sixty-four parishes, eleven eastles, and a capital (Trevaux), with a Parliament of its own. Its income was considerable, and Mademoiselle (her former title at court), disposed of a yearly income of 100,000 livres, with a free gift to the crown every seven years, of but 10,000 livres. The coin we describe is interesting, because one of the last of those independent series issued in France by minor rulers before the entire absorption of the rights of coinage by the crown. This result, as also the destruction of the power

of the independent nobility, the extinction of feudal rights and privileges, and the annexation to the Kingdom of many scattered or dismembered parts, achieved during the reign of Louis XIV., were due for the greater part to the labors and sagacity of that celebrated Minister of State, Cardinal Richelien.

Centennial Medals.

(Continued.)





No. LXII. Obverse: Naked bust of Washington to left, with hair in short quene; in the field, on the left, 1776; on the right, 1876; George Washington* the Father of his Country.* A century adds lustre to his fame. R. Laubenneimer. Reverse: Same as No. LVIII; silver, bronze, and white metal; size 28.

No. LXIII. Obverse: Within a wreath formed by two laurel branches, crossed at the stem, the bust of Martha Washington, facing left; The 100th year of our independence, 1876. Reverse: Within a similar laurel wreath, a scroll disposed in six straight zigzag lines, inscribed, Martha Washington Memorial Medal; silver bronze and white metal; size 18.

No. LXIV. Obverse: Independence Hall; 1776 INDEPENDENCE HALL 1876; below; commenced 1729, finished 1734, (like No. 9.) Reverse: Military bust of Washington facing the right, with hair in short quene; above, George Washington; below, on a flying scroll, in two lines, Born Feb. 22, 1732, died Dec. 14, 1799; key; silver, bronze, and white metal; size 24.

No. LXV. Obverse: Front view of Memorial Hall; above, in two curved lines, a government of the people, by the people, and for the

PEOPLE; below, in two curved lines, CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, PHILAD'A., PA., U. S. A. Reverse: Bust of Washington, in civil dress, facing front, his right hand supporting a sheathed sword; in the upper left field, 1776, in the right, 1876; below, thirteen stars disposed in a curved line; two laurel branches, each with sixteen berries, joined at the stem, and tapering upward, form a wreath; silver, bronze, and white metal; size 28.

No. LXVI. Obverse: Three buildings superposed; under the first, Memorial Hall; under the second, Main Exhibition Building; under the third, Agricultural Hall, 1876; above, in one curved line, Centennial Exhibition. Reverse: The Declaration of Independence; above, in one curved and two straight lines, Declaration of Independence; below, in two lines, Pulladelphia, 1776; silver, bronze, and white metal; size 32.

No. LXVII. Obverse: View of Memorial Hall, with grounds in front; above, in two curved lines, Exposition of all Nations. Gellulon Medal; below, in two curved lines, Memorial Hall, United States of America. Reverse: Liberty bell lianging to a curved beam, inscribed, In God we Trust; on the left, a minute man, supporting a musket in his right hand, his left resting upon the bell; on the right, a militiaman, his right hand resting upon the bell, his left supporting a gun; in exergue, 1776, 1876; gelluloid; size 24.

No. LXVIII. Obverse: Female figure, seated on a high backed chair, facing the right; holding in her left hand a distaff, from which her right draws a thread: sue seeketh wool and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands, 1776. Reverse: Within a circle, the monogram w. c. a.; around it, Art is the Handmand of Human Good, Lowell, 1876; silver, bronze

and white metal; size 15.

No. 68 is a commemorative medal designed by a talented young lady of Lowell, Mass., a recent graduate of the City High School of that thriving city. We cannot place too high an estimate on the native artistic taste which finds expression in so happy and appropriate a form as this little bijou of a medal presents to us. "Art the handmaid of human good," is the motto of Lowell. Published for the benefit of the Women's Centennial Association in that city, and for sale by our enterprising and esteemed numismatic friend, George M. Elliot, Esq., 48 Central street, Lowell, Mass.

(To be continued.)

Coin Sales.

Had we sufficient space, we would gladly give our readers a detailed statement of the prices realized on each and every of the 2,557 lots, or 6,000 pieces, that but a few weeks ago, formed what was known among collectors, as the Brevoort, and still more recently as the Parmelee cabinet; because, when so large a body of intelligent and well-informed

coin-dealers and collectors meet together, as assembled at Clinton Hall, New York, during the week ending June 17, something near true estimates in values must be reached; but this being an impossibility, those of our readers not fortunate enough to secure a priced catalogue must content themselves with such items as they may glean from reviews of the sale by numismatic publications, or from private information. The selections we make comprise all the pieces in the collection that sold at \$7.50 or over, and since this cabinet contained a large number of those coins and medals most prized by American munismatists, the selections, in this shape, may be of some practical use to amateur collectors. A noticeable feature of this sale was that coins of historical importance, genuine rarity, or artistic excellence, brought the highest prices, while dubious coins, re-strikes, and so-called mint patterns—about which there was such a mania some years ago—were unmercifully slaughtered.

Miscellaneous.—Henry IV., gold Noble, \$9; Henry VI., gold Angel, \$10; Elizabeth, bust in profile, crown, \$9; Mary of Scotland, gold Lion, \$7.50; James VIII., son of James II. of England, and pretender to the the crown of Scotland, silver crown, \$10; Commonwealth, gold, pound piece, \$10.50; George I., coronation gold medal, weight of 3 guineas, \$17.25; George II., double guinea, \$12; Commonwealth, silver crown, \$9; silver medal to commemorate the destruction of the Spanish Armada, size 32, \$15; Leopold I., silver medal, size 28, \$9; Lord Baltimore, bust of the Baron de Baltimore, very rare silver medal, size 30, \$17.50; Ferdinand the Catholic & Isabella, gold double ducat, \$13;

gold medal of the City of Nuremberg, quadruple ducat, \$14.

United States Silver Coins—1794, dollar, fair, \$37; 1838, do., pattern by Gobrecht, \$29.50; 1839, do., \$18.50; 1851, do., struck on unpolished planchet, \$21; 1852, do., extremely fine, \$27; 1858, do., brilliant proof, \$11.25; 1796, half-dollar, fine, \$22.50; 1797, do., good, \$13; 1823, quarter dollar, fair, \$18.25; 1804, dime, fine, \$10; 1857, seven pieces, silver proof set, \$13.25; 1858, do., \$11.

Washington Pieces -1792, half dollar, copper, very fine, \$11; Fame

medal, bust in queue, copper, size 24, \$16.50.

Fame spread her wings, and with her trumpet blew, "Great Washington has come; what praise is due? What titles shall he have?" She paused and said, "Not one; his name alone strikes every other dead."

Season, or second Presidency medal, copper, size 30, \$8; Medal of Washington, c. c. a. u. s., silver, \$20; Halliday medal, bronze, size 34, \$11; Perkins' funeral medal, tin, size 36, \$8; do., size 20; reverse, skull and cross bones, silver, \$8.63; Declaration of Independence medal, by Wright, bronze, size 58, \$24; Civic procession, Feb. 22, 1832, copper, \$17.50; National Monument medal, July 4, 1846; tin, size 25, \$12.50; Bale & Smith's rare card, "Carry me to Atwood's," size 16,

\$11; Washington's head on Wolfe, Spies & Clark's card, in oval; reverse

New York grand canal, opened 1823, \$8.50.

Ancient Coins. Messana, silver, tetradrachin, extremely fine, \$11.50; 103 ancient copper coins of Spain, in good preservation, average size 14, for the lot, \$20.60; Augustus, laureated head, very valuable and interesting gold coin, \$11.50; Tiberius, laureated head, Pontifex Maximus, gold, \$12.00; Domitian, laureated head, gold, \$11.00; Nerva, laureated head, reverse, "Pater Patriæ," gold, \$13.00; Trajan; reverse, a peacock, gold, \$9.50; Hadrian, bearded head, gold, \$12.00; Antoninus, laureated head; reverse, Victory, gold, \$14.00; another piece of the same Emperor, gold, \$11.50; still another; reverse, different gold, \$11.00; Marcus Aurelius, gold, \$12.00; the same, with different reverse, gold, \$13.00; Justinianus, bust, full face and helmeted, gold, \$11.00; Constantine, bust, front face, gold, \$8.00; 68 Roman Imperial copper coins in wrappers, among them some very rare, and all in good or fine preserva-

tion, \$17.00.

American Colonial Coins. New England shilling; obv., N. E.; reverse, XII, in square incusum, original, size 20, \$20.00; New England three pence, size 12, \$11.00; PINE TREE shilling, 1652, fine but elipped, \$13.00; same, fine variety, clipped, \$8.50; Lord Baltimore shilling, fine and very rare, \$20.00; same, sixpence, equally fine and rare, \$19.00; same, groat, the rarest of the series, \$11.00; CAROLINA ELEPHANT halfpenny, 1694, very poor, \$15.00; Virginia cent of 1773, large size, proof, exceedingly rare, \$8.00; Virginia shilling, 1774; obverse, Georgius in. Dei Gratia, bust laureate; reverse, Virginia arms, crowned; nearly proof, and one of the rarest Colonials, \$110.00; IMMUNE COLUMBIA, 1785; reverse, Nova Constellatio, very fine, \$21.00; do., same date; reverse, variety of Nova Constellatio, fair, \$8.00; New York Washington cent, non VI VIRTUTE VICE; reverse, Liberty seated, Neo Ebo Racensis, \$23.50; Im-Munis Columbia, 1786, reverse, Jersey shield, E Pluribus unum, very fine, \$40.00; George Clinton, 1,87, reverse, Excelsion, good, \$28.00; Ex-CELSIOR cent, reverse, Eagle, \$8.50; Immunis Columbia, 1787; reverse, Eagle; E.Pluribus unum, dark but good, \$8.50; another, better, \$11.00; Nova EBORAC, rare variety, \$10.00; Myddelton token, 1796, "British settlement Kentucky;" preof and rare, \$13,00; Rosa Americana penny, fine, \$8.50; Castor Land, token, Franco Americana Colonia, in silver, proof, \$8.00; Franklin cent, Fugio 1787; reverse, We are one, in the centre of a blazing sun, circumscribed by a chain of thirteen links, on each of which is inscribed the name of an original State; fair, and presque unique, \$11.00; Rhode Island piece, silver plated and original

American medals. Libera Soror, 1782, Minerva joining hands with the Genius of America; silver, size 28, \$18.00; Peace medal by Calker, 1782; De Vereenia Staaten van Noord America, silver, size 28, \$10.00; another Dutch-American medal, silver, size 22, \$10.00; still another of

the same series, silver, \$12.00; Peace medal; reverse, "Concord between Great Britian and America," bronze, size 26, \$8.50; Germantown medal Oct. 4, 1777; reverse, attack on the town, by Milton; bronze, pierced, size 28, \$32.50; Columbia and Washington exploring vessels, bronze, size 26, \$15.50; Tristam Coffin, 1642, bronze, silver plated, size 34, \$7.50; New York Crystal Palace; reverse, view of Latting observatory, etc., tin, size 34, \$8.00; Herndon medal, silver, size 37, \$7.50; Committee of Vigilance, San Francisco medal, silver, size, 24, \$16.00; John PINTARD: reverse, New York Hist. Soc., bronze, size 40, \$13.00; Wash-INGTON IRVING medal, copper, size 44, \$11,50; Louis XIV., reverse, Francia in novo orbe victrix, Kebeca Liberata, 1690, bronze, size 26, \$8.50.

United States Cents. 1793, Flowing hair, reverse Ameri fine, \$15.00; another, nearly as good, \$15.00; flowing hair; reverse, United States of America, fine, \$13.00; a variety of this, very good, \$8.25; same date, reverse, "one cent" within olive wreath, nearly uncirculated, \$50.00; another variety, fine, \$18,00; same date, with "one hundred for a dollar" on edge, fine, \$11.50; another "wreath" cent, bar and oak leaves on edge fine, \$11.00; same date, Liberty cap, fine, \$19.50; another good, \$8.50; 1795, Jefferson head, poor, \$11.50; 1799, good impression, \$16.50; another, \$13.00; 1800, nearly uncirculated, \$11.25; 1804, very good, perfect die, \$17.50; 1805, nearly uncirculated, \$8.50; 1809, fine, \$8.00; 1823, fine proof impressions, \$30.00.

Half cents. 1795, uncirculated, rare variety, \$25,00; 1847, proof

\$7.50; 1849, small date, proof, \$10.00.

Trial pieces. Standish Barry three-pence, or "Baltimore Town" piece, poor, \$9.00; 1838, half dollar, head of Liberty draped a la ro-

maine, diadem, and ribbon with "Liberty," proof, \$9.00.

Miscellaneous medals, Rembrandt medal, bust in cap and lace collar, reverse, copy of "La ronde de nuit," bronze, size 75, \$14.00; Captain OLIVER HAZARD PERRY, silver medal, size 36, \$13,00; Wm. Henry Harrison, medal, "Young Men's Convention, 4th May, 1840," bronze, size 28, \$8.00; Wm. Henry Harrison, bust; reverse, eight Presidents, in medallions, tin, size 30, \$35.00; Wm. Henry Harrison, bust to right within a circle of stars, tin, size 24, \$38.00; ABRAHAM LINCOLN, American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, New York, 1866, silver, copper and tim, size 22, the three, \$18.00.

The coinage of Great Britain, by Ruding; also hand book of English coins, lot, \$16.50; solid mahogany cabinet with 80 drawers, \$50.00; a

small rosewood cabinet 16 drawers, \$20.00.

The addenda, a collection of Syric, Greek, Roman and other coins, sold at private sale for \$700.00.

A small collection of United States and foreign gold, silver and copper coins, medals, tokens, etc., the property of Mr. John W. Kline, of Philadelphia, was disposed of at auction by Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co., on the 8th and 9th ulto. The collection contained many poor, but also some desirable coins, all of which on account of the sale not having been sufficiently advertised among coin purchasers, sold at ridiculously low figures. Our advice to coin collectors is, look out for small sales if you want great bargains in coins.

In the Senate of the United States.

June 19, 1876.

Mr. Sherman asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to bring in the following bill; which was read twice, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

A Bill prescribing the devices and inscriptions upon the eoins of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That upon the gold and silver coins of the United States there shall be the following devices and inscriptions. Upon the obverse of the coins there shall be an impression emblematic of liberty, with an inscription of the word "Liberty" and the year of the coinage. Upon the reverse of the gold coins, except the gold dollar, and upon the trade-dollar, there shall be a representation of an eagle, with the inscription "United States of America," and the denomination of the coins. Upon the reverse of the gold dollar and the silver coins, except the trade-dollar, there shall be a wreath and the inscription "United States of America," and the denomination of the coins. And the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may cause the motto "In God we trust," to be inscribed upon such of the coins as shall admit of this motto.

SEC. 2. That the three-dollar gold piece and the twenty-cent silver

piece shall not hereafter be coined.

SEC. 3. That the devices on the minor coins shall consist of such emblems and inscriptions as are proper to the Republic of the United States, but plainly distinct from those on the gold and silver coins, and each minor coin shall express its proper date and value.

SEC. 4. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions

of this act be, and are hereby, repealed.

The provisions of the above bill, introduced by Senator Sherman, of Ohio, if adopted, and faithfully carried out, will tend to remedy, to a certain extent at least, the abuses which have gradually crept into our national coinage. We are only sorry that its provisions are not so distinct

as to admit of but one construction; and fear that, with the present administration at the Mint, the *spirit* of a bill aimed at the low standard of design and execution of our coins, may still be violated, even though the letter be executed.

There is no doubt that splendid work can be performed at our mints, but the artists employed appear to concentrate their efforts and to display their talents on outside jobs, such as the getting up and striking of private medals, etc., while the work for which they are employed, and we believe paid, lies neglected or is disposed of with as little trouble as possible.

If Senator Sherman, who deserves the thanks of every American taking an interest in the coinage of his native country, for his efforts in the matter, will at this juncture make further inquiries into the subject, he will find ample grounds for making the reforms suggested by his bill still more sweeping and thorough.

ED.

Facts and Scraps.

"Tossing" coins are produced in every mint of the world. They are, however, made by accident, and onght to be relegated at once to the furnace. Occasionally, through inadvertence, they escape with ordinary coins, and reach the hands of the public. Double headed or double-tailed coins are simply the result of occasional slips in the action of the machinery, and are known in the language of Her Majesty's coiners as "brookages" or "wasters." Formerly such coins were made for sale from two good coins, reduced and brazed together, but we question whether they are often now made. These brazed "tossing" coins were sold, in copper, at from 1s. to 2s. 6d. each, according to artistic merits. They are made use of by not over-scrupulous men and boys when tossing up for the beer with unsuspicions friends and comrades.—The Archwologist, (London.)

MEXICAN CAMPAIGN MEDALS.

President Grant and the Secretary of War, have ordered Dr. Linderman, superintendent of the United States Mint, to coin appropriate medals of the cannon captured during the Mexican war, for the purpose of presenting one each to the veteran soldiers of the Mexican war who may congregate at Philadelphia at the Centennial celebration, July 4, 1876. The design of the medal is a modified American shield, the onter rim raised from the general surface, and having thereon the names of the prominent battles of the Mexican war. In the centre in relief are various emblems of war—cannon, small arms, man-of-war, bursting shell, etc. Thereunder the word "Mexico," and a castle, with the famous magney and cactus plants, and "1846," the date of the war, all sur-

rounded by a laurel wreath, banded below with three folds, bearing the names of Scott, Taylor and Pierce. Outside the wreath are twenty-nine stars, denoting the number of States of the Union at date of war. Sunday Mercury.

Answers to Correspondents.

J. W. C. The 1856, flying eagle, nickel cent is probably the best known of all patterns or trial pieces. In 1856, but a small number were struck, but this must have been greatly increased since, as they are by no means rare. Yet the coin is so well known, that there is always a demand for it, and for this reason the price is kept up. The design of the flying eagle did not originate with this coin, but can be seen on coins issued prior to 1856, notably on the 1836, 1838, and 1839 Gobrecht pattern silver dollars.

Louis. You ought to find fair specimens of American copper cents, from 1816 to 1857 in your neigborhood, but if you want them in fine or uncirculated condition, unless you have unusual facilities for inspecting large quantities of eoppers, you must apply to coin dealers or purchase at The fact that no cents were coined in 1815 is so well estabeoin sales. lished by all numismatic anthorities, that we do not deem it worth while to discuss the point with your friend, who must have been imposed upon in his purchase of an 1815 cent at \$3.00. Twenty years ago, cents from 1793 to 1814, were frequently found in circulation, but at the present time most of them have found their way into the hands of collectors. Still, by looking over large lots of old cents, one sometimes finds even the rare ones, though mostly in very poor condition. From our own experience, without regard to varieties, but merely to distinct types, we consider the following order about correct as regards rarity of those dates at the present time:

1793 Liberty eap, 1804, 1793 Ameri, 1799, 1793 ring or link, 1793 wreath, 1809, 1796 Liberty cap, 1796 Fillet head, 1808, 1811, 1806, 1813, 1795, 1810, 1794, 1800, 1797, 1805, 1801, 1807, 1812, 1798, 1802, 1803, and 1814.

A. A. The Florentines first introduced the general use of gold among modern European nations in 1252, nearly a century earlier than the famous issue of the gold nobles of England. The gold pieces issued by them bore on one side an elegantly designed fleur de lis, with the legend, FLORENTIA, and on the other a figure of St. John the Baptist, patron saint of the city, with the legend S* IOHANNES* B* Their weight was one drachm, twenty-four carats fine, being intrinsically worth about twelve shillings English.

G. W. R. The piece you describe is a common medalet of no significance or value.

Swedish Copper Dalers of Baron de Gortz, issued in Sweden during the years 1715—1719.



No. I. Obverse: Royal Crown; 1715. Reverse: 1 Daler s. ilber

Muntz; i.e., one daler, silver money.

No. II. Obverse: Female figure, seated, facing the left; in her uplifted right hand a sprig of laurel; her left rests upon a shield emblazoned with three crowns (the Swedish arms), and supports a spear; Publica

FIDE (public credit), 1716. Reverse: 1 Daler S. M.

No. III. Obverse: Warrior in full Roman costume, standing; in his right hand a drawn sword; in his left, a shield bearing three crowns; Wett och Wapen (wit and arms), 1717. Reverse: An escutcheon inscribed 1 Daler s. m., resting upon two cornucopiae, surrounded by various implements of warfare, and surmounted by a leopard's head.

No. IV. Obverse: Figure of Saturnus, standing, and facing left; on his right arm an infant; in his left hand a scythe; Saturnus, 1718. Reverse: Within an oval, surrounded by scroll work, 1 Daler s. m.

No. V. Obverse: Standing figure of Jupiter, facing front; in his right hand a thunderbolt; at his feet, on the left, an eagle; IVPITER, 1718, Reverse: Within a circle, surrounded by laurel wreath and three crowns. 1 Daler s. M.

No. VI. Obverse: Figure of Mars, facing left; in his right hand, a spear, on his left arm, a shield; Mars, 1718. Reverse: Within a circle, surrounded by ornamental scroll work and surmounted by a crown, the words, 1 Daler s. M.

No. VII. Obverse: Within an oval nimbus, the figure of Phoebus, facing front; in his right, a staff surmounted by blazing sun; in his left, a laurel wreath; Phoebus, 1718. Reverse: Within a circle, surrounded by ornamental scroll work, the words, I Daler s. m.

No. VIII. Obverse: Figure of Mercury facing front; head and feet winged; in his right hand, the caducens; Mercurius, 1718. Reverse: Within a circle surrounded by ornamental scroll work the words, I Daler S. M.

No. IX. Obverse: A warrior in Roman costume; in his right hand an uplifted sword; in his left, a spear; behind him, a lion; FLINK OCH FARDIG (quick and ready), 1718. Reverse: Within a circle, surrounded by scroll work and arms, the words, I Daler. s. m.

No. X. Obverse: A standing female figure, in a dejected attitude; at her feet, an anchor; Hopper. (Hope) 1719. Reverse: within a circle surrounded by oramental scroll work, the words, I. Daler s. M.

Historical Reminiscence.

Charles XII., son of Charles XI. of Sweden, and the lineal descendant of a race of celebrated kings and warriors, found himself by the death of his father, at the early age of sixteen, the absolute ruler of a large part Northern Europe, comprising Sweden, Finland, Livonia, Carelia, Ingria, Pomerania, the islands of Rnegen, Oesel, the duclies of Bremen and of Verden, for the greater part the conquests of his ancestors, but assured to the Swedish crown by long possession, upon the faith of public treaties and more especially by the terror of Swedish arms. Three powerful rulers, Frederick IV. King of Denmark; Augustus, Elector of Saxony and King of Poland, and Peter the Great, Czar of Russia, taking advantage of his extreme youth, conspired at the same time to overthrow him and to divide his kingdom. Charles XII. soon exhibited in the highest degree those martial qualities which had distinguished his ancestors, and at the age of eighteen, in a campaign of six weeks, totally defeated the Danes; then mustering with an army of only 8,000 men against the Czar, who had invaded one of his provinces, he attacked a Russian army of 80,000 men in their fortified camp at Narva and after prodigies of valor on the part of the Swedes, totally defeated the chosen troops of Peter.

In a few decisive battles fought the next year, Charles totally defeated the Saxon and allied Polish army under his third enemy, Augustus, Elector of Saxony and King of Poland, whom he subsequently deposed as King of Poland and replaced by Stanislas.

After brilliant successes in Germany and Poland, Charles turned his arms against his most inveterate and powerful enemy, Peter of Russia. but after a succession of victories in which many of his best soldiers and officers were slain, he was finally worsted at the celebrated battle of Poltava, and his retreat being cut off, he was obliged to flee into Turkey where the remained for several years as a sort of prisoner and guest of the Turks.

During his absence the war had been renewed on the part of the allied Saxons, Poles and Russians against the Swedes in northern Germany and Poland, and gradually nearly all the Swedish provinces and fortified cities in those countries were wrested from them. Such continued wars had utterly exhausted the small resources of Sweden: trade in that country became paralyzed, foreign commerce entirely suspended, and Charles, who in the mean time had returned, finding his affairs in a desperate strait, intrusted the management of diplomacy as well as of finances to Baron de Gortz, a native of Germany who for a long time

had been attached to his person, and had rendered him important services

Baron de Gortz was an able, but unscrupulous mau, a great admirer of the celebrated financier George Law, and one of his first measures for the relief of the monetary stringency was the issuing of dalers struck in copper, with forced enrrency for all debts, public and private, at par value. Eighteen millions of these were struck between the years 1715-19 of ten different types, each elaborately designed and carefully struck to prevent counterfeiting, the work being done under the supervision of a French mint master named Rouger. At first the Swedes, who were devotedly attached to Charles, accepted this currency to please their king; but soon all provisions and merchandise rose enormously, and each began to curse the originator of the scheme. The representation of heathen deities upon these coins lost the favor of Gortz with the clergy; they openly proclaimed him to be an atheist, and the copper dalers soon became universally known under the name of "the gods of Baron De Gortz." When Charles lost his life by being shot through the head at the siege of Friedrichshall, December 11, 1718, and at the very moment when his affairs appeared to take a more favorable turn, De Gortz was seized by order of the Senate, brought to Stockholm, where the populace, attributing all the misfortunes of the country to him, would have torn him to pieces had not a strong body of soldiers been placed around his prison as a safeguard. Charges of malfeasance in office and high treason were brought against him by the Senate, he was tried and sentenced to be beheaded and his body to be buried at the foot of the gallows. His last days were passed in philosophical reflections upon the viscissitudes of life, and he was frequently heard to exclaim "mors regis, mors mea" (the death of the king is my death). His last words upon the scaffold were, "Satiate thyself, O Sweden, with the innocent blood for which thou hast thirsted."

The ten types we have described comprise the whole of these interesting historical coins. As a set they are rare, but single specimens are frequently found among foreign coppers, and several types are sometimes offered together at coin sales.

Centennial Medals.

[Continued.]

No. LXIX.—Obverse: Independence Hall with adjoining buildings; In remembrance of the Centennial 1876; in exergine, Independence Hall as in 1776. Reverse: Cracked bell, inscribed 1753; around it, in one line, Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land 1776—1876. Copper. Size 14.

No. LXX.—Obverse: A soldier in the uniform of the Continental army, standing with gun slung over his shoulder; above, Continental; on the left, 1776; on the right, 1876. Reverse: 100 Y'RS OF NAT. IND. 16 Y'RS BUSINESS IN COINS & STAMPS, J. W. Scott & Co., 146 Fulton St. N. Y. White metal. Size 14.

No. LXXI.—Obverse: Cracked bell, attached to beam; LIBERTY BELL; on the left six, and on the right seven stars; below, 1776; the legend, stars and date, disposed in one circular line (same as obverse of No. 48). Reverse: The same as reverse of No. LXX. White metal. Size 14.

No. LXXII.—Obverse: Head of Liberty to the left, with flowing hair, and small liberty cap on short staff; in curved line above, LIBERTAS AMERICANA; below, in straight line, 4 July 1776 (same as obverse of No. 46). Reverse: The same as reverse of No. LXX. White metal. Size 14.

No. LXXIII.—Obverse: Independence Hall; * The birthplace of Liberty * Independence Hall July 4 1776 (same as reverse of N_{θ} , 48). Reverse: The same as reverse of No. LXX. White metal. Size 14.

No. LXXIV.—Electrotype of an ivory carving copied from Trumbull's painting of the signing of the declaration of Independence. Obverse: Forty-eight figures of the signers, each one a correct likeness, are disposed in two horizontal lines; an upper, irregular; and a lower. nearly straight. The upper figures from left to right, appear in the following order: Wm. Paca, Samuel Chase, Richard Stockton, Lewis Morris, Win. Floyd, Arthur Middleton, Steph. Hopkins, William Ellery, Geo. Clymer, John Adams, Roger Sherman, Rob. R. Livingston, Th. Jefferson, Benj. Franklin, Wm. Williams, Oliver Wolcott, Chas. Thompson. John Hancock, Geo. Read, John Dickinson. Edward Rutledge. The lower figures, from left to right, in a nearly straight line, represent the following signers: George Wythe, Wm. Whipple, Joseph Bartlett. Thomas Lynch, Jr., Benj. Harrison, Richard Henry Lee, Saml. Adams, George Clinton, Thos. Hayward, Jr., Chas. Carroll of Carrollton, Robt. Morris. Thomas Willing. Benjamin Rush, Elbridge Gerry, Robert Treat Paine. William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, Geo. Walton, James Wilson, Abraham Clark, Francis Hopkinson, Thomas Nelson, Jr., Francis Lewis, John Witherspoon, Samuel Huntington, Thomas M. Kean, Philip Livingston. Reverse: The text of declaration of Independence, with the names of signers, arranged on two tablets, surrounded by arabesque scroll work. Size 96.

No. LXXV. Obverse: Part of main building; Grand Entrance International Exposition, Philadelphia, 1776–1876. Reverse:—In one circular and five straight lines, *One Hundredth Anniversary of our Nation's Birth * 1776—1876 U.S. Medallion Advertising Co., 170 Broadway, N. Y.; white metal; size 27.

No. LXXVI.—Obverse: Head of Washington to the left, with hair in quene; near the edge, in one circular line, "United States of America" 1776. Reverse: View of Memorial Hall; Centennial Memorial Bullding, 1876. Philadelphia; bronze, gilt and white metal; size 23.

No. LXXVII.—Obverse: Cracked bell, hanging on beam; date 17-76, divided. Reverse: In Memory of the Centennial; white metal and lead; size 16.

No. LXXVIII. - Obverse: Upon a pedestal inscribed, 1776—1876, July 4th, Philadelphia, Pal, small bust of Washington facing the right; on the right an officer facing left rear, with chapean raised; on the left, a soldier in the uniform of the 7th Regiment N. G. State of N. Y., faces right, with arms at a present; lx Commemoration of the Visit of the Seventh Regiment and the Veteran Corps N. G. S. N. Y., to the Centennial Exhibition of 1876: Demarkst S. C. N. Y. Reverse: Upon an escutcheon surmounted by segment of globe and eagle with outstretched wings, quartered, the arms of the United States, of the State of New York, of the Seventh Regiment, and of the Veteran Association, Seventh Regiment; on each side, four flags; below, a scroll, inscribed, Pro Patria et Gloria; under this, in one curved line, Organized 1824; near the edge, in one circular line, "Active Members, 1001, Col. E. Clark" Veterans, 1080, Col. M. Lefferts; silver, bronze and white metal; size, 29.

No. LXXIX.—Obverse: Columbia standing and facing front, distributes laurel crowns to the allegoric figures. Agriculture and Mannfacture on the left, and Art and Commerce on the right; above, International Exhibition; below, Philadelphia, 1876, M. Oleminy. F. Schmaulteld fee. V. Christesen. Reverse: Within an oval wreath of oak leaves, the head of Washington facing left; under him a heraldic eagle, holding in his right talon an olive branch, and in his left a bunch of arrows, also a scroll, inscribed E. Plumbus Unun; two winged infant figures with one hand support a crown formed of thirteen stars over the center figure, in the other each holds a pen; 1776 The Centennial Year of the United States of America, 1876. Let us have Peace. Silver, bronze and white metal; size, 33.

No. LXXX. Obverse: Naked bust of Washington to left; above the head, a blazing star; below, small square and compass; near the edge, a heavy laurel wreath, formed of two branches crossed at the bottom: within this wreath, in one circular and one curved line, First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. Born Feb. 22, 1732—Died Dec. 14, 1799; without the wreath, Patented June 8, 1875. Reverse: Landscape; in the foreground a small tree, felled; on the right a boy holds in his right hand a hatchet and points with his left to the felled tree; on the left, a gentleman supports himself on a cane with his left hand, and with the right points to the

tree; above, within a wreath, the letters G. W. in monogram; above this, the all-seeing eye, and the inscription, Magna est veritas et PRAEVALERET; below, in two curved lines: I CANNOT TELL A LIE 1876.

Silver, copper and white metal; size 32.

No. LXXXI. Obverse: End of Exhibition Building; above, in curved line, Exhibition; below, in two lines, 1876, Philadelphia. Reverse: Seated figure of Liberty, to the right, and with face threed to the left; her right hand rests upon a shield inscribed LIBERTY; her left hand holds a staff surmounted with liberty cap; thirteen stars around the figure; size 41: earthenware.

Nos. 74 and 80 can only be recognized as centennial medals because they were struck in 1876 and designed as mementoes of our centennial year; for that reason we have placed them in our list. No. 79 comes all the way from Denmark, where it was designed and struck. In point of artistic merit and execution this medal is much superior to the greater part of centennial medals issued in this country.

New York Coins and Tokens.

(Continued.)

LIBER NATUS LIBERTATEM DEFENDO.

Obverse: An Indian, standing, with face turned to the left; in his right hand a tomahawk; in his left a bow; over his right shoulder a quiver of arrows; Liber natus libertatem defendo. 1st Reverse: Oval shield with sun rising behind hills; at the left, Justice, standing, with scales in her right hand, and sword in her left; at the right, Liberty standing with staff supporting cap in her left hand, the right resting upon the shield; on a segment of the globe, above the shield, an eagle with outspread wings, facing right; in exergne, 1787 Excelsion (the same as the reverse of the George Clinton Excelsior described in our last). 2d Reverse: An eagle with wings expanded standing upon a section of the globe; Neo Eboracus Excelsior. 3d Reverse: A bust of George III., facing right; Ceorcius III., Rex. This piece with the first reverse, and in poor condition, sold at the late Parmelee sale for only \$5.50; about the lowest price realized in that sale for a piece of this rarity. With the 2d reverse the piece is exceedingly rare, and with the 3d it is considered MOTT TOKEN.

Obverse: A clock with small eagle perched upon its top; Mott's N. Y., IMPORTERS, DEALERS, MANUFACTURERS, OF GOLD AND SILVER WARES. Reverse: An eagle with wings expanded; in his right talon an olive branch, and in his left a bruch of arrows; on his breast a shield; above, 1789; legend, Chronometers, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware. This is considered the first private token issued in America. The place of business of this firm was at No. 240 Water street, then a fashiouable part of the city.

TALBOT ALLUM AND LEE.

1794.

Obverse: A ship under full sail toward the right; above it, New York; near the edge, Talbot Allum & Lee. one cent. Reverse: The goddess of Liberty standing; in her right hand a staff with liberty cap; her left rests upon a rudder; at her right, a bale of merchandise; Liberty & Commerce 1794; on the edge, Payable at the store of ... Of this year there are several dies, differing but slightly from each other; the rarest lacks the words "New York" in the obverse.

1795.

Obverse: A ship under full sail toward the right; AT THE STORE OF TALBOT ALLUM & LEE, NEW YORK. Reverse: Similar to the reverse of 1794; date 1795; on the edge, WE PROMISE TO PAY THE BEARER ONE CENT.

Of these two dates, the 1794 is the more common, but the 1795 is at the present time by no means rare. Uncirculated specimens have lately been offered at from \$1.00 to \$1.50, which induces us to believe that the dies yet exist and are occasionally used. These tokens were struck in England, and the reverses have been muled with English tokens issued at about the same time; six of these are described in Bushnell's work on American tokens. The firm of Talbot, Allum & Lee did business at No. 241 Pearl street.

CASTORLAND HALF-DOLLAR.

Obverse: A bust with laurel wreath, surmounted by a mural crown and facing to the left; Franco-Americana Colonia Castor-Land. 1796. Reverse: Ceres, standing, faces the right; in her right hand a cornucopia, and in her left a carpenter's brace; at her feet a sheaf of wheat; at the right a maple tree, from which the sap is running into a tub; Salve Magna parens frugum; in exergue a beaver lying down. Silver and copper, size 21. Struck in Paris, and designed as a pattern piece for currency in the French settlement, established about the year 1794 in Lewis and Jefferson Counties, State of New York.

The French revolution drove into exile many families of rank and wealth, some of which settled on this tract, purchased by Pierre Chassanis of Paris, from William Coustable, one of the owners of Macomb's tract. The colonists founded the village of Castorville, at present Carthage, in Jefferson County, but having been deceived as to the size

of the purchased land and fertility of the soil, after a few years' trial gave up the attempt, and for the major part returned to France.

The dies of this coin still exist in Paris, and specimens are occasionally

offered at moderate prices.

(To be concluded in our next.)

A very rare Thaler of the Monastery of St. Gall. 1622.



Obverse: St. Gallus, with a strong nimbus about his head, holds in his left hand a bishop's crosier, and in his right a loaf of bread with which he feeds a bear, whose head appears on the left; gloria et honor et pax omni operanti boni; from the Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans, chap. II., 3d verse. Reverse: The imperial double-headed eagle, crowned; below, the coat-of-arms of the monastery of St. Gall surmounted with a bishop's mitre. Moneta Nova Monasterii S. Galli; i. e., New money of the monastery of St. Gall.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.

Tradition tells us that in the year 612, Gallus, an Irish Benedictine monk, having been expelled from Burgundy, where he was doing missionary work, took refuge among the mountains of Switzerland, whose inhabitants at the time had only in part been converted to Christianity. After a long and tedious journey through almost impassable forests and morasses, Gallus reached a thicket, and exhausted by his long journey, he and his companion, a deacon of the church, sat down to partake of their frugal repast. Suddenly an enormous bear rushed toward them, but instead of doing them harm, he eagerly devoured the crumbs of bread scattered on the ground. Gallus with his own hand fed the bear from the provisions they had brought in a knapsack, and henceforth the bear

became their devoted servant, bringing them fuel and game in the day time and protecting them from wild beasts at night. Gallus regarding this occurrence as a favorable omen decided to remain in that spot, and gradnally drew to himself a little colony of hermits and converted inhabitants.

A long time after the death of kind Gallus, the good name these pious hermits enjoyed for charitable work gained them the friendship of Sigibert II., who granted them an extensive tract of land. A chapel was built, and in the course of time other buildings clustered around it, until finally a monastery was founded, enjoying from the Emperors of Germany important rights and privileges, among them that of coining money. The monastery grew in power and influence until we find it classed among the most powerful of those religious associations that played so important a part in the history of the middle ages.

The family of monks who inhabited this monastery no longer exists, though it did until the beginning of this century; large buildings with massive walls, partly in ruins and partly still inhabited, a church and a strong tower, still mark the spot formerly occupied by the pious and kindhearted monks. The city of St. Gall, in the immediate vicinity of the old cloisters, one of the most commercial and thriving cities of Switzerland, remains as the important fruit of the missionary labors of St. Gallus in

that region.

Coin Sales.

Mr. Ed. Cogan, through Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co., 656 Broadway, offered on the 29th and 30th of June last a collection of American and foreign coins, medals and tokens. The chief interest in this collection is centered upon a remarkably fine and large assortment of the rare Canada medals and tokens—in fact, such a one as has never yet been offered at auction in the United States, nor probably in Canada or England. As frequent inquiries concerning the values of Canadian coins are made to us, we believe that a thorough review of this particular part of the sale will please our readers, and that it will be of considerable usefulness to collectors of Canadian coins. Though considerably condensed from the catalogue description, our review will, we hope, be found sufficiently detailed to enable collectors to place, describe and set a value on any stray Canadian coins they may have in their collections.

FRENCH CANADIAN MEDALS.

The bust of Cardinal RICHELIEU. Reverse: A globe encircled by a belt within a band, bearing seven stars on face; 1631, 34, \$4.00. The bust of DE LEVI. Reverse: Arms surmounted by ducal crown; 1658, 34, \$2.75. JEAN VARIN, Intendant Général. Reverse: Three figures representing the Arts; 1684, 33, \$7.50. These three bronze medals, all extremely

rare, were struck in France, and relate to the early history of Canada. Kebeca Liberata; bust of Louis XIV. Reverse: France surrounded by trophies, a beaver at her feet; Francia in Novo orbe victrix: 1690, 26, \$5.50.

LOUISBURG MEDALS.

Laureated bust of George II. Reverse: Arms; fleur-de-lis reversed; Perfidia eversa, surrounded by the names of commanders and victories; 1759, brass, 26, \$3.00. Another similar medal, date on obverse, 1758 and on reverse 1759; brass, 26, \$2.75. Another similar obverse; reverse: Britannia in chariot drawn by a lion; Fordus invictum; 1758, brass, 26, \$3.00. Bust of Admiral Boscawen. Reverse: Fort and ships; Louis-BURG, JULY 26, 1758; brass, 25, \$2.75. A globe with a soldier and a sailor pointing to Canada; Fame with chaplet; Figure of France, prostrate. Reverse: Naval scene, with forts; Louisburg Taken 1758; bronze. 28, \$2.50. Head of Britannia; O Fair Britannia Han. Reverse: Victory standing on a prow; bronze, 24, \$6.50. Bust of Louis XV. Reverse: View of Louisburg and fortifications; 1720, 26, \$4.50. A similar obverse, with older head of the King on reverse; probably a muling; bronze. 26, \$2.75. Louisburg, with fortifications, 1720. Reverse: Peace with palm branch and trophies; PAX UBIQUE VICTRIX; in exergue, GALLORUM ET BRITANNORUM CONCORDIA; 1763, bronze, 26, \$11.00. Beaver elib medal; Beaver club instituted Montreal, 1785; Beaver ghawing at a tree; scroll inscribed Industry and Perseverance. Canoe shooting a rapid; Henry Mackenzie; Fortitude in distress, 1797; engraved loop; very fine; gold, 24, \$27.50. (The Beaver Club was composed exclusively of merchants belonging the old Northwest Co.; and to be eligible for membership they must have made at least one vovage to the interior of the country.) Britannia, bearing a trident, riding on a dolphin; above, figure of Victory, with wreath, Britain Triumphen— HAWKE COMMANDED; in exergue, Off Belleisle, Nov. xx., 1759. Reverse: Britannia, with thunderbolt, aided by Night and Tempest, driving France from the sea; France relinquisites the sea; bronze, 26, \$9.50. Head of Britannia; trident and standard crossed, encircled by a wreath; Saunders — Wolf. Reverse: Victory crowning a trophy; captive chained to a tree; Quebec taken 1759: brass, 26, \$8 00.

INDIAN MEDALS.

Bust of George H. Reverse: Indian and white man, smoking the pipe of peace; Let us look to the most mon, who blessed our fathers with peace; loop, bronze, 27, \$4.25. Bust of the King, clad in armor; Georgius in Die gratia. Reverse: In foreground, a lion (Britain) and a wolf (France); a church and school-house in distance; silver, 34, \$30.00. (Probably unique and without doubt struck at the cession of Canada to England for distribution among the Indians.) Laureated bust of the King.

Reverse: Royal arms and garter, 1814; silver, 48, \$13.00. A casting of the same, 38e. View of Montreal in 1760, with fortifications; Montreal; in exergue, in oval depression, p. c. F. Reverse: At top, engraved, TAN-KALKEL; in center, Monigrans; probably unique; type metal, 28, \$13.00, North West Indian medal; head of queen; Victoria Regina. Reverse: Wreath of oak leaves, with center plain; white metal, proof, 32, \$3.50. (Struck for distribution to Northwest Indians on transfer from Hudson's Bay Company.) Peace between Great Britain and United States; Peace standing on a globe; ON EARTH PEACE, GOOD WILL TO MEN. Reverse: TREATY OF PEACE AND AMITY SIGNED AT GHENT, DEC. 24 1814, bronze, 28, \$5.00. Upper Canada preserved; obverse: Landscape divided by a river; on the left bank an eagle with extended wings; to the right a beaver gnawing a tree; in the distance a lion conchant. Reverse: A laurel wreath; within it, For MERIT; outside of wreath, PRESENTED BY A GRATEFUL COUNTRY; bronze, 32, \$20.00. (This medal was struck by the Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada, for distribution at the close of the war in 1814—15; excessively rare). British war medal for battle of Chrystler's Farm; P. Lepart, Canad'n Militia, engraved; 23, \$3. Victoria College, Cobourg; bust of Queen; Universitas Victoria Coll-LEGIUM FUNDATA A. D. 1841. Reverse: Wreath of maple leaves; above. Prince of Wales plumes; bronze, 28, \$2.75. Université Laval, Que-BEC. Reverse: A wreath of laurel, PRIX DE POESIE FRANCAISE; shield, bearing an open book; bronze, 26, \$2.75. Toronto University; Obverse: Goddess draped; in right hand a wreath; in her left, a branch of palm; inscription in Greek. Reverse: a wreath of ivy leaves; Universitas Torontonensis; bronze, 32, \$2.25. Same as last. Reverse: blank; 22, \$1.50. Toronto University medal; Obverse: An arm grasping a serpent; on a raised border encircling the same, Marborum CAUSAS DOCEBO. Reverse: Latin inscription; bronze, 22, \$2,25.

BRONZE MEDALS OF MCGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Prince of Wales medal; 26, \$5.75. Molson medal; 28, \$3.00. Shakspere medal; 28, \$1.87. Logan medal; 28, \$3.12. Torrance medal; 28, \$3.13. Holmes medal, 28, \$3.75. Chapman medal; 28, \$7.00. (These medals are described in "Sandham's Coins of Canada," p.p. 60-65.)

MISCELLANEOUS MEDALS.

JACQUES CARTIER, Normal School. Obverse: Bust of Prince of Wales. Reverse: Latin inscription; bronze, 35, \$5.00. Provincial Exhibition Medal, 1860; Honoris Causa, surrounded by wreath of maple leaves. Reverse: Arms of Board of Art; bronze, 24, \$1.25. The same obverse. Reverse: Exhibition of Canadian Industry; opening of Victoria Bridge by H. R. H. Prince of Wales, Montreal, 1860; surmounted by plumes, and encircled by wreaths of maple leaves; bronze, 24, \$2.25.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA; bust of Trevithick the engineer. Reverse; Presented by the directors to, etc.; bronze, 28. \$3.75. The Welcome Medal of the Grand Trunk R. R. Co. Bust of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. Reverse: Plumes; wreath of maple leaves; ribbon inscribed in three loops. Welcome; bronze, 30. \$4.00. Chamber of Agriculture, Lower Canada. Reverse: Fame blowing a trumpet; bronze, 26, \$5.00. NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF MONTREAL; an owl perched, holding in its beak a small sprig. Reverse: PRIZE MEDAL, ETC; bronze, 29, \$5.00. Numismatic Society of Montreal; the arms of the Society. Reverse: Instituted 1862, Incorporated 1870. inclosed in wreaths of oak and maple leaves; bronze, 27, \$1.62. The SAME, in white metal, \$1.38. Young Men's Christian Association; view of new building, erected 1872. Reverse: Names of directors, etc.; bronze, 28, \$1.00. The same, in white metal, 50c. Masonic medal; GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF CANADA. Reverse: To commemorate the Union consummated 14th July, 1858: bronze, 26. \$2.25. The same, in white metal, \$1.40. Presbyterian College, Montreal. Reverse: Bust of Calvin: John Calvin 1509-1564: bronze, 22, \$2,50. Presbyterian College, Montreal. Reverse: Chris-TINA PRIZE, FOUNDED 1874; bronze, 28, \$2.13. French Canadian Temperance medal; St. Joseph, the infant Jesus and the Virgin Mary; Marie—Jesus—Joseph; soyez fidèle jusqu'à la mort. Reverse: French inscription and religious emblems; white metal, 26, 50c. Bridge Montreal; OPENED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES 1860. Reverse: Bust of the Prince; copper, 27, \$1.62. The same, in white metal; 87c. VICTORIA Bridge medal; view of the bridge, etc., (Sandham's p.p. 59-60); white metal, 32, \$2.00. Prince of Wales. To commemorate the VISIT OF THE PRINCE TO CANADA 1860. Reverse: Bust of the prince; white metal, 27, 38c. St. Jean Baptiste Society of Montreal; Sou-VENIR, etc; white metal. 19, 25c. Nova Scotia Temperance medal: Token of Membership, etc.; white metal, 24, \$1.00. University of New Brunswick: Douglas medal 1860; bronze. 24, \$1.38. Public Grammar School medal. Reverse: Saint John New Brunswick; bronze, 24, \$1.25. Sunbury Grammar School 1868. Reverse: Apollo's Head; bronze, 25, \$1.50. Medal of the Associated Alumni University of New Brunswick. 1868. Obverse: Minerva's head; bronze, 22, \$1.50. Medal of Public School, St. John, New Brunswick. Head of Minerva. Reverse: Parker Medal founded 1865; bronze, 28, \$1.25.

BOUT DE L'ISLE BRIDGE TOKENS.

(Sandham's Coins of Canada, page 41.)

Personne (foot passenger) De l'Isle de Montreal, etc., \$3.10. Personne De Repentigny, etc., \$3.13. Cheval (horse) de l'Isle de Montreal; \$3.00. Caleche (coach) De l'Isle de Montreal, etc., \$3.13. Charrette

(cart) de Lachesnaye; \$3.00. Un Sou, in lead, 30c. Bank of Montreal, side view, halfpenny, 1839, \$4.75. Leslie & Sons, 2d currency, \$4.50. Montreal and Lachine R. R. Co., Token. Reverse: Third class; \$1.00. Vexator Canadiensis 1811; two specimens, different; each 45c. North West Company Token; Observe: Bust of George IV; Token 1820. Reverse: A beaver; North West Company; believed unique; brass, \$39.00. Copper Company of Upper Canada; one half penny. Reserve: British Settlement in Kentucky, 1796; \$13.00. Devins and Bolton's worm lozenge token; 25c. Sharpley token; Montreal; brass, \$1.00. Jno. Modermott, importer of English, French and German fancy goods, etc., St. John, N. B., \$3.50. Brock token, 02c. Robt. Purves and P. E. Islars cents of 1791, 02c. each. Half penny token, Upper Canada, 1833; To facilitate trade; a plough; 30c. Twenty-one Un Sou pieces, all different, each 03c.

Answers to Correspondents.

Francis L.—From time immemorial, and up to the beginning of the present century, legends upon coins appear, almost entirely in the Latin language; for many reasons, among which we can give you the following: 1st. The Latin is a classical language, and is not at the present time subject to the changes in idiom, construction, meaning and spelling which modern languages constantly undergo; 2d. Its forms are so copious and rich, that the polished Latin writers have expressed almost every thought that the human mind can conceive or frame in better words, more elegantly, and with stronger language than we can with the less powful modern idioms, and hence modern scholars take delight in quoting those authors. 3d. Until very recently the Latin was the medium of communication between the learned of all nations, and a major part of the learned men of France, England, Germany, Spain, Italy and other communication to the middle of the eighteenth century, wrote their works in that language.

The following Latin legends appear upon American Colonial coins:

America inimica tyrans.—America, hostile to tyrants.

Auctori Connec.—By authority of Connecticut.

Auctori plebis.—By authority of the people.

Benedicte sit nomen domini.—Blessed be the name of the Lord.

Crescite et myltiplicamini.—Increase and multiply.

Denarium terrae mariae.—Maryland penny.

Excelsior.—Higher; more lofty.

E plurbus unum.—One composed of many.

Georgius triumpho.—I, George, triumph.

Georgivs, Dei Gratia, Magnae Britanniae, Franciae et Hiberniae Rex.—George, By the grace of God, King of Great Britain, of France and of Ireland.

IMMUNE COLUMBIA, IMMUNIS COLUMBIA.—Free America.

INDE. ET LIB.—Independence and Liberty.

IN UNITATE FORTITUDO.—In union there is strength.

LIBERTAS JUSTICIA.—Liberty through justice.

LIBER NATUS LIBERTATEM DEFENDO.—Being born free, I defend liberty.

Non dependent of position.

Nova constellation.—The new constellation. (The American Colonies united.)

Nova Caesarea.—New Jersey.

Non vi viture vici.—I conquered by virtue, not by force.

NEO EBORACENSIS; NEO EBORACUS; NOVA EBORAC.—New York. QUARTA DECIMA STELLA.—The fourteenth star (Vermont, 14th state).

Rosa Americana.—The American Rose.

Salva Magna Parens frugum.—Hail, thou mighty mother of production. Utile Dulci.—The useful with the pleasant.

VERMONTS RES PUBLICA.—The republic of Vermont.

VERMON AUCTORI.—By authority of Vermont.

VERMONTENSIUM RES PUBLICA.—The republic of Vermont (Green Mountains).

Voce Populi.—By the voice of the people.

VIRT. ET LIB.—Virtue and Liberty.

The following are French.

Louis XIV Roi de France et de Navare.-Louis XIV. King of France and Navarre.

Colonies Francoises.—French Colonies.

RÉUNIT PAR UN RARE ASSEMBLAGE LES TALENS DU GUERRIER ET LES VERTUS DU SAGE.—He (Washington) by a rare combination, united in himself the skill of a warrior and the virtues of a sage.

Treasure-troves.

The following list of treasure-troves, discovered in Scotland at various times, comprises but a small part of that given in an old minismatic journal, published years ago. To judge from the past, it would seem that an extraordinary, we may say almost inexhaustible supply of old coins awaits the researches of the future antiquarian, and that it will continue fully equal to an increased demand. In Europe the general utility of numismatics is so well recognized at the present time, that it is now very rare to hear of discovered coins being consigned to the melting pot

without being previously examined by some local anthority. In this manner valuable coins quickly find their way in cabinets, or if of great rarity, in the National museums; and many missing links of the English and French series were thus supplied. It is by some hoped that at a not very distant time, even the rarest and least known coins must in some manner or other come to light, and the French Government, in order to stimulate researches and to prevent rare coins from being lost, offers rewards amounting in one case to 10,000 francs for the discovery of a particular coin, known to have been struck, but of which no specimen has ever been seen.

1759, Aug. 2. As some boys were diverting themselves in the rnins of an old religions house called My Lady's High House, near Elgin, they discovered a number of gold coins mostly of James V., Mary and James

VI., with other foreign pieces.

1766. At Partake, near Glasgow, a number of old coins were found under the gable of an old house; they weighed upwards of 30 ounces, and consisted of German crowns, Spanish dollars, pieces of Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., and a few Scotch of the last king.

1768. April. In Locherness, a mile from Dunfries, several gold and silver coins of the Jameses of Scotland, and some of the Henries of England were found inclosed in a cow's horn. Several were presented to

the local Antiquarian Society.

1770. March. A servant at Brownlee found an earthen pot containing a number of Scotch and English silver coins of David, Robert, and the Edwards, in five preservation.

1773. Sept. At Dunbar, in leveling some ground, 290 pieces of silver coin of Elizabeth were found; supposed to have been buried by Crom-

well's soldiers previous to the battle fought there in 1650.

1774. At Caldale near Kirkwall in the Orkneys, as a man was digging peat he discovered two horns nearly two feet below the surface; they contained 300 coins of Canute, including 42 varieties of mints; with them were found several fibulae of silver in the form of crescents and of differ-

ent shapes.

1780. In digging a foundation to enlarge the church of Dyke near Iverness, a large hoard of silver coins was found, chiefly consisting of the coins of William the Lion with crescentson the revese; the greater part of these coins were probably melted, but Mr. Brodie of Brodie succeeded in saving a number of them, about 100 of which he presented to the Scottish Society of Antiquarians, and many more were dispersed by itinerant peddlers.

1781. In the Muir of Linlithgow a great number of Roman coins were dug up; they consisted of coins of Vespasian, Trajan, Hadrian, Anton-

inns Pius, Marcus Aurelius and Faustina.

1782. July. In Ayrshire a considerable quantity of silver coins were found in consequence of a lady having dreamed of a treasure being

buried in a field; and in digging, several pounds weight were discovered of coins of the two first Jameses of Scotland, Henry IV., V., VI., and Ed-

ward IV. of England; several ounces were sold for 5s. 8d. each.

1782, August. In the isle of Tyrie, one of the Hebrides, some men, in cleaning away the foundation of an old wall, found an nrn in which were from 15 to 20 onnces of Anglo-Saxon silver pennies of Athelstan, Eadmund, Eadred, Eadwy, Eadgar, and Eadweard the Martyr; they were in fine preservation, and several ounces were sold at 6s. each; 90 of these coins were placed in a handsome silver casket ornamented with emblematic devices, and presented by Messrs. Bryelson and Bailly, the purchasing jewellers in Glasgow, to the Society of Antiquarians in Edinburgh.

1782, October. At Paisley a considerable number of Anglo-Saxon stycas were found, on which were the names of Edilof, Ediluf, Edivegh,

Edilred, and Edilred Rex, and various others.

1785, March 30. In digging a grave in Brichin churchyard, a very large quantity of penny pieces of Edward I. of England were found.

1787, June. At Earlston in digging the foundation of an old house belonging to Capt Pringle, two horns were found containing upwards of 200 gold, silver, and copper coins of James I., II., III., IV., V., and Queen

Mary.

1787. At Glasgow, on the east side of the Sonth Bridge, in digging the foundation for a house, a good many coins of Edward I. were found, one had E. And II Scotlae Prorex; reverse, Moneta Nova YVE; supposed to have been struck when Edward took possession of Scotland during the disputes between Bruce and Baliol in 1291.

1787, July. At Crieff, in digging the foundation of the old church, a number of gold coins of Robert III. were found; obverse, Lion rampant;

reverse, St. Andrew on the cross.

1788, August. In Kilmarnock a considerable quantity of silver coins was found in the wall of an old house by tracing a rat into a hole; they were principally shillings and sixpences of Elizabeth and James I. of England, and half-crowns and a few sixpences of Charles I. in indifferent

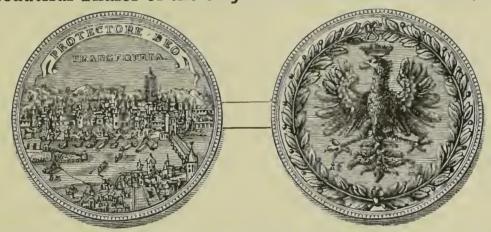
order; they sold for 5s. 6d. per onnce.

1788, November. In a field in the Isle of Tyrie, an earthern pot was found containing several ounces of silver pennies of Henry III. of England of the following moneyers: Adam on Norh—Fnlre on Oxon-Miles on Wine—Pieres on Lic—Nicole on Eve—Roger Ronce—Abel—Ilger—Ranf—Picard—Walter—Wilhelm on Luc—Lnn—Lund—Joan-Henry—Samuell—Simon on Can.

1791, April 5. Near Paisley were found 515 silver pennies of the three first Edwards, weighing nearly 22 onnes; also 5 pennies of Alexander III. and 3 of John Baliol; they sold for 5s. 4d. per onnee.

(To be continued in our next.)

A Beautiful Thaler of the City of Frankfort on the Main, 1625.



Obverse: View of the City of Frankfort, with bridge, boats, etc.; above, Francfordia, and the motto on a flying scroll, protector deo, i.e., under God, the Protector. Reverse: Within a laurel wreath, the arms of the city; heraldic eagle, crowned, 1625.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.

The origin of Frankfort, like that of many European cities, belongs to the legendary period and is lost in the darkness of past ages. It is affirmed that Clotaire I. son of the great Clovis, King of Austrasia, and subsequently of the Franks, in his aggressive wars with the Saxons, discovered a ford over the Main near the site of the present Frankfort (about 560). This ford the Franks fortified, and as a safe crossing existed there, buildings gradually sprang up in the neighborhood. King Pepin, in the year 742 laid the foundation of the St. Salvator Church. Charlemagne granted the city important privileges. The city was fortified in 838 and made a free city in 1154. A charter known by the name of the Golden Bull, granted in 1356 by Charles IV. is still preserved among the archives of the city. Small silver money was coined at an early date, and in 1555 Charles V. conferred upon it the privilege of coining thalers and other moneys that were to be current in the German Empire. From that time until the late absorption of Frankfort into the North German Empire the City has almost continually issued money, with devices and inscriptions of its own, and furnished the greater part of the money current in Rhenish Germany. The usual early type of the thaler was the imperial eagle on the obverse, and a cross with the arms of the city on the reverse, with the inscription: Moneta Nova Reipubl. Francofvr-The thaler we illustrate, though frequently reproduced at later periods, is of a very unusual type for its date, and was probably struck to commemorate some event in the history of the city.

Bushnell in his introductory remarks to his work on "Tradesmen's Tokens," when speaking of store cards, says "Though many bear the "heads of some of our most distinguished statesmen and patriots, yet it is

"a source of regret that there are so few impressed with representations "of old and remarkable buildings, as such would have become hereafter "of nusual interest and value, particularly when the buildings them-"selves should, in the usual course of events, have been laid prostrate by "the crumbling hand of time." Whether the authorities of the various cities throughout Europe that during the past 300 years issued coins bearing accurate representations of these cities, intended this for selfgratification or to facilitate the researches of future archæologists, we cannot say. We know that extremely accurate views of cities exist on coins and medals, and we believe that the custom was generally confined to cities of Switzerland and Germany, perhaps more particularly to those situated on the Rhine and its tributaries. These rivers are all comparatively narrow, deep, and swift-flowing, totally unlike the broad, sluggish streams of other countries. The two principal parts of the city are connected by massive stone bridges, and the best views are those which embrace the river with its bridges, the cathedral, outer walls, eastle, etc. Among the cities that thus perpetuated their appearance at given times, we can mention in Switzerland, Geneva, Bale, Soaleure, Aarau, Zurich and Lucerne; in France, Metz, and Strasbourg; in Germany, Aix-la-Chapele, Hameln, Munich, Cologne, Frankfort, Norburg, Danzig, Ratisbon and probably many others, of which the writer has no eognizance. One of the most extraordinarily accurate views of the city of Frankfort is found on a very rare and large medal designed and ent by Lorenz Schilling, which on the obverse bears the double-headed imperial eagle, with eighteen coats of arms in a circle surrounding it, and the inscription from Psalm 127, v. 1, NI DEVS IPSE SVO TVEATUR MOENIA NUTV, NIL VIG-ILVM PRODEST CVRA LABORQ. VIRVM. The reverse gives an accurate view of the city with all its public buildings and surroundings, and the inscription, Francofyrti ad moenym civitatis imperialis et emporii totivs EVROPAE CELEBERR. TYPLS. IN EJVS LAVDEM ET AMPLISS. REIPVBL. FRAN-COFVRTENSIS SENATVI D. D. A LAVRENTIO SHILLING CIVE FRANC. A. 1611., i. e., A view of the imperial, and throughout Europe most celebrated commercial city of Frankfort. Presented to the Council of the city, in its praise and honor, by Laurenz Schilling, a citizen of Frankfort.

New York Coins.

(Concluded.)

Our last article concluded the description of the coins bearing emblems and devices belonging to New York alone. There now still remains to be described a small but important class of coins which either claim relationship to the New York pieces by a series of mulings, or which are known to have been designed and put in circulation by citizens of this State. Most of them bear national devices, and the greater part were probably designed either for pattern pieces of a national coinage, or for

general circulation in the States, pending the action of Congress on the important subject of establishing a national mint.

THE MARK, OR NOVA CONSTELLATIO SILVER PATTERN.

Obverse: An eye, reflecting its rays upon thirteen stars, emblematic of the States of the Confederacy; Nova Constellatio. Reverse: a wreath, inclosing the letters u. s., and the figures 1,000; Libertas Justitia, 1783; silver, weight 270 grains; size 21.

THE QUINT, OR HALF-MARK.

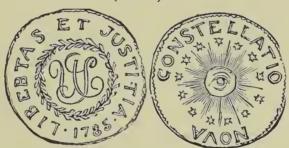
Obverse: Similar to the preceding. Reverse: also similar, except

the figures, which are 500; silver, weight 135 grains; size 16½.

These two coins were probably pattern pieces of a currency designed by Gouverneur Morris, of New York, and submitted to Congress in the year 1783, but never adopted. They were discovered in the secret drawer of an old desk, formerly the property of Charles Thompson, the Secretary of the first Congress assembled at Philadelphia, and became the property of his nephew, John Thompson, of Newark, Delaware, from whom they passed in the possession of Mr. Rathmell Wilson, of Philadelphia. In 1872 they were purchased by our old friend, Mr. J. W. Hazeltine, and sold by him, we believe, for \$500 to Mr. S. S. Crosby, of Boston, Mass., in whose possession they are at the present time, with another quint, in the obverse slightly different from the one we have described. Only these three specimens are known at the present time.

NOVA CONSTELLATIO COPPERS.





Obverse: An eye, its rays intersecting a circle of thirteen stars; Nova constellatio, Reverse, a wreath inclosing the letters u. s.; Libertas Justina, 1783. Five varieties of this coin are described by Dickinson, distinguished from each other by the spelling of Constellatio with one or two "L's," the punctuation marks, the heavy or light wreaths, the size of the letters in U. S., and the form of the rays.

Obverse: Similar to preceding. Reverse: a wreath inclosing the letters U. S. in script monogram, Libertas et Justitia, 1785. Seven varieties of this coin are known, distinguished from each other by the same peculiarities as the preceding ones.

(1786.)

Obverse: Similar to the preceding. Reverse: a wreath inclosing the letters U. S. in large Roman capitals; LIBERTAS ET JUSTITIA, 1786.

But two impressions from the dies of 1786 are known; the 1783 and 1785 are rather common, though some varieties are rare. Bushnell, in his numismatic notes, says, "The Nova Constellatios were made in Birmingham, England, and the dies were cut by Wyon. Over 40 tons were issued from one die alone, and many more from another. They were manufactured by order of a gentleman of New York, who is believed to have been Gouverneur Morris.

IMMUNE COLUMBIA. (1785.)



Obverse: Two varieties. An eye, its rays intersecting a circle of thirteen stars; Nova Constellatio. Reverse: the Goddess of Liberty, seated upon a square pedestal, facing the right; her right hand holding a staff with flag and liberty eap; her extended left; the scales of justice; im-

MUNE COLUMBIA, 1785. Gold, silver and copper.

The only specimen in gold is that at the U.S. mint at Philadelphia Its weight is 128.8 grains, and it was struck on an English gninea; of those in silver, five, and of those in copper about ten specimens are known. It will be noticed that the obverses of the two varieties of this coin are found on the Nova Constellatio coppers.

The following dies were muled with the Immune Columbia reverse of

1785.

1st. A bust in coat of mail, head laureated, facing the right; Vermon. Auctori. This piece is sometimes called the Vermont Immunis Columbia, and is exceedingly rare; copper.

2d. A bust in coat of mail, head laureated, facing the right; Ceorcivs

III REX; in copper only, and also rare to excess.

JERSEY IMMUNIS COLUMBIA.

(1786.)

Obverse: A shield, heart-shaped, argent, six pales gules, a chief azure, legend E. Pluribus Unum. Reverse: Female figure, seated upon a globe, facing the right; in her right a staff, flag and liberty cap; in her extended left, the scales of justice; Immunis Columbia 1786.

We have already described this mule with the Jersey cents; we

repeat the description, to show the connection, and to correct the error of date in our former article.

CONFEDERATIO WITH IMMUNIS COLUMBIA.

This interesting coin connects the type of the 1786 Immunis Columbia,

with the beautiful and exceedingly rare Confederatio coppers.

Obverse: A cluster of thirteen stars upon a large central field, within a glory of twenty-four rays; Confederatio, 1785. Reverse: The same as last reverse.

It will be noticed that this and a few other pieces of this type, bear two dates, 1785 on the obverse and another, or the same date on the

reverse.

CONFEDERATIO WITH INIMICA TYRANNIS AMERICA.

Obverse: The same as last obverse. Reverse: An Indian standing on the left of an altar, with his right foot upon a crown; in his right hand an arrow; in his left, a bow, and over his shoulder a quiver of arrows; Inimica Tyrranis America.

CONFEDERATIO WITH INIMICA TYRANNIS AMERICANA.

1st Obverse: The same as last obverse. 2d. Obverse: A cluster of thirteen stars upon a central field, within a glory of sixteen rays; Confederatio, 1785. Reverse: Similar to last, except the legend inimica tyrannis americana.

CONFEDERATIO WITH LIBERTAS ET JUSTITA.

Obverse: The same as first obverse. Reverse: The letters U. S. in script monogram, Libertas et Justitia, 1785; the date 1785 appearing on both sides. This reverse, though similar, is not the same as that of the Constellatios.

CONFEDERATIO WITH GEN. WASHINGTON.

Obverse: The same as first obverse. Reverse: Military bust of Washington, facing the right, with hair in short queue; Gen. Washington.

This reverse is the same occurring with a Jersey shield, described in the June number of this paper, under the name of the Jersey Washington cent; another combination is with the reverse of the next described coin, making three combinations, all of the highest degree of rarity.

CONFEDERATIO WITH E. PLURIBUS UNUM 1786.

Obverse: The same as the first obverse: Reverse: An eagle displayed; on his breast a shield, in his right talon a bundle of arrows, and in his left an olive branch; about his head thirteen stars; E Pluribus Unum 1786.

CONFEDERATIO WITH E. PLURIBUS UNUM 1787.

Obverse: The same as the second obverse. Reverse: An eagle displayed; on his breast a shield, in his right talon an olive branch, in his

left a bundle of arrows, about his head thirteen stars; E Pluribus Unum 1787.

These two last reverses are the same as the reverses of the New York Excelsior cents, described in the July number of this paper; they therefore connect the two Confederatio types with the Excelsion cents.

The Confederatio coppers are of extreme rarity; some are not known even in duplicates, and all are unfortunately beyond the reach of any but wealthy collectors. Good copies of nearly all these coins exist, and in the absence of the originals must satisfy the generality of collectors. Most of the originals have found their way into the possession of Boston collectors, who, we must acknowledge it, are the most enterprising, most liberal, and best informed collectors in the United States.

The dies of these coppers were made in England, but it appears certain that they were brought to New York where they were used in various combinations with reverse dies of American origin. The two Confederatio obverses with the Inimica Tyrannis Americana and America we take to be the original pieces, the others are the muled pieces struck in New York.

IMMUNIS COLUMBIA, 1787.

Obverse: The Goddess of Liberty seated upon a globe, facing the right; her right hand holding a staff with flag and liberty cap, her extended left the scales of justice; Immunis Columbia 1787. Reverse: A large eagle with wings expanded, and covering nearly the whole field; in his right talon a bundle of arrows, in his left a lanrel branch; E Pluribus Unum.

The design and appearance of this coin are very striking; the execution is better than that of some other coins of the same class. Of its origin we know nothing except that in all probability it originated in New York. Its degree of rarity is not very great in an ordinary state, but when found finely preserved it sells at rather high figures.

Reviews.

"The Coin Chart Manual, supplementary to Thompson's Bank Note and "Commercial Reporter, containing copies of fac similes of all the gold and "silver coins found in circulation throughout the world, with the intrinsic "value of each," is the somewhat pretentious title of 46 page pamphlet issued for the use of money brokers and collectors, and containing about 800 illustrations of modern coins. That the collection presented is not insignificant, and that in many respects it may prove useful to those interested, no one will doubt, but our first glance at the pages convinces us that the work is not only incomplete, but sadly deficient in the important particular of giving illustrations of the various coins issued by the civilized and progressive countries of the world during the past 25 years. In the pages devoted to copies of Swiss coins, we find, for instance, engravings

of eleven Cantonal silver coins, not one of them current in Switzerland since 1851, while the present national coinage of that and subsequent years is totally ignored. The same remark in a modified form applies also to the following countries, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Spain, Russia, France, the German States, Austria, and Greece. Again, many coins are illustrated which fall out of the scope of the work because they are not current at the present time, and possess only a metallic value even in the countries where they originated. Such are the coins of Poland, a country which long since ceased to have a national coinage; those of many German States, now only having a historical existence; of Italy, and even of America; for instance the Pine Tree shilling and New England sixpence, now rarely found outside of coin cabinets. These two are placed among the current coins of the United States, with an ascribed value for the former of 17 and for the latter of 8 cents!! No doubt this is their intrinsie value, but their fietitious valuation among collectors is much above these modest figures.

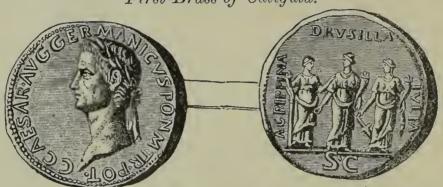
Barring these radical omissions and defects, the work possesses many interesting and valuable features. The engravings are sufficiently distinct to enable one to recognize the originals at a glance; the arrangement by countries is good, and the value in U. S. gold is placed under each cut, thus saving the labor of referring to tables, etc. Had the title been "A coin chart of many curious, odd, and rare modern coins," we would have found very little to blame and much to praise. The present publishers of the "Coin Chart Manual," Scott & Co., 146 Fulton street, New York, are so well known for their business capacities, and have such facilities for compiling a work of this class, that we confidently expect the next edition to be rid of its objectionable features, and to contain

many additional cuts of current coins.

Director Linderman, of the Mint, reports that all the mints are now running on subsidiary silver eoins to their full capacity, and that the monthly coinage of silver will be about two and one-half million dollars. During the present month (August) the daily average of fractional currency deemed in silver coins at the Treasury has been \$63,000, or about \$1,-600,000 per month. The Treasurer estimates that this daily average will continue during the balance of the month. This is about one million dollars per month below the amount now being coined. Should the mints continue to coin silver at the present rate no apprehension need be felt about scarcity of small change. Since the passage of the silver Act the amount of fractional enrrency presented for redemption has steadily fallen off. At first the daily average presented for redemption was nearly one hundred thousand dollars. In July it was sixty-five thousand, and the Treasurer estimates that in September it will fall below sixty thousand. The Philadelphia Mint alone can supply enough small coin to meet this demand.

Roman Coins.

First Brass of Caligula.



Caius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Caligula. Third Emperor of Rome; was born at Antium, Aug. 31st A. D. 12; began to reign 38; killed January 24, 41. The reverse gives the figures of his three sisters, Aggrippina, Drusilla and Julia, with whom he committed incest.

First Brass of Claudius.



Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus. Fourth Emperor of Rome; was born at Lugdunum, (Lyons) August 1st, 10 B. c.; began to reign A. D. 41. Poisoned by his wife A. D. 54.

First Brass of Nero.



Nero Claudius Caesar Drusus Germanicus. Fifth Emperor of Rome; was born at Antium, Dec. 15th, 37; began to reign 54. Committed suicide June 9th, 68.

On Roman Coinage.

Having in a preceding number (March 1876) discussed the early copper coinage of the Romans, we propose to continue our remarks on the general subject by calling the attention of our readers in this article to the Roman Coinage in silver during the time of the Republic. According to the authority of Pliny, to whom we are indebted for many historieal facts, silver was first struck in the year of the city 485 (B. C. 269); long before this period, however, Greek silver had freely circulated at Rome and its dependent states, but it was not till the defeat of Phyrrhus and the allied Greek colonies on the Italian peninsula that Rome began to imitate the silver coinage of the now tributary cities. The powerful Greeian colonial city Tarentum yielded in 272 B. C., and the consequent influx of silver was so great that a Roman national coinage in that metal was determined upon. A depreciated Greek drachma had for a long time previous to this been current at Rome, and a coin equal to it in weight, and of the value of 10 Roman aes became the unit of the silver coinage, and to this the name of denarius was given. We do not know that any multiples of the denarius were ever coined in silver; the prineipal fractional parts were the quinarius or half denarius and sestertius or quarter denarius, both rare, especially of the early types. The earliest denarii weighed about 90 grains; the average weight of later issues does not vary very much from 60 grains. It will be noticed that reductions in the weight of the aes, or unit of the copper coinage were, not followed by a corresponding decrease of the weight of the denarins; on the contrary, when a further reduction in the weight of the as was made, it was ordained that sixteen as should be equal to one denarius.

The earliest denarii represent on the obverse the double-faced head of Janus; reverse, Jupiter in car, hurling thunderbolts; or a figure guiding a biga (chariot drawn by two horses abreast). Another very early type is that with the head of Pallas (the Roman Goddess of Wisdom), or the Goddess Roma, with wings and helmet; for reverses, the twins Castor and Pollux, a car of victory, or the ancient national emblem of the prow of a ship, and beneath these the word Roma. In some instances, the numeral X, to indicate the value of the coin, is placed on the obverse. A considerable time elapsed before these devices fell into disuse; but foreign conquests, the influx of Grecian coins, and the influence of Greeian art, at length enlarged their number. In lieu of the head of Roma, we find representations of the chief Grecian deities, who now became incorporated with those of the Eternal City, and thus are seen the effigies of Venus, Diana, Mars, Apollo, Ceres, Bacchus, etc., which, as they are generally accompanied by their attributes, may readily be recognized. On the reverses of these denarii numerous emblematic and historical fignres appear; but as the variety among these is almost endless, we shall not attempt an enumeration of them. The next class we shall notice is that with the heads of generals and consuls, which at a late period supplant those of the deities. These representations were affixed by their descendants and by the mint masters, being either dictated by flattery, or designed to record their most important services while in office, in which case the events themselves were depicted on the reverse. The silver coins of the Republic proper may therefore be distinguished into three classes: 1st. Including the coins bearing the heads of the Goddess Roma or Pallas, the car of victory and the twins. 2d. The heads of the chief deities, and a variety of emblematic and historical figures. 3d. Including but a very small number, is distinguished by the portraits of generals and consuls, with reverses like the preceding.

ROMAN FAMILY DENARI.

Besides the types we have enumerated above, the names of a number of Roman personages appear on the obverse of the denarius, to account for which the supposition has been made that the officers of the mint (triumviri monetarii) possessed the right of placing their names and those of many other individuals upon the coins issued during their tenure of office. It has also been supposed that during the republic every officer in charge of a newly subjected province had each the privilege of eoining money bearing his name, and it is true that many of the coins of this class bear evidence of having been struck in Asia or Africa. We advance the hypothesis (modestly, we confess it,) that Roman families, both patrician and plebeian, were allowed to take silver to the mint and to have the same coined with such names or special distinguishing marks as they selected, the weight and value of the coin being designated by the officers of the mint. This privilege may at first have been accorded to but a few, and in the later days of the republic have been enjoyed by many. By many authorities, the placing of such names on the coinage seems to have commenced shortly after the time of the first national issue of silver, and to have increased until few Roman families of note were excluded from the privilege. Upon these coins the name of the city, Roma, was generally added to that of the family. It may be added that the gentes or families into which Romulus divided the several divisions of the city were distinctions retained till a late period of the Empire, and were rigorously observed about the end of the republic, when most of the family coins were struck; and also that by means of the types of the family coins of this most interesting period, many names and events connected with Roman history have been preserved, which have no other record than this series of money. In order to convey some notion of the immense mumber of these coins, it will be sufficient to state that they have been found inscribed with the names of nearly two hundred different families, and in a few instances as many as one hundred and fifty varieties to a single family. Likethe regularissues of the national mint, many of the family denrarii, as those of the Aelian, Calpurnian, Papinian, Tullian, and mimerous others are marked with the numeral X in order to show their value.

The most numerons of these coins, covered with a variety of fanciful designs, of heterogeneous character, generally connected with the private history of the family whose name appears on the coins, probably belong entirely to a period commencing immediately after the dictatorship of Sulla, 79 B. C., and terminates with the commencement of the reign of Angustus, perhaps about 30 or 25 years B.C.; but most of the more striking ones belong to the period previous to the dictatorship of Cæsar, or after that epoch.

To familiarize our readers with the import of emblems, etc., found on family denarii, we add the descriptions of a few, selected from Hum-

phrey's excellent work on Roman and Greek coins:

TITURIA GENS.

A coin of the Titurian family represents the maid Tarpeia crushed by the shields of the Sabine soldiers to whom she had betrayed the capitol, and who have promised her the ornaments they wore upon their arms (frequently gold torques,) as the price of her treachery. Disgusted with her want of patriotism, though profiting by it, they cast upon her their shields, also worn upon the arms, and so eansed the death of the betrayer, as shown on the coin.

ANTISTIA GENS.

A coin of this family with the inscription c antist vetus cum gabinis, with the following design: two men in long robes, and with uncovered heads hold together a sow over an altar. This is emblematic of the manner in which the early Romans eoncluded a treaty. Holding in their hands a swine, they ealled unto the gods to witness the act, and as they struck the beast dead with a stone they pronounced the following words: "If they shall first depart from these (conditions), by authority of the State, through fraud and deceit, may Jupiter in that day strike them as I shall here strike this swine."

CARISEA GENS.

A coin of this family has the inscription Moneta, with the head of Moneta, on the reverse T. Carisivs, with an anvil, a pair of pincers, a hammer, etc. The head of Moneta alludes here to the coin itself, on the back of which the instruments used in the manufacture of the Roman coinage are represented.

MAMILLA GENS.

Coins of the Mamilian family frequently bear the head of Mercury with c. MAMILIA LIMET; the type of the reverse is a figure of Ulysses in the short dress of a pilgrim; he holds in his hand a stick, and at his feet is a dog which caresses him. According to tradition, Ulysses, wishing to appear unknown after an absence of ten years, adopted this disguise, by means of which he was not recognized except by his dog, Argus, who knew his old master and affectionately caressed his feet. C. Mamilius

placed this incident of the career of Ulysses on this coin because he claimed descent from this hero of the Greek fable.

POSTHUMOUS PORTRAITS ON FAMILY DENARIL.

Such portraits were the immediate precursors of contemporary ones. As the influence of various families in the management of the affairs of the commonwealth increased, many powerful individuals placed the portraits of remote ancestors upon coins struck under their influence. The Marcian family placed the portrait of King Ancus Marcius on their coins; C. Memmius, just before the time of Augustus, placed the portrait of Romulus on his coins, which by old collectors were considered coins struck by Romulus himself. The Titurean family placed the head of their ancestor Tatius, the chief of the Sabines, on their coins; the Cornelian family placed the heads of Scipio Africanus and Scipio Asiaticus on theirs.

Portraits of more immediate ancestors soon appeared; the portrait of Sulla, was placed upon the public coinage by his grandson, and at last the portrait of the living Cæsar, was "by decree of the Senate," (s. c.) placed upon the public coins, after his assumption of the dictatorship.

The portrait thus decreed to him, appears with the inscription, Cæsar dictator perpetvo; the reverse bears various emblems of peace, indicating the termination of the civil war, and his reconciliation with the Senate. Brutus and Cassius, the two leaders of the conspiracy against the life of Cæsar, both struck coins; those of the former, with his portrait, and the inscription, Brytys Imp., on the obverse; the cap of Liberty, and two daggers, with Eid. Mart., for idus martii, on the reverse (see C. C. J., for March).

The family coins, beginning at an epoch which may have been nearly contemporaneous with the establishment of a silver coinage, finally disappear in about the middle of the reign of Augustus, and make room

for the more important silver coinage of the Empire.

ROMAN COINAGE IN SUBJECTED GREEK CITIES.

The privilege of coining their own money, but with Roman inscriptions was granted to a few of the Greek cities in Italy and Sicily. Those attributed to Capua, Teanum, Sidicinum, and Atella are best known at the present time. Some bear the head of Jupiter and some the well-known treaty type of this class, representing two or more warriors taking the oath over a swine. The privilege was also extended to cities of Greece and Asia, and in the latter cases continued till a late period of the Empire, though in Italy, Sicily and Spain the privilege was withdrawn after the reigns of the first Emperors, and in some cases as early as 89 B. C., when all the Italians were declared Roman citizens.

SILVER COINS OF THE SOCIAL WARS.

In the year 91 B. C., the principal Italian states, claiming to hold the same rank and privileges as Rome herself, formed a powerful confederation

against their haughty mistress, and commenced the so-called Social War. Though eventually defeated, they displayed sufficient determination to obtain by concessions, at the end of the war, what they failed to enforce by arms. During the struggle, the Confederated States struck coins illustrative of their claims, their success, and their national character. The coins were generally silver denarii, and on them the word ITALIA, either in Latin or Oscan characters is found to be substituted for Rome. One of the most striking of these is that in which a bull is seen overcoming a wolf; the bull symbolizes Italy, the wolf Roma. These coins are exceedingly rare and when found in good preservation quickly find their way into European cabinets or National Museums.

Coin Sales.

Mr. John W. Hazeltine's fourth Centennial Coin and Curiosity Sale took place at Philadelphia on Monday and Tuesday, July 17th and 18th last. The collection comprised the whole of the cabinet of Mr. Francis Lepere, of St. Louis, and was the largest as well as the most important of the Philadelphia Centennial sales thus far. We make the following extract:

ANTIQUE COINS.

A fine tetradrachm of Alexander the Great, \$2.50; a poor drachm of the same king, 25c; Agathocles, of Sicily, well-preserved brass; rev., a thunderbolt; obv., head of Proserpine, \$1.15; Antonia, head of Antony, denarius, \$1.30; do.; rev., a bull; quinarius or half denarius, 75c.; Cornelia, Roma; rev., two figures standing; very good denarius, 10c.; Vespasia; two pieces, denarii, fair, each, 17c.; Domitian, 4 denarii, each 20c.; Hadrian, 3 denarii, each 13c.; Caligula, large, false brass, 42c; Severus Alexander, rev.; emperor, standing, brass, 12c.; large brass, 11 pieces, poor, each 15c.; medium brass, 48 pieces, poor, each 02c.; small brass, 189 pieces, poor, each 03c.; Justinus and Sophia; Bysantine brass, 2 pieces, each 01c.; a beautiful silver casting of a large brass coin of Domitian, \$1.20.

FOREIGN SILVER COINS.

Austrian crown, 1603; rev., mounted knight, fine, \$2.20; F. Emanuel Pinto, grand commander of the Knights of Malta, crown of 30 tari, rare \$2.50; Ferdinand, Duke of Austria, crown, \$1.50; Peter II, of Russia, crown, \$1.00; Ludwig I, Bavaria, double thaler, 1848, \$2.25; Heinrich XIII, crown, 1763, \$2.25; Saxon crown, 1600, heads of three dukes, \$1.20; do, crown, 1637, John George, Duke, \$1.50; Louis XIII, of France, crown, half-crown, quarter-crown and eighth crown, each \$1.30; Cisalpine Republic, 30 soldi, \$1.00; French Republic, 1848, 5 francs, 80c.; another, 75c.; Louis Napoleon, 1852, 5 francs; Napoleon III., 1856, five francs, 90c.; Central America;

sun and mountains; uncirculated dollar, 1826, \$1.60; New Granada dollar, 1848, 90c.; Peru Pillar dollar, 1669, 95c; Brazil; 960 reis, 1821, 90c.; Do., 1821, 400 reis, 31c.; Do., 1858, 500 reis, 30c.; Peru, 1822, dollar, 90c.; Chili, 1853, dollar, 90c.; South Peru, 1838, dollar, \$1.00; Do., half-dollar, 50c.; Guatemala, 1812, quarter-dollar, poor, 20c.; Nicaragua; one real, 1808, 15c.; Philip IV. of Spain, half-dollar, 1654, 40c.; Charles II., do., 1683, dollar, 95c.; Philip V., do., 1740, dollar, \$1.05; Charles III., 1787, dollar, 90c.; Joseph Napoleon, do., dollar, half and quarter, each, 70c.: Canton de Vaud, Switzerland, 40 batz, 1812, 95c.; Tigurum, do., obv. a city, 2 franes, 35c.; Berne, do., 10 batz, 30c.; Mexico, 1737, dollar, two worlds crowned, \$1.05; Zacatecas dollar, 90c.; Iturbide dollar, 1823, \$1.35; Liberty Cap, 1834 dollar, \$1.00; Gregory XVI., 1835, 50 baioccho, \$1.10; Brunswick and Lunenburg; wild man, 1686, one-third thaler, 25c.; do., 1696, two-third thaler, 80c.; Frankfort, 1846, half-guilden, 25c.

It will be seen from the above that many of the silver coins sold for about their face value, while the prices realized for the rare and desira-

ble pieces was much less than at former sales.

UNITED STATES STORE CARDS.

M. A. Abrahams, Weston, Mo., brass, 80c.; Azurine Blue, brass, 50c.; Apollo Garden, 5c.; Collins ready-made linen, etc., a ship, brass, \$2.10; F. J. Chase & Co., Boston, white metal, \$1.00; Edward Cogan, Philadelphia, silver and copper, each 25c.; Catskill House, 30c.; Druidical, Exhibition, brass, 70c.; Leopold de Meyer's Concert, brass, 60c.; Dodd, Cincinnati, seven stars, 60c.; Elliot, Vinson & Co., Memphis, head of John Bell, copper, 50c.; Francisco & Wiggins, Memphis, brass, 40c.; Gossitt, Hill & Co., Memphis, head of John Bell, copper, \$1.20; no., The wealth of the South, copper, \$1.35; do., palmetto tree, No submission to the North, copper, \$1.55; Use Godwin's Grand Grease Juice for the hair, copper, \$1.95; Hamilton & White, Chicago, 1845, copper, \$2.13; R. H. Huzza, St. Louis, rubber, 30c.; Jameson & Valentine, Spring Lane, lead, 45 c.; Jones' Exchange Hotel, two sizes, brass, each 60c.; Kendall's 38c.; Henry J. Kuntz, 74.2d st., white metal, 30c.; Levick, 904 Broadway, New York, \$1.10; J. & R. Murphy, Boston, 35c.; Mansfield, & Co., Helena, Mont. obv., brass, rev., paper, 55c. Mendum's Family Wine Emporium, New York, metallic case, 75c.; Mayarick Coach, 1837, silver, 10c.; D. Nicholson, 1850, St. Louis, brass, 40c.; H. Norp, lead, 55c.; E. Perkins, Congress st., white metal, 65c.; J. Pearson, brass, 65c.; N. W. Roby, Nashua, N. H., brass 80c.; FEUCHTWANGER cent, 1837, rev., R. E. Russell, i. o. u., 12½c., composition, \$4.60; T. D. Seaman, Belleville; obv., cow, copper, 60c.; D. SWEENY & Son, New York, German silver, 50c.; John Sill-LITO & Co., Cincinnati; 3 cent stamp in metallic case, 75c.; T. & J. Scott, copper, 50c.; Tatout Brothers, New Orleans, brass,

octagon, \$7.00; G. Traecing, 5 cents, brass, 90c.; Taylor & Raymond, Louisville, Ky., brass, 35c.; Walton & Co., New Orleans, brass, 50c.; Weighell & Sons, head of John Bell, copper, \$1.30; J. Ninkelmeyer, Union Brewery, white metal, 50c.; J. B. Wilson's, rev., Bread, lead, 35c.; Weisenfield, & Co., St. Louis, rubber, 40c.

UNITED STATES COINS.

Dollars.—1794, everything distinct, \$39.00; 1795, flowing hair, \$2.13 do., fillet head \$2.00; 1796, very fair, \$2.50; another, \$2.00; 1797, 7 stars facing, \$3.25; do., 6 stars facing, \$1.60; 1798, small eagle, 13 stars, \$4.25; 1798, large eagle, \$1.30; 1799, common type, \$1.25; do., 5 stars facing, good, \$4.25; 1800, fine, \$1.75; 1802, fine, \$1.75; 1803, good, \$1.50; 1836, circulated, \$3.70; 1838, brilliant proof, \$27.00; 1838, brilliant proof, \$37.00; 1852, brilliant proof, \$28.00; 1853, fine, \$2.25; 1854, fair, \$2.00; 1855, good, \$2.90; 1856, good, \$2.90; 1857, fine, \$2.60.

Half-Dollars.—1794, fair, \$2.35; 1795, good, 90c.; do., variety, 65c.; 1796, 16 stars, good, \$15.25; 1797, fair \$4.50; 1801, 1802, 1803, poor, each, \$1.00; 1805 over 1804, 80c.; 1805, 1806, 1807, fair, each 65c.;

1809, 70c.; 1810, 70c.; 1814, 65c.; 1815, \$1.50.

Quarter-Dollars.—1796, very poor, 45c.; 1804, poor, 50c.; 1805, 40c.; 1806, 50c.; 1807, '15, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '24, '25, '28, poor to fair, each 36c.; 1831 to '39, each 31c.; 1857, O. mint, proof, 65c.

Dimes.—1796, fair, \$1.25; 1797, poor, 50c.; 1798, poor and pierced, 50c.; 1800, poor, 50c.; 1801, poor, 25c.; 1802, fair, 25c.; 1803, fair, 35c.; 1804, very poor, 40c.; 1805, fair, 35c.; 1807, poor and pierced, 15c.; 1809, poor, 20c.; 1811, poor and pierced, 15c.; 1814, '20, '21, fair each, 15c.; 1822, good, 95c.; 1823, fair, 15c.; 1824, 20c.; 1825, '27, each 15c.; 1828, fair, 50c.; 1830, '39, each 10c.

Half-Dimes.—1794, fair, pierced, 35c.; 1795, fair, 15c.; 1797, poor, 25c.; 1800, good, 50c.; 1803, fair, 60c., 1805, pierced, \$1.00; 1829 to

'39, fair and good, each 6c.

Three cents.—1851 to 1862, fair to fine, 12 pieces, each 4c.

Cents.—1793, wreath, electrotype 40c.; 1795, fair, thick pl., \$1.00; 1795, thin pl., fair, 45c.; 1796, fillet head, good, \$1.25; 1797, fair, 20c.; 1798, fair, 10c.; 1799, electrotype, 50c.; 1802, good, 20c.; 1803, fine, 90c.; 1804, perfect die, tooled, \$5.25; 1806, very good, \$1.00; 1807, fair, 20c.; 1808, 12 stars, weak impression, \$1.50; 1809, very poor, 30c.;

1811, very poor, 30c.

Half cents. 1794, fair only, 55c.; 1795, very poor, 25c.; 1800, fair, 15c.; 1803, fair, 15c.; 1804, good, 05c.; 1805, fine, 41c.; 1806, fair, 05c.; 1807, fair, 10c.; 1808, good, 20c.; 1809, fine, 10c.; 1810, good, 85c.; 1811, fair, 90c.; 1831, proof, original, \$4.26; 1836, proof, original, \$5.50; 1841, good, \$4.00; 1852, proof, \$3.50; 1857, uncirculated, 25c.; 1825 to 1857, all the common dates some duplicates, 30 pieces, each $06\frac{1}{2}c.$

We have received the catalogue of a private collection of coins and medals to be sold at auction by Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co., 656 Broadday, New York, on Thursday and Friday, the 14th and 15th inst. The collection numbers 1232 lots, and comprises a large and interesting variety of foreign copper and silver coin, United States copper and silver; valuable and rare Papal medals, and a small but choice selection of American medals. Among the latter we notice a Thiers medal struck is Philadelphia, a medal of Henry Lee for the battle of Paulus Hook's bronze Vanderbilt medal the very rare war medal, of the 21st Regt. New Jersey Volunteers; a Vigo medal, in silver; the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence Medal. and a few others equally rare. Catalogue (free) can be had of the publishers of this pyper.

John W. Haseltine's 5TH Centennial sale takes place in Philadelphia on the 6th, 7th and 8th inst. At the moment of going to press we received a Catalogue of this, the most varied and valuable of the "Centennial Sales." Among the 1373 lots offered, will be found coins of almost every nation, ancient and modern, and good selectons of coins can be made from every page. The 6th Centennial Sale will take place about the 19th inst., and the 7th about October 5th. Wm. H. Strobridge is cataloguing a large and fine collection of coin and medals to be sold at

a not very distant date.

Answers to Correspondents.

Subscriber. You need have no fears that the publication of the Coin Collector's Journal will be discontinued at the end of the first year. On the contrary, the publishers intend under any and all circumstances to continue its publication for at least two years after the twelfth unuber, and when that time has elapsed, the Coin Collector's Journal will be too valuable a piece of property to be thrown away.

Amateur. The piece of which you send the editor a pencil rubbing, is a colonial coin of nuknown origin, but generally denominated "North Carolina brass," from its having originated in North Carolina, where in the beginning of this century, it was quite common. We have had several in our possession and do not consider it worth more than from 50 cents to \$1.00, according to state of preservation. For those unfamiliar with the coins we add the description:

Obverse: A small heart-shaped shield with six parallel lines across it in the center of the field, and surrounded by thirteen stars. Reverse:

A ship under full sail, to the right; brass; size 15.

T. L. T. The first American coinage of gold occurred in 1795, in the form of eagles and half eagles; the fineness is 916.7 thousandths, or a trifle over 21 carats; the weight of the eagle 270, and of the half-eagle 135 grains.

Crown, or Forty Batzen Piece of the Canton de Berne, Switzerland.





We lately had the good fortune of inspecting about sixty old Swiss Cantonal gold and silver pieces, mostly uncirculated or in very fine condition, purchased within the last three months by a young American collector from a very fine collection offered for sale at Lucerne, Switzerland. The selection embraces many of the beautiful types of Cantonal coins current in that country up to the years 1850-51, when the new Federal coinage was introduced. The latter silver coinage, with seated Goddess Helvetia pointing with her outstretched right hand to the distant Alps, is generally known to our collectors; but only a few of the Cantonal types, and these the more common ones, have up to the present time made their appearance in our anction sales or cabinets. Whenever seen, these coins at once become favorites with collectors of foreign silver, and deservedly so, we think. Aside of their superior execution, these coins, in their bold and yet simple designs, appear almost like the exponents of that strong will and spirit of independence that for five hundred years kept Switzerland free and united in the midst of European monarchies, though frequently assailed from every side. At the present time we have only space to notice a few of the coins of the Republic of Berne, the chief and most powerful member of the Swiss Confederation.

CROWN, CANTON DE BERNE, 1679.

Obverse: Coat-of-arms of the Bernese Republic; shield with a bear, passant; Moneta Reipublicae Bernensis. Reverse: Four pairs of "B" back to back, the curved lines fretted, and the letters forming a Swiss cross; in the centre, a five pointed star; Benedictus sit ienova Deus, 1679.

HALF-CROWN, 1679.

Similar to the above, with the omission of the star on the reverse.

HALF-CROWN, 1197.

Obverse: Coat-of-arms of the Bernese Republic, similar to the above, but surmounted by a ducal crown; Respublica Bernesis. Reverse:

Soldier in ancient Swiss costume, with plumed hat; his right hand resting upon a long two-edged sword; Dominus providebit; in exergue, 1797.

DUCAT, 1797.

Very similar to the last piece in design. On the reverse, the right hand supports a halbert; the left rests upon fasces.

CROWN, 1823.

Similar to the half crown of 1797. (See also cut.)

20, 10, 5, AND $2\frac{1}{2}$ BATZEN.

One description will serve for those pieces. The obverse bears the usual coat-of-arms, with the denomination of the piece, and the inscription Canton Bern. The reverse bears the Swiss cross, with "C" for Confederation, in the centre, and the legend, Die Concordier. Cantone DER SCHWEIZ.

Centennial Medals.

Obverse: Within a laurel wreath, the cloaked bust of No. LXXXII. Washington to the left; Washington the father of our country. Reverse: Two palm branches, forming a wreath; within these, in seven straight and one curved line, 21st Anniversary of the Jersey City Sun-DAY Schools, May 22d, 1876; bronze and white metal; size 18.

No LXXXIII. Obverse: The same as obverse of No. 52. Reverse:

The same as reverse of No. 82; brouze and white metal; size 18.

No. LXXXIV. Obverse: The same as obverse of No. 63. Reverse:

The same as reverse of No. 82; bronze and white metal; size 18.

No. LXXXV. Obverse: The same as obverse of No. 8. Reverse: Within a circle, Stiner's N. Y. & China Tea Company, M. H. Moses & Co., Prop's; without it, 77 79 81 84 86 VESEY St., N. Y.; white metal; size 24.

No. LXXXVI. Obverse: The same as reverse of No. 8. Reverse:

The same as reverse of No. 85; white metal; size 24.
No. LXXXVII. Obverse: Head of Liberty to the left with flowing hair and small liberty cap on short staff; above, Libertas, Americana; below, 4 July, 1776. Reverse: American Life Insurance Co., Walnut St., S. E. cor. 4th, Philadelphia; white metal; size 14.

No. LXXXVIII. Obverse: Cracked bell, attached to beam; above, LIBERTY BELL; on the left six, and on the right seven stars; below, 1776; the legend, stars, and date disposed in one circular line. Reverse: The

same as reverse of No. 87; white metal; size 14.

No. LXXXIX. Obverse: A soldier in the uniform of continental army, standing with gun slung over his shoulder; above, Continental; on the left, 1776; and on the right 1876. Reverse: The same as reverse of No. 87; white metal; size 14.

No. XC. Obverse: Coat-of-arms of Maryland; Reverse: The same as reverse of No. 87; white metal; size 14.

No. XCI. Obverse: View of building; Public Buildings, Phila.

Reverse: The same as reverse of No. 87; white metal; size 14.

No. XCII—XCV. Obverse: The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, and 90. Reverse: Wm. Burwell & Bro., Carriage Mountings and Coach Goods generally, Phila., Pa; white metal; size 14.

No. XCVI—XCIX. Obverse: The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89 and 90. Reverse: Burk & Witsil, Manuf's of Metallic Business Cards, Medals, &c., 1029 Chestnut St., Phila.; white metal, size 14.

No. C. Obverse: View of Carpenter's Hall; Carpenter's Hall, Phila. First Congress, Sept. 5, 1774. Reverse: Cassidy's old established store, Watches & Jewelry, No. 8 Still Second St., Philada; white metal, size 14.

No. CI—CIV. Obverse: The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89 and 90. Reverse: The same as reverse of No. 100; white metal, size 14.

No. CV—CVIII. Obverse: The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89 and 90. Reverse: Wm. Covert, News Exchange. Theatre, Opera & Minstrel Tickets, estab. 1860 Continental Hotel, Phila. U. S.; white metal, size 14.

No. CIX—CXII. Obverse: The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89 and 90. Reverse: Dean, 17 Union Square, New York, Cakes and Confectionery; The words disposed in two circular lines; white metal; size 14.

No. CXIII—CXVI. Obverse: The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89 and 90. Reverse: Dean, Cakes and Confectionery, 17 Union Square, New York; the words displayed in one straight and four curved lines; white metal; size 14.

No. CXVII Obverse: View of the national capitol; Capitol at Washington. Reverse: Thomas Depuy, Carpet dealer 37 S. Second

St., Philada.; white metal; size 14.

No. CXVIII Obverse: View of Independence Hall; Independence Hall; Independence Hall The Birthplace of Liberty, July 4 1776. Reverse: The same as reverse of No. 117; white metal; size 14.

No. CXIX—CXXII. Obverse: The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89 and 90. Reverse: The same as reverse of No. 117; white metal;

size 14.

No. CXXIII—CXXVII. Obverse: The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, 90 and 100. Reverse: Make Your Grocer Get Dobbins' Electric Soap, the best of all. J. L. Cragin & Co. Philada, Pa.; white metal; size 14.

No. CXXVIII—CXXXI. Obverse: The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, and 90. Reverse: Good for 1 glass of soda water at Frederick's Pharmacy cor 60th St. & Second ave., n. y.; white metal;

size 14.

No. CXXXII—CXXXV. Obverse: The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, and 90. Reverse: J. H. Gercke, 1206 Pine St., Philada., Pa., Watches, Clocks, Jewelry; white metal; size 14.

No. CXXXVI—CXXXIX. Obverse: The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, and 90. Reverse: H. W. Hoops old confectionery, 370

Bowery, New York; white metal; size 14.

No. CXL—CXLIII. Obverse: The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, and 90. Reverse: Buy your teas at Harts, 7th and Callow-Hill, Phila., and receive a present; white metal; size 14.

No. CXLIV—CXLVII. Obverse: The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, and 90. Reverse: T. Hoag, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,

1373 BROADWAY, NEW YORK; white metal; size 14.

No. CXLVIII—CLII. Obverse: The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, 90 and 118. Reverse: Huyler's old fashioned Molasses Candy, 31 Eighth Ave. and 869 B'way, N. Y.; white metal; size 14.

No. CLIII--CLVI. Obverse: The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89 and 90. Reverse: Hugh's House, 686 N. Broad St., Phila., Chris.

Hughes, Prop.; white metal; size 14.

No. CLVII Obverse: The same as obverse of No. 88. Reverse: Harbach's original Walnut Candy, 36 N. Sth Street, Philada.; white metal; size 14.

No. CLVIII—CLXI. Obverse: The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89 and 90. Reverse: William R. Jenkins, Stationer, Printer and

Bookseller, No. 839 Sixth Ave., N. Y.; white metal; size 14.

No. CLXII—CLXVI. Obverse: The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, 90 and 117. Reverse: G. Kilbride, Chemist and Druggist, 20th

AND CHRISTIAN STS., PHILADA.; white metal; size 14.

No. CLXVII—CLXX. Obverse: The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89 and 90. Reverse: Weekly payments taken on furniture, carpets, &c., at Kelly's 142 and 144 N 9th St., Phila.; white metal; size 14.

No. CLXXI—CLXXIV. Obverse: The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89 and 90. Reverse: Fred'k Knoppel, Manufacturer of Fine

CONFECTIONERY, 1108 ARCH ST., PHILA.; white metal; size 14.

No. CLXXV—CLXXX. Obverse: The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, 90, 91 and 118. Reverse: Dietrich Knoppel, Manufacturer of fine and plain confectionery, 1506 Market St., Phila.; white metal; size 14.

No. CLXXXI—CLXXXVI. Obverse: The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, 90, 91 and 118. Reverse: Watches and Jewelry, Lings &

Bro., 304 S. Second St., Phila.; white metal; size 14.

No. CLXXXVII—CXC. Obverse: The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89 and 90. Reverse: Linga & Co., Manufacturers of metallic business Cards, Medals, Tokens, &c., 1029 Chestnut St., Phila.; white metal; size 14.

No. CXCI—CXCIV. Obverse: The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89 and 90. Reverse: S. H. Marks & Co., Wholesale and Retail Confectioners, Petersburg, Va.; white metal; size 14.

No. CXCV—CXCVIII. Obverse: The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, and 90. Reverse; Malseed & Hawkins' Cloth House, S. E.,

COR. STH AND MARKET STS., PHILADA.; white metal; size 14.

No. CXCIX—CCII. *Óbverse:* The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, and 90. *Reverse:* Patapsoo Fruit Butter Company, No. 27 South Liberty St., Baltimore, Md.; white metal; size 14.

No. CCIII—CCVI. Obverse: The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, and 90. Reverse: W. Pimmel, Gen'l ag't. 191 Grand St., N. Y. New York Sewing Machine Headquarters; white metal; size 14.

No. CCVII.—CCXI. Obverse: The same as obverses of Nos. 87. 88, 89, 90, and 91. Reverse: Pizzini, Napoleon of Confectioners, 807 Broad

St., Richmond, Va.; white metal; size 14.

No. CCXII—CCXVI. Obverse: The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, 90, and 91. Reverse: Pfaelzer Bros., wholesale jewelry, 421 Market St., Philada.; white metal; size 14.

No. CCXVII—CCXX. Obverse: The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, and 90. Reverse: A. Picard, watches and jewelry 805 Arch

ST., PHILADA.

No. CCXXI—CCXXIV. Obverse: The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, and 90. Reverse: At Pruden's 66 W. 13th St., N. Y. opp. Macy's, scrap pictures and fire works a specialty; white metal; size 14.

No. CCXXV—CCXXX. Obverse: The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, 90, 100, and 117. Reverse: Penn Mutual Life Ins. Com-

PANY, 921 CHESTNUT ST., PHILA; white metal; size 14.

No. CCXXXI—CCXXXIV. Obverse: The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, and 90. Reverse: A billiard table; Geo. E. Phelan, Billiard tables, 36 E. 14th St., N. Y.; white metal; size 14.

No. CCXXXV—CCXXXIX. Obverse: The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, 90, and 100. Reverse: Continental Clothing Hall, N. II. Rice Propr., 930 Market St., Philada., Pa.; white metal; size 14.

No. CCXL—CCXLIV. Obverse: The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, 90, and 91. Reverse: Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Newspaper Ad-

VERTISING, 41 PARK Row, N. Y.; white metal; size 14.

No. CCXLV—CCXLVIII. Obverse: The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, and 90. Reverse: J. Reed, one price clothing, S. E. Cor. Second and Spruce Sts., Philada.; white metal; size 14.

No. CCXLIX—CCLII. Obverse: The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, and 90. Reverse: C. B. Scott & Co., Manufr's and Dealers in

FURNITURE No. 33 So. SECOND ST, PHILA.; white metal; size 14.

No. CCLIII—COLVII. Obverse: The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, 90, and 118. Reverse: Shamgar S. Hand, Notary Public and Real estate agent, N. W. Cor. 4th and Pine Sts., Phida.; white metal; size 14.

No. CCLVIII—CCLXIII. Obverse: The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, 90, 117, and 118. Reverse: John Stilz & Son, finest clothing house S. E. Cor. 7th and Market, Philada.; white metal: size 14.

No. CCLXIV—CCLXVIII. Obverse: The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, 90, and 100. Reverse: Joel Swope's one price shoe house,

311 N. 4TH ST., ST. LOUIS, white metal; size 14.

No. CCLXIX. Obverse: The same as obverse of No. 91. Reverse: an awl; John G. Schmidt, 1236 Poplar St., Philadelphia, Leather findings, &c.; white metal; size 14.

No. CCLXX—CCLXXII. Obverse: Same as obverses of Nos. 88, 89 and 90 (see also No. 46). Reverse: Same as reverse of No. 46 white;

metal; size 14.

No. CCLXXIII—CCLXXVI. Obverse: Same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89 and 90. Reverse: Jas. Thornton, Looking glass, picture frame and Bracket depot, S. W. cor. 11th and Locust Strfet, Phila.; white metal: size 14.

white metal; size 14.
No. CCLXXVII—CCLXXXI. Obverse: Same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, 90 and 118. Reverse: John H. Server, Tobacco, Cigar and Variety Store, 1646 S. 11th Street, Phila.; white metal; size 14.

No. CCLXXXII—CCLXXXVI. Obverse: Same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, 90 and 118. Reverse: Sausser, Dangler & Co., fine sewed Shoes, 412 to 420 South 13th Street, Phila.; white metal; size 14.

No. CCLXXXVII—CCXCI. Obverse: Same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, 90 and 100. Reverse: John E. Valee, Locksmith, Bellhanger,

1934 GERMANTOWN AVE., PIILA.; white metal; size 14.

No. CCXCII—CCXCV. Obverse: Same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89 and 90. Reverse: Dr. Williams' Anti-Dyspertic Elixir, F. G. Williams & Co., 1301 and 3 Market Street, Pulla.; white metal; size 14.

No. CCXCVI—CCXCIX. Obverse: Same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89 and 90. Reverse: A. J. Weidener, Lamps, Bronzes and Silver-

PLATED WARE, 36 So. 2ND St., Phila.; white metal; size 14.

No. CCC—CCCIII. Obverse: Same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89 and 90. Reverse: Whitman & Son, Chocolate Confections, Bon-Bons, Twelfth and Market Streets, Phila.; white metal; size 14.

No. CCCIV—Obverse: Same as obverse of No. 50. Reverse: Franklin & Co., Union Square, N. Y., Boys and Childrens Out-

FITTING.; white metal; size 16.

No. CCCV. Obverse: Same as obverse of No. 50. Reverse: II. Brown, Bro. & Co., Boys and Childrens Clothing, 314 Grand Street,

NEW YORK.; white metal; size 16.

No. CCCVI. Obverse: Same as obverse of No. 50. Reverse: View of the Western Hemisphere; Globe Fire Ins. Co., 176 Broadway, N. Y.; white metal; size 16.

No. CCCVII. Obverse: Cracked bell hanging to a beam; above,

LIBERTY BELL; below, 1776 1876. Reverse: WM. SEDGWICK, WATCH-MAKER, WAVERLY, N. Y. LOOK WELL TO YOUR TIME; white metal; size 12.

No. CCCVIII. Obverse: View of Independence Hall, with surroundings, as it appeared in 1776; Memorial Medal, 1776. Reverse: In two curved and three straight lines, STRUCK WITHIN THE INTERNATIONAL Ex-HIBITION, 1876. Brass; size 15.

Coin Sales.

We cannot too much deprecate the fashion into which some coin dealers have fallen of giving minute descriptions of worthless coins and of filling page after page of their catalogues with pieces that ought to be thrown to ether and sold in large lots. The sale of Mr. David Prosky at Bangs, Merwin & Co., on the 14th and 15th ulto. would have made a good one days' sale, but as a two days' sale it was altogether uninteresting. During the first afternoon only about thirty pieces sold at at over \$1 each, and of these two only over \$2.75. The Papal medals formed really the only interesting feature of the sale, and these only we shall review, giving a few short descriptions and price brought for each piece.

Linus I. (A. D. 66-78). Rev.: Keys; Celorum claves; average size of

this and all the following 27; two pieces, each 25c.

CLETUS (79-91). Rev.: VINCUNT INDEBELLATURA; two pieces, each 26c.

Anacletus (100-112). Rev.: Beautiful head of Christ on delicate tapestry, 35c.

ELEUTERIUS (180-194). Rev.: EMITTE SPIRITUM TUUM; dove in centre 27c.

Zefirinus (203-221). Rev.: similar to that of Linus I. 27c.

Urbanus I. (227-233). Rev.: similar to last; 26c.

Anterus (237-238). Rev.: Keys, 26c.

Fabianus (239–250). Rev.: Mitre and keys, 30c.

Sixtus II. (257–258). Rev.: Keys; 26c.

Eutichianus (275-283). Rev.: Vincunt indebellatura, 27c. Caius (283-296); introduced pagan rites in the church, 35c.

Julius I. (337–352). Two pieces with different reverses, each 26c. Felix II. (366–366). Rev.: Shield, keys and mitre, 30c.

Siricius (385-398). Maltese cross on shoulder—introduced image worship, 30c

Sixtus III. (432-440). Inscription on obv. retrograde; sent St. Patrick

to Ireland; 30c.

LEO I. "The Great" (440-461). Held fourth council at Chalsedon,

HILARIUS (461-467). Rev.: Keys, shield and mitre, 27c.

Felix IV. "Benevento" (526-529) Introduced extreme unction, .30c. Bonifacius II. (530-531). Rev: Coelor Claves Regni; 35c.

John II. (532-535). Rev.: Similar to last, 26c.

Agapetus I. (535–536). *Rev.:* Bird on shield 27e. Pelagius I. (555–559). *Rev.:* Tiger on shield 35c.

Benerict I. (573-577). Rev.: Key given to Pope from the clouds, 25c. Gregory I. "The Great" (590-604). Taught the doctrine of purgatory; mass introduced; 3 pieces, each 26c.

Sabinianus (604-605). Rev.: Spread eagle on shield, 40c. Bonifacius III. (605-606). Rev.: Castle on shield. He was made supreme head of the Church by Phocas, and assumed the title of Universal Bishop. 50c.

Bonifacius V. (619-624). Rev.: Arms, 40c.

Severinus (640-640). Rev.: Similar to that of Benediet I.; ruled two months only. 25e.

John IV. (640-641). Rev.: Arms, 27e.

Martin I. (646-652). Ordained Celibacy of the clergy and separated the Greek and Roman Churches. 45c.

Eugenius I. (655-658). Rev.: Arms, 30c.

Iginius I. (———). Rev.: Gloriosi principes apostolorum, 30c. VITALIANUS (658–673). Established the use of Latin in church service, 27c.

Adiodatus (673-677). Rev.: Keys, shield, and mitre, 26c.

John V. (685-686). Rev.: Coelor Claves Regni, 40e. Cuno (687-687). Rev.: Keys, shield, and mitre, 28c.

SERGIUS I. (687-701). Rev.: Similar to last, 26c. John VI. (701-704). Rev.: SANCTUS PETRUS ET PAULUS, and COELOR CLAVES REGNI, two pieces, each 26c.

Sisinius (707-708). Ruled only twenty days; two pieces, each 26e. Constantine I. (708-715). Introduced kissing Pope's toe; two pieces, each, 26c.

STEPHANUS III. (753-757). Sought protection from Pepin, 26e. Paul I. (757-767). Rev.: Sanctus Petrus et Paulus, 26c.

STEPHANUS IV. (768-771). Rev.: Arms, 26c.

Gregory IV. (827-844). Sent missionaries from France to Sweden,

John VIII. (872–882). John, by some historians, is said to have been a woman. Rev.: Vincunt indebellatura, 40c.

MARTIN II. (882-883). Rev.: Arms, 26c.

HADRIAN III. (884-885). Rev.: Keys, shield, and mitre, and Glo-RIOSI PRINCIPES, ETC.; two pieces, each, 26c.

STEPHANUS VI. (885-891). Rev.: SANCTUS PETRUS ET PAULUS, 25e. Formosus (891-896). Rev.: Arms; two lions upholding crescent, 26e.

Bonifacius VI. (896-896). Rev.: Mitre and keys, 26e.

Theodorus II. (900-900). Ruled twenty days; Rev.: like Stephanus VI., 25c.

Benedict IV. (905-906). Rev.: keys. Cellorum claves, 26c.

Leo V. (906-906). Rev.: Dove in centre, 40c. Sergius III. (907-910). Rev.: Arms, 36c.

STEPHANUS VIII. (929-931). Rev.: Keys, shield, and mitre, 26c.

John XI. (931-936). Rev.: Arms; also large cross adorned with flowers; he gave the highest offices in the church to children; two pieces, each, 26c.

MARTIN III. (943-946). Rev.: Coelor claves regni, 26c.

Benedict V. (964-964). Rev.: Arms, etc.; two pieces, each, 26c. JOHN XIII. (965-972). Rev.: SANCTUS PETRUS ET PAULUS, 26c. Benedict VI. (972–973). Rev.: Gloriosi principes, etc., 26c.

Donnus II. (974-974). Two pieces; each, 26c. (He ruled three

months.)

Bonifacius VII. (974-974). Deposed and banished for his crimes; two pieces, each, 26c.

Benedict VII. (975-984). Rev.: Arms, 26c.

John XIV. (984-985). Rev.: Key being given from the clouds to the Pope; two pieces, each, 26c.

JOHN XV. (985-996). Canonized the first saints, 26c.

John XVIII. (1003-1009). Rev.: Arms, 26c.

Damasus II. (1048–1048). Ruled twenty-three days; Rev.: Felix Roma; view of Rome, 26c.

Benedict X. (1058–1058). Anti-Pope. Rev.: Arms, 26c.

Innocent II. (1130-'43). held 2nd Lateran Council; Rev: arms; 26c. Celestinus II. (1143-'44). Rev.: arms; three fleurs de lis, 37c. Eugenius III. (1145-'53). Rev.: shield, keys, and mitre, 25c.

Hadrian IV. (1154-'59) an Englishman named Nicholas Breakspeare, Rev.: St. Peter, 26c.

ALEXANDER III., "Bandin," (1159-'81) Henry II. of England, held his stirrups while he mounted his horse, 1161; 26c.

Innocent III. (1178-'81). Anti-pope. Rev.: arms; size 34, 40c.

Lucius III. (1181-'85) Rev: arms, 26c.

Urbanus III. (1185-'87). Rev.: arms, with inscription retrograde, 26c. CELESTINUS III. (1191-'98). This pope is said to have kicked the Emperor Henry VI.'s crown from his head while the latter knelt, to show how he made and numade kings; 3 pieces, each 23c.

Innocent V. (1276-'76). Ruled four months. Rev.: Volcano and

arms, 25c.

HADRIAN V. (1276-'76). Ruled one month. Rev.: St. Peter, 25c. NICHOLAS III. (1277-'80). He enriched his family at the expense of the Church, 26c.

Martin IV. (1280-'85). Rev.: arms, 40c.

NICHOLAS IV. (1288-'92). Rev.: Cœlorum Claves; 26c. Bonifacius VIII. (1294-1303). Canonized Louis IX., 25c. CLEMENT V. (1305-'14). A fine medal, 60c.

Innocent VII. (1404-'06). Rev.: key given to the Pope from Heaven, 25c.

Sixtus IV. (1471-'84). Obv.: Anno Jubilee II. Rev.: Pope hammering at the gates of heaven; others holding his skirts, Gloriosa dicta sunt te de Civitas Dei; 27c.

Another. Rev.: arms; Etsi Annosa Germinat; 26c. Pius III. (1503-'03). Ruled 23 days; Rev.: arms; 26c.

Leo X. (1513-'21). Rev.: Pope in quadriga; Victory crowning him. Leo laid the foundation of St. Peter's church; 26c.

The preceding are mostly fine cast medals; the following, some displaying exquisite workmanship, are struck medals.

Pius IV. (1559-'65). Rev.: St. Catherine's church, 1561; held the 18th and last general council at Trent; 40c.

Gregory XIII. (1572-'85). Rev.: St. Peter's cathedral; Roma; re-

formed the calendar; 40c.

Planas; size 20; \$1.

Another. Obv.: Anno Jubilee. Rev.: Pope with a pickaxe tearing down the gates of heaven; his skirts are held by bishops, who in turn perform the same office for each other; St. Peter with keys in distance; numerous angels hovering over the scene, etc.; Domus Dei et porta coeli 1575; 80e.

Urban VII. (1623-'44). Another Jubilee year, 1625; Reseravit et clausit; 30c.

Another. (1631-'2). Rev.: Rome, seated, holding in her hand St. Peter's cathedral; 60c.

Another. Rev.: Plan of Vatican; bishop in clouds holding buildings, etc.; 60c.

ALEXANDER VII. (1655-'67). Rev.: Very long building; in exergue, Aedibus Oeconomia, etc.; 50c.

Another. Rev.: Very large building in course of erection; plan on schedule above; in exergue, M., 1661; 40c.

CLEMENT IX. (1667–69). By Albert Ameranns. Rev.: Pelican and young; Alis nou sibi clemens; 90c.

Another. Rev.: Long procession; Pace populis suis a domino concessa; 30c.

Innocent XI. (1676-'89). By Hameranns. Rev.: Virgin above clouds; small angels with temple and tiara; In Seculum Stabit; 40c.

Another. By the same artist. Rev.: Female seated with two infants, one at breast; Non quaerit que sua sunt; 50c.

CLEMENT XI. (1700-'22). By Hameranus. Rev.: Dove in rays; above in scroll, In funde lumen; star on right; mountainons landscape of exceedingly fine workmanship; in exergine, Vr. Sint Aspera, in vias

Another. By Erman Hameranus. Rev.: Men on scaffold raising a pillar; Deo sacra resurger; 40c.

Another. By S. Veraui. Rev.: Female on throne, pointing with scepter to all-seeing eye; Lucet in vulturing size 32; 50c.

CLEMENT XIII. By Cropanese. Rev.: Female emptying cornncopia of coins; LIBERALITAS REDUX; 65c.

Another. Engraver's mark, a wolf. Rev.: Armed ships; Pope em-

barking; Adventus Pontifices centumoell; 1762; 65c.

Bulle. Leaden sealaffixed to Papal Bulls. Obv.: Heads of Peter and Paul. Rev.: CLEMENS PAPA XIII.; size 26; 26c.

Pius VI. (1775-'99). Rev.: Inscription in nine lines; 1799; size 33;

\$1.

Pius VII. (1800-23). Rev.: Two birds on a tower; SAC PRI ADVEN-TUI AUG PERUSIA, etc.; 1805; 75c.

Leo XII. 1825. Jubilee year; a splendid medal; 75c.

GREGORY XVI. Rev.: CORONA AUR A CAPITULE VATIC DECRETA ALEX-ANDRIÆ IMPOSITA; by G. Gerbara; 75c.

Sede Vacante. 1830; by N. Gerbara; fine medal of Marius Mattie, Treasurer-General; size 20; 75c.
Another. By I. Gennad. Obv.: Implements of war. Rev.: Names of Cardinals, etc.; 75c.

Another. By N. Gerbara. Rev.: Peter Franciscus, Cardinal Galleffi,

etc.; gilt; 75c.
Pius IX. By B. Zaccagnini. Obv.: Ruins of amphitheater. Rev.: Arms, etc.; 75c.

Synon of Thurles, in Ireland; commemorative medal; size 22; 75c. Pius IX. 1860. Fine white metal medal. Obv.: bust. Rev.: Papal arms; size 32; 50c.

OTHER medals of Pius IX., by Allen and Key; two pieces, each 50c. OVAL MEDAL, given to an American by Pius IX. Obv.: Bust. Rev.: heads of St. Peter and St. Paul; 50c.

SMALL silver medals; each 15c.

D. A. Affre, Archbishop of Paris, murdered in 1848. Obv.: Bust in high relief; Rev.: Death-bed scene, soldiers, etc.; size 30; 70c.

Brass medal, with many emblems of Christianity; 30c.

Andreas, Cardinal; fine medal; 26c.

CARICATURE medal. Obv.: Bust; Morriendo restitut, etc. Rev.: Pope and devil's heads combined into one; Ecclesia Perversa Tener FACIEM DIABOLI; 26c.

MISCELLANEOUS MEDALS.

THIERS medal. The gift of the French in Philadelphia, Sept. 5th, 1873. A fine bronze, size 40; \$1.50.

Henry Lee; for the battle of Paulus Hook; size 29; silver; \$11.00.

The same in bronze; \$4.75.

Vanderbilt medal. Obv.: Bust of Vanderbilt to right; "A grateful country to a generous son." Rev.: Neptune kneeling to an American Minerva; an eagle to right; the steamer Vanderbilt in background; forked lightuing above; in exergue, BIS DAT QUI TEMPORA DAT 1865; bronze, size 48; \$5.50.

Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence medal; silver proof; \$5.00.

Mr. J. W. Hazeltine, in his efforts to add to the attractions of Philadelphia by his series of coin and curiosity sales, has, at least in the eyes of coin collectors, been thus far eminently successful. Part V., comprising 1,373 lots of coins of all ages and from all countries, was disposed of on the 6th, 7th and 8th ulto. The prices realized at this sale were not only encouraging to the sellers, but fairly good for the pieces offered, and much above the average of sales held within the last twelve months. Part VI., sold on the 19th, 20th and 21st of the same month, comprised 935 lots of miscellaneous coins; a small lot of Confederate States bonds and notes; 106 lots of choice and rare specimens of Continental paper money, among them the exceedingly desirable Massachusetts and Virginia pieces; 257 antographic letters and documents, inclusive of two autographic letters of George Washington, eleven signers of the Declaration of Independence, with many other celebrities, both native and foreign; a cabinet of Indian stone implements and pottery of the mound builders, and many other curious and interesting relics. Our limited space enables us to make but a small selection for review, and we are constrained to leave out much that ought to claim our attention:

Part V.

Large Medallion; head of Galba, bronze cast, size 62, 80c; Julius Cæsar, do, \$1.00; Widow's Mite, a very rare, but poor token, \$2.37; Herefordshire penny, 1796 in exergue, \$1.05; the same, date above, 40c: LADY Godiva halfpenny, 1795, \$1.37; Dollar, 1794, very fair, \$18.00; DIME, 1796, \$1.50; DO., 1804, the rarest of the dimes, bent, but fair, \$7.50; Do., 1814, unc., \$1.87; Do., 1822, \$1.37; HALF DIME, 1794. good, \$3.10; Do., 1796, \$1.15; Do., 1797, 15 stars, \$1.37; Do., 1801 plain, \$2.00; DO., 1803, \$3.25; DO., 1805, POOF, \$1.62; EDWARD THE CON-FESSOR, penny, profile head, \$1.50; ELIZABETH, shilling, fine, \$1.35; DO., sixpence, 30c.; no., threepence, 30c.; Charles I., Newark siege piece, diamond shape, ninepence, \$1.30; Commonwealth shilling, 1652, \$1.75; Do., sixpence, 1654, 75c.; Do., twopence, 50c.; Do., penny, \$1.00; Charles II., farthing (in silver); rev., seated figure of Mary Stuart; \$1.87; Anna, half crown, fine, \$1.00; Canadian, side view, half penny, 1839, \$3.00; MAXIMILIAN cent, 1864, \$1.25; IRISH piece, Thomas Fisher, 50c.; Novgorvo, old Russian silver piece, about 1500, 60c.; Peter I, 1724, rouble, \$2.00; Anna, rouble, 1737, \$1.20; Elizabeth, rouble; 1750, \$1.00; CATHARINE II., rouble, 1763, \$2.75; PAUL I., rouble, 1801, 50c.; Nicholas I., half rouble, 1849, 25c.; Nicholas I., 1855, proof, 75c.; International Coinage, 1868, United States of America, 5 dollars, 25 francs, copper proof, \$12.00; Complete Ser of the coinage of 1868, double eagle, eagle, half and quarter eagle, three and one dollar, gold size; one half and quarter dollar, silver size, dime, half dime, three cents, silver size, five, three, two and one cent, copper size, aluminum

proof, the set, \$21.00.

Commercial Dollar, 1871, copper proof, \$9.50; do., 1871, same obverse, usual reverse, copper proof, \$14.25; Commercial Dollar, 1872, silver proof, \$15.00; no., 1872, 13 stars on flag, copper proof, \$15.00; SET of six pattern trade dollars, 1873, proofs, \$21.50; TRADE DOLLAR, 1873, not in the set, an exceedingly rare pattern, as all the preceding are, \$19.00; PINE TREE shilling, 1652, large planchet, very fine, \$9.87; DO., small, fair, \$3.37; DO., large planchet, badly clipped, \$3.25; PINE Tree three-pence, 1652, nnc., \$4.00; Oak Tree two-pence, 1662, \$4.50; Rosa Americana penny, half-penny and farthing, 1723, uncirculated, the set, \$23.00; Louisiana cent, 1721, fair, rare variety, \$1.25; Do., 1722, good, \$1.90; Do., farthing, 1755, \$1.15; Do., cent, 1767, without R. F., good, \$2.05; Wood half-penny, 1722, harp before the figure, nuc., \$1.87; Do., penny, 1722, \$6.12; Pitt token, 1766, no stamps, brass, \$1.50; Do., LIBERTATIS VINDEX, fair, brass, \$3.12; Con-TINENTAL CURRENCY, 1776, dollar in tin, original, pierced, \$3.25; Annapolis three-pence, 1783, uncirculated, \$11.50; U. S. A. BAR cent, pierced, \$1.10; St. Patrick farthing, strick in silver, \$3.10; Do., in copper, 602.: Nova Eborac, 1787, fine, \$2.50; Immunis Columbia, 1787, good, \$3.25; James II. plantation piece, tin, unc., \$1.87; Mass. cent, 1788, nnc., \$5.62; Vermont's cent, 1785, good, \$3.25; Vermontis, 1785, \$4.62; Auctori Vermon, 1786, baby head, \$2.50; Baltimore Town three-pence, \$5.50; Rhode Island, brass, \$1.30: Liberty Cap cent, 1793, very good, \$16.00; poor, \$2.55; chain cent, very fair, \$3.87; DO., AMERI, good, \$4.62; WREATH cent, sharp, \$5.50; ANOTHER, fair, \$3.87; Cent, 1795, thin planchet, nnc., \$14.75; Cent, 1799, plain, \$14.25; Cent, 1832, nnc., \$2.37; Electrotypes of 1733, Rosa Americana penny, liber natus libertatem defendo cent, George Clinton copper, 1793 wreath cent, Jersey Washington cent, and 1804 dollar, average, \$1.50 each; Half cent, 1793, good, \$2.25; Do., 1795, good, \$1.80; Do., 1797, \$1.00; Do., 1802, \$1.50; Do., 1836, 1842, 1843, 1847, 1848, proofs, average, \$7.00 each.

Part VI.

We have only room for the following: Washington, George, autographic letter signed; 1 p. 4to, in all 13 lines, 1783; somewhat worn in the folding, \$8.50; po., letter signed only, 7 pages 4to, 1799, fine and interesting, \$5.75; po., a receipt signed, 1 page, 8vo., 1799, in all 9 lines, \$11.50; po., letter signed, 2 pages, folio, 1777, \$6.25.

Coming Coin Sales.

Besides the VII. Centennial sale which will probably take place this month at Philadelphia, as announced in our last number, we notice a

large sale, to take place at Clinton Hall, on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th inst.; also a sale by Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co., catalogue by Mr. Edward Cogan, to take place in November. This sale will comprise a set of very fine American eents, one of the best 1796, ½ cent, a good 1804 dollar, and a large collection of Continental paper money.

Facts and Scraps.

MEDAL PRESENTED TO GENERAL LAFAYETTE BY THE SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. N. G. IN 1832.

The recent presentation by the French Republic of the statue of General Lafayette to the City of New York, recalls a pleasant incident consequent to the visit of the great Frenchman to America in 1824. On the 22d day of February, 1832, a special meeting of the Board of Officers of the Twenty-seventh (seventh) Regiment, National Guard, was held in the Washington Marquee, at which Major John M. Catlin offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"That a medal with appropriate devices and inscriptions be presented by the regiment to Marquis de Lafayette as an expression of gratitude and admiration for his ardent devotion and distinguished services in the eventful period of our struggle for independence, his unsullied virtues and his untiring efforts in the eause of liberty even to this hour."

The field officers and captains of companies were appointed a committee to secure subscriptions and to procure the medal voted to Lafayette. The subscriptions to the Lafayette medal were liberal, and in the selection of the design and in securing its successful execution the committee was most fortunate. It was made of solid gold, from the mines of North Carolina, and its front was embellished with emblems of the friendship existing between France and the United States surrounding raised medallions of Lafayette and Washington. On the reverse was the following inscription:

THE NATIONAL GUARD, TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. ARTILLERY, TO LAFAYETTE, CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON, NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 22, 1832.

The medal was completed in June, and on the 1st day of July was exhibited to the members of the regiment then in camp at New Haven. It was forwarded to James Fenimore Cooper, the American Consul at Lyons, to be presented to the distinguished patriot at such time and in such manner as he should think proper.

The following autograph letter to the committee expresses the grateful emotions experienced by the venerable soldier and patriot, upon the reception of the testimonial of American respect and affection:

Paris, November, 1832.

Gentlemen: The precious specimen of American industry, which in

the name of the National Guard of New York, and by a unanimous vote the Twenty-seventh Regiment New York State Artillery has been pleased to offer to an American veteran, is a new testimony of that persevering affection of which it has been during near sixty years the pride and delight of my life to be the happy object. The only merit on my part which it does not exceed is to be found in the warmth of my gratitude, and the patriotic devotion that binds to the United States the

loving heart of an adopted son.

The honor which the gift and devices of this beautiful medal have conferred upon me is still enhanced by its connection with the hundredth anniversary birthday of our great and matchless Washington, of whom it is the most gratifying circumstance of my life to have been the beloved and faithful disciple; in no point more than in his fond hope of a perpetual union between the States of the Confederacy—a union of which as it has been the cherished object of his last recommendation to his fellow-citizens, and the wish of his last breath, so should it be the last breath of every one of us who had the happiness to fight and bleed for American independence and freedom.

I beg you, gentlemen, to convey to the kind donaters the expression of my profound, affectionate gratitude and respect, and to receive for yourselves the particular acknowledgments of your most sincere and obliged friend,

LAFAYETTE.

To Col. L. W. Stevens, Lieut. Col. M. L. Smith, Major J. M. Catlin, Twenty-seventh Regiment National Guard, New York.

Mummies, Skulls and Idols at Auction.

We never saw the Messrs. Leavitt look happier than they did on the afternoon of the 19th ult., for antiquity resumed its sway, and Clinton Hall presented a festive and gay appearance. It was indeed a field day for every body about the hall, and even the porters and clerks threw off their usual look of preoccupation and hurry, and assumed an encouraging and pleasant countenance. The antiquities offered were Peruvian, the property of a wide awake speculator, who exhumed an ancient graveyard on the site of one of the temples of the Incas near Sima, with the expectation that the New York public would invest in his treasure troves. Yellow skinned mummies, hideous skulls and wooden idols were artistically arranged upon tables and stands. The gem of the collection was a mummy still wrapped in its cerements and looking like a bundle of old bedclothes.

"Now, then," the auctioneer said, as he confidently mounted the auction block, "will anybody bid on this mumny? Remember, nobody knows what its got inside. There may be something very valuable there."

Everybody stared at his neighbor and at the ghastly goods that the auctioneer was offering, but nobody ventured a bid. At length a man in

a far off corner, a man who clearly had speculation in his eye, muttered in a hesitating way, "Five dollars." The auctioneer raised his eyebrows, and the owner of the munimies scowled. The spectators looked at each

other suggestively, but said nothing.

"We don't want to throw away minimis," the auctioneer said. "Start it at \$20 and let it run up." But nobody wanted a minimy in his house, and nobody would start it, and so the grinning skulls were taken up. "Here are thirty-five skulls—skulls of men, skulls of women, and skulls of children—with the hair beautifully preserved. How much for the lot."

"Fifty dollars," shouted a gentleman, whom everybody at once took for a phreuologist, "Fifty-five," chimed in another. Lively bidding followed,

and the skulls were knocked down for \$87.50.

Then somebody called for another chance at the mummies, and, after some chaffing, the owner consented to let the bystanders begin the bidding on the wrapped-up mummy at \$5, and it was sold for \$11. Then an unwrapped and peculiarly horrible mummy was knocked down for \$3, and three baby mummies, one with a crimson skull, were knocked down at a

dollar and a half a piece.

A "dissected dog," which looked as though an elephant had stepped on it, was sold for \$1.50. Ancient mortars, grinding stones, fishing nets and ropes, were rattled off for a few shillings, and then attention was attracted to a wooden idol, 8 feet high, which, at the beck of the anctioneer and by the agency of a boy behind it, walked out from the wall and grimly nodded to the bidders. A stont good-natured woman bought it for \$3.50. An idol only 6 feet high was sold to a man for half that sum.

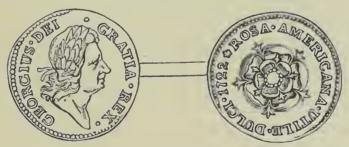
Ancient standarts, flags of indescribable cloth, clubs and other weapons, and artificial heads of stuffed woolen cloth were sold at good prices. Then the stout woman, beaming with smiles, bought two little idols to keep the big one company. She also did some spirited bidding on some "funeral ornaments" in the form of sticks wound with colored cords and hung with woolen tags, but a solemn-visaged man got them for about \$4.

Some beautiful seals and hieroglyphics cut in wood with marvelous skill sold for only \$1.75. A beautiful string of ornamental beads yielded \$13, and four silver chalices, ingeniously wrought, were sold for \$8.50. Beautiful terra cotta jars and vases ornamented with the figures of quadrupeds and men's faces, exhumed from the ancient graves eighty feet below the surface, were sold at from \$1 to \$15 each. A lot of little grinning idols went off at a lively rate. The stout woman got an armful, and as the number diminished the excitement increased until the table was surrounded by men pushing one another, and each holding a dingy little idol in his hand and shouting, "I'll take him for fifty cents," "I'll give a dollar for two." A priest's toga, which looked in color and figuring like a country bed-quilt, was sold for \$12, and a gown of exquisitely beautiful birds' feathers was knocked down at \$3.

Rosa Americana.



The rose has been a favorite emblem in English history, and frequently appears on English coins. We have the crowned rose on the golden crown and the silver groat of Henry VIII.; the rose on the shillings and sixpences of Edward VI.; it also occupies one face of the golden angel, struck in the reigns of Elizabeth and James. In the reigns of Charles I. and II. the rose was placed upon crowns and half-pence, and upon the Irish black money; in that of George II. it adorned the crown, halfcrown, shilling and sixpence; under George IV. it held a place upon the crown and shilling, and it now appears upon several of the crown pieces of Victoria. Not of least interest to American collectors is the appearance of the noble rose upon an early coin designed especially for circulation in the colonies of his majesty George I., in America. Although this coin was never extensively circulated in America, most of the varieties were issued in large quantities, and on this account the Rosa Americana coins are found in most collections, and in ordinary or rnbbed and worn state of preservation sell at rather low figures.



The patent for the coining of the Rosa Americana was granted to William Wood in 1722, and is still preserved in the State Patent Office in London. A full copy of this document and a detailed account of the canses which originated the undertaking, appear in Crosby's splendid work on "The early coins of America," forming the best, most authentic and exhaustive description of this interesting coinage as yet published in the United States. The coins issued under this patent were to be current for half pence, pence and two pence, and were to be composed of such an alloy that a mass or piece of fine metal made of such mixture or composition

and weighing twenty ounces avoirdupois should contain one penny weight, Troy, of fine virgin silver, fifteen ounces of fine brass, and the remainder of double refined linck, otherwise called tutanaige or spelter. The eoinage was to be made at William Wood's expense at some public and convenient office at or near the City of London. The patent was granted for a term of fourteen years from the year 1772, and the quantity to be coined was limited to three hundred tons, of which two hundred tons could be coined within the first four years and ten tons each year for the balance of the term. By the terms of the patent, thirtytwo pence, sixty pence and one hundred and twenty half pence were to weigh respectively sixteen onness avoirdupois, and the Commissioners of the Treasury, together with a special officer named the "King's Clerk and Comptroller of the coinage of the half-pence, pence and twopences to be coined for the service of the Islands. Dominions and Territories belonging or to belong to his majesty, his heirs or successors in America, were to retain the superintendence of the coinage. For performing the duties of his office the "clerk" was to receive a salary, paid by Wm. Wood, of two hundred pound per annum. The patent further provided, "That the said half-pence, pence and twopences shall be coined with engines and instruments, having on the one side the effigies and portraiture, with the name or title of his majesty, his heirs or successors, and on the other side the figure of a erown, with the word 'America' and the year of our Lord, and any other marks or additions as may be proper; or the said engines or instruments for coining the said half-pence, pence and twopences, may have any other inscriptions as by any warrant or warrants to be obtained under the Royal Sign Manual of his Majesty, shall be allowed and approved." William Wood, by this patent, was authorized "At his own will and pleasure, from time to time during the said term, after the coins have been assayed and tried for their weight and fineness, cause the same to be transported and conveyed unto the Islands, Dominions or Territories of the King in America, and may there utter and disperse them to his best advantage and profit, to pass and be received as current money by such as shall be willing to receive the same." Besides the two hundred pounds to be paid the Clerk of the Treasury, William Wood bound himself to pay into the exchequer of his majesty a yearly rental of one hundred pounds.

Such are the principal provisions of a patent designed to supply the transatlantie and much-neglected colonies with a currency of their own. William Wood also had a patent for Ireland for what were denominated "Wood half-pence." The obverse of these coins is very similar to the Rosa Americana; the reverse bears devices which ought to have proved acceptable to the Irish, but they were received in that country with great disfavor; so much so perhaps as to indirectly influence the rejection of the kindred coinage by the Americans. As we have previously remarked,

the Rosa Americana never gained an important circulation in the colonies for which the coinage was devised, though the fact that so many are found smooth from circulation proves that they must have been considerably circulated somewhere. The dies of the Rosa Americana were engraved in London, and the coins were struck off at the French 'Change in Hog Lane, sign of the Seven Dials, by an elevated weight, which fell upon the heated planchets, this being at the time thought the best method for coining bath metal, of which these coins are composed.

Rosa Americana twopence, 1722.

Obverse: Laureated head of George I. to right; Georgius D:G: Mag: Bri: Fra: et Hib: rex. Reverse: A full double rose; above it, Rosa Americana. 1722; beneath it, on a scroll, Utile Dulci; brass with an alloy, size 20. Several varieties.

Penny, 1722.

Obverse: Laureated head of George I. to right; Georgius, Dei. Gratia. Rex. Reverse: A full double rose; in one eircular line, near edge, Rosa Americana Utile Dulci 1722 *; size 16 to 17. Of this value there are several varieties, differing only in trifling particulars of the punetuation and appearance of the legend. The most marked is, Georgius, Dei Gratia rex; Reverse: Rosa Americana * Utile Dulci 1722 *. This reverse has also the obverse Georgius Dei Gratia rex upon two dies.

HALF-PENNY, 1722.

Obverse: Laureated head of George I. to right; Georgius dei gratia Rex. Reverse: A full double rose; in one circular line near the edge, Rosa Americana Utile Dulci 1722; size 13 to 14. Several varieties of this are met with, the two following being the most marked:

1st Obverse: Georgius. Dei. Gratia. Rex. Reverse: Rosa. Ameri:

VUILE. DVLCI. 1722.

2d Obverse: Georgius . D : G : REX. Reverse: Rosa. Ameri: Utile. Dulci. 1722.

Rosa Americana Twopence, 1723.

Obverse: Laureated head of George I. to right; Georgius. D:G: Mag: Bri: Fra: et. Hib: rex. Reverse: A full double rose, surmounted by a crown; above the erown, Rosa. Americana. 1723; beneath the rose, on a seroll, Utile dulci; size 19 to 20. Several varieties of this differ only very slightly in punetuation and a few unimportant details.

Penny 1723.

Obverse: Laureated head of George I. to right; Georgius Dei Gratia Rex. Reverse: A full double rose, surmounted by a crown; above

the crown Rosa Americana 1723; below the rose, on a scroll, Utile. Dulci; the two parts of the legend nearly encircling the device; size 16 to 18. Several varieties differ very slightly from each other.

Half-Penny, 1723.

Obverse: Laureated head of George I. to right; Georgius Dei Gratia Rex. Reverse: A full double rose surmounted by a crown; Rosa Americana, 1723, Utile dulci; size 14. Several slightly differing varieties, all scaree.

An extremely rare variety of this size and date is that with the rose uncrowned, similar to those of 1722. Obverse: Georgius. Dei. Gratia. Rex. Reverse: Rosa. Americana * Utile. Dulgi. 1723.*

ROSA AMERICANA TWOPENCE WITHOUT DATE.

This piece closely resembles the 1722 twopence, except the date which is wanting. It is not particularly rare, but is found as frequently as the other twopence pieces of this date.

A unique specimen ealled the "Iron Rosa Americana" is also without date. In appearance it is very similar to the former, but the motto utile bulci appears upon the field instead of a label.

ROSA AMERICANA PENNY, 1724.

Only very few of this exceedingly rare coin are known. The design is very similar to that of the 1723 penny.

Obverse: Georgius. Dei. Gratia. Rex. Reverse: Rosa, Americana. 1724. Utile Dulci.

ROSA AMERICANA TWOPENCE OF 1733.

Obverse: Laureated head of George II. to left; Georgivs II. D. G. Rex. Reverse: A rose branch with full blown rose; to the left a stem with four leaves; to the right, one with three leaves and a bud. Rosa AMER ICANA, 1733; upon a seroll, beneath the rose, Utile Dulci.

This coin owes probably its origin to the desire of Mr. Wood of renewing his coinage for America, and was perhaps designed as a pattern piece. Only one specimen is known in this country; it is in the cabinet of Mr. S. S. Crosby; another is in the British Museum.

Notes on Chinese Coins.

The only native coin in use throughout China is the tsien, called cash by the English, sapeque by the French, who derived it from the Portngnese word sapeca. It is eircular, measuring between five-sixths and nine-tenths of an inch in diameter, and has a square hole in the middle for the convenience of stringing them. It is cast, not stamped or minted; the obverse bears the name of the province in which it is cast, in Manchu

letters, on the right side of the square hole; on the reverse is the name of the reign (as Taukwang, Hienfung, etc.,) in Chinese, above and below the hole, with the addition of two characters representing "current money," on the right and left of it. Copper coins of this shape were first cast about B. C. 1120, at the beginning of the Chau dynasty, when Saul was King of Israel, and have ever since been retained as the form and material of the national currency. From China they have passed into Corea, Japan, Annam and Thibet, whose rulers have imitated them, and whose inhabitants still use them. Besides this shape, copper coin shaped like knives, and others shaped like rectangular labels, were current during the early dynasties before the Christian era; their forms and superscriptions, with much other information respecting this subject, can be seen in Chaudoir's Recueil des Monnaies.

The mode of casting the cash is given in the Imperial Statutes, and described in the following extract, explaining the usage at Canton, which is much the same in other provincial mints. From the Board of Revenue at Peking models are obtained, and in each provincial city a mint is established, over which a director is appointed. When the mint is to be worked the director weighs out the proper quantity of copper, and delivers it to the workmen to be cast into money, and to be returned according to the quantity given; but these workmen often throw sand into the mold with the metal, and are thus enabled to purloin the copper. When about to cast, they take the metal and put it into a furnace to be fused, and afterwards pour it into a clay mold. Afterwards, when the metal has become cold and hard, it is turned out of the mold. The weight of each piece of money is one mace (tsien), and hence it is called by the same name; the value fixed by the Government is the

thousandth part of a tael's weight of silver.

The nominal moneys of account are the liang, tsien, fan and li, called by foreigners tael, mace, candareen and cash, the proportion of which, one to the other, is decimal. The candareen is equal, only in accounts, to ten cash, but owing to the deterioration of the com, its actual value at Canton, in 1854, was about the eighteenth part of a candareen, 1,900 ordinary cash, or 1,800 picked ones, being paid for a tael. Since that time, owing to the export of cash and other causes, the exchange has risen, and only 1,350 to 1,400 can now be obtained for a tael. The rate is constantly fluctuating, however, and is only mentioned here to show the extremes. At Amoy, in 1820, a Spanish dollar would purchase 3,600 pieces of the poorest kind, but only 1,300 selected ones to take to Bali, or 1,560 current ones, as they run on the strings. In Canton, at the same time, a dollar bought about 1,200 current cash, and at Shanghai 1,750. In 1863, a dollar, at the same three cities, would exchange for 1,000, 1,050 and 1,100 pieces, showing the result of freer intercourse.

On the east coast of China smooth-faced dollars used to occur in large quantities, which were round pieces of unstamped silver of a dollar's

value, mixed with other dollars worn smooth. The provincial treasurer of Fuhkien issued a native coin in 1838, about the size of a Spanish deilar. The obverse bore a portrait of the God of Longevity, with an inscription showing that it was cast in the reign of Toukwang, and by the treasury seales weighed 7 mace 2 candareen, and was tsuh, wan vin ping, i. e., "a cake of pure Syeee silver." The reverse exhibited a tripod, denoting that it was a government coin struck for the army, with the legend, "Tainwan, in Machu," to show that it was east in Formosa. The workmanship of this coin was very rude. In 1842 this piece had already depreciated in weight, and in 1845 it was five per cent. under weight. An attempt was also made at Changchau, near Amoy, to coin silver in 1844; the first issue weighed 7.4 mace, but the pieces soon deteriorated fifteen per cent., and all of them vanished from eirculation. With regard to the eash, which is the only native coin now in circulation, the government has, within the last few years, taken strong measures to suppress the private manufacture of it, but in vain. The rapacity of the governors is strongly exemplified also in its gross adulteration since that issued in the reign of Kanghi, about 160 years ago, or even since that of Kienlung, not more than 80 years since. It is debased in the coarsest manner, with iron dust and sand (tieh shah), and presents a gritty appearance to the eve.

In China, as in Europe, coins and medals have attracted the attention of antiquarian collectors, and some of them offer subjects of interest to the curious. The most elaborate work on the subject was the Recueil des Monnaies of Baron S. De Chaudoir, published at St. Petersburg in 1842: two monographs have also been published in the Asiatic Society's Transactions at Hong Kong and Shanghai. In the middle ages of China they were valued as affording specimens of many ancient forms of character which, in the time of feudal anarchy immediately preceding, had been forgotten. Symbolical figures of birds and animals are those with which the medals are generally stamped. Coins are also strung together in different ways and worn on the person, especially of children. whose parents go around among their friends to beg a cash from each to make an amulet for the child, under the belief that their fortunes will thereby be linked with his. Good eash, of Kanghi's reign, are often suspended over beds as charms, and sometimes as ornaments. This fancy does not appear peculiar to the Chinese. "Many of the ancient coins found in Greece," says Walpole, "are pierced, and through the hole a string is passed, by which they are hing as ornaments round the heads of women and young girls." The custom is not new. We find it mentioned by Chrysostom, who particularly refers to the coins of Alexander. Every traveler in Syria, at the present day, has seen women and others wearing coins hung on their veils and strung around their necks. - Titusville Coin Circular.

Coin Sales.

The large and valuable collection catalogued by Mr. Wm. II. Strobridge, and offered at public auction by the Messrs. Leavitt at Clinton Hall, on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th of last month, created considerable interest in numismatic circles, and drew together a large assemblage of buyers, connoisseurs and collectors from various parts of the United States. To use the words of Mr. Strobridge in the preface to his catalogue, the strength of this collection centered on the coins of Spain, and the colonies of that country in the New World; but aside of this, the collection was so vast, and the coins offered of so excellent varieties, that the interest did not for a moment lag, and the bidding continued spirited to the very last lot. As regards the coins of ancient Hispania, the following remarks from Mr. Strobridge's preface give in a concise form so much information that we avail ourself of his permission to transcribe them to our columns:

"Spain or Iberia, as the Spanish Peninsula was once called, was early colonized by nations from the East, and later by the Carthagenians and Romans. Innumerable coins exist with Phænician, Greek, and Punic inscriptions, as well as with Celtiberian and Roman legends. The Celtiberian alphabet is a mixture of the older writing of the Phænicians and Greeks with native and Carthagenian letters. Numismatists do not allow that the great bulk of these coins are older than the second century before Christ, but those with Greek and Phænician inscriptions may have a much higher antiquity. After the conquest of the country by the Romans, the date of the coins may be easily fixed, the head of the Emperor being always found on them, and even before the Roman power became settled, Latin legends betray an increasing Roman influence, dating from the time of the Punic wars."

ANCIENT HISPANIA: (Copper.)

Head without beard; rev., horseman, etc.; some with Phænician, others with Latin inscriptions; 1st and 2d size; poor; 30 pieces, averaged, .06c.; Celtiberian; various types, 2d size; poor, 24 pieces, averaged, .07c.; Emerita; Head of Augustus, rev., temple, 2d size, 6 pieces, each 25c.; Aria; Head to r.; rev., horseman with lance and Celtiberian legend; 2d size; 6 pieces, each 22c.; Carteia; turreted female head; rev., Neptune standing with one foot on a rock; in his hand a trident, etc., 6 pieces, each 27½c.; Corduba; head of Venus; rev., Cupid with a torch and cornucopia; 6 pieces, each 12½c.; Another lot, with implements of worship and sacrifice; 6 pieces, each 15c.; Canaca; head of Hercules; rev., two fishes with Phænician legend, etc., 5 pieces, each 22c.; Italica; head of Augustus; rev., Rome standing with hasta and parazonium in her right hand, and shield in her left, and other types, 6 pieces, each 27½c.; Ituci; cavalier armed, 6 pieces, each 12c.; Lae-

LIA; different types, poor, 6 pieces, each .05c.; Lastigi; helmeted head with myrtle crown, and others, all rare and well preserved, 3 pieces, each 27½c.; Obulco; female head; rev., Celtiberian inscription, 6 varieties, each 17e.; Romula; radiated head of Augustus; rev., head of Livia poised on a globe; a well known but very rare coin, well preserved, \$1.60; DUPLICATE, nearly as fine, \$1.50; Urso; diademed head; rev., Sphinx; Celtiberian inscription, 2 pieces, each 15e.; Cæsar Augustus and Tiberius; 1st and 2d size; rev., of oxen—a bull—and military standard, 6 pieces, fine, each 17c.; Carthargo Nova; head of Augustus; rev. labyrinth, 1st size, 40c.; Celsa; young beardless head; rev., a cavalier with palm over his shoulder, Celtiberian inscription, 1st size; a noble and rare coin, \$1.00; Dertosa; Tiberius and Augustus; heads, 60e.; Emporiae; head of Ceres; rev. Pagasus; 4 pieces, each 20c.; Ilercayonia; bead of Tiberius; rev., a vessel under full sail; 2d size; 50c.; ILICI; head of Augustus; rev., Temple of Juno, one of Luciferae; 2d size; 6 pieces, each 20c.; Luciferae-Fanum; head of Vulcan behind forceps; rev., head of Venus, fair, 6 pieces, each 15c.; SAGUNTUM; old head; rev., horseman; Celtiberian inscription, and others, 6 pieces, each 16c.; Celti-BERIAN coins, 10 pieces, each 11c.; Spanish, Gallic, and some from North Africa, 10 pieces, each 13e.; Indifferent lot of ancient Spanish, 10 pieces, each .07c.; Better selection; 10 pieces, each 10c.; Celtiberia; Mauretania and Parthean coins, 6 pieces, each 14c.

SPANISH COINS IN SILVER FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES.

Setabi; beardless old head; astronomieal symbols; rev., horseman; Celtiberian inscription; drachma, finely preserved, 50c.; Three others, each 40c.; Liuva I. (567-572); binst in helmet; rev., Victory seated; gold, size of silver penny, \$4.00; Sanchez III. (1157-58); bust to right; rev., cross, penny, \$2.20; Alphonso VIII. (1158-86); groat size, \$1.00; Henry I. (1214); groat size, \$1.00; Alphonso IX. (1218) penny, 60c.; Sanchez IV. (1284-95) penny, 60c.; Peter I. (1350-68) Petrys-Rex Cas-TELLE E LEGIONIS; rev., castle; groat, half-groats (2) and penny, each 80c.; Henry II. (1368-79) groats, 4 pieces, (3 base), each 85c.; John I. (1379); groat size, \$1.25; Henry III. (1390-1406) 3 pieces, each \$1.25; John II. (1407); bust in profile; rev., eastle, penny, 25c.; Henry IV. groats, base, 4 pieces, each 25c.; Ferdinand and Isabella (1474-1516); arms of Leon, Castile, Aragon, Sicily, and Granada crowned; rev., a yoke and bundle of arrows; 2 reals (1/2 dol.); oxidized and black, but sharp, exceedingly rare, \$3.25; Simlar piece of one real, bright and nnc., \$3.00; Anorner variety of last, \$2.50; Anorner, \$1.50; CHARLES I. AND JUANA (1516-1565); obv., on a crowned shield the arms of Castile, Leon, and Granada; rev., two pillars crowned, rising from the sea, 2 reals, \$1.00; (the two pillars on Spanish coins relate to the New World, and are said to be found only on coins made from American silver); Philip II. (1556-98) eight rare coins, real and half-real size, each

16c.; Piner III.; (1598–1621) fine silver coins with his bist; rev., cross, annulets, and balls in the angles; small, 4 pieces, each 21c.; Do., a cut half-dollar, same reverse as last, with the Jerusalem cross, 65c.; Early Spanish coins, from groat to penny size, 24 pieces, each 25c.; Philip IV. (1621-65) irregular-shaped coins, cut and hammered planchets, prototypes of the well-known "Cob money"; 4 pieces, each 25c.; Charles II. (1665–1700) pistareens and half, 6 pieces, each 17c.; Pinlip V. (1700–46) dollar of Mexico, and 4 pistareens, 5 pieces, each 52½c.; Louis I. (1724) pistarcens, 2 pieces, each 45c.; Ferdinand VI. (1746-59) dollar of 1758, and two smaller pieces, each 70c.; Charles III. (1759-88) proclamation half-dollar (American), unc., quarter, and dollar of Mexico, each 60c.; Charles IV. (1788–1808) pillar dollars, 1789, '91, '94 and 1802, each \$1.10; Ferdinand VII. (1808-33) 2 dollars, each \$1.10; Varga's dollar of 1812, counterstamped with Spanish arms, \$1.75; Do., dollar and halfdollar, each, \$1.40; Barcelona, siege dollar, 1818, \$1.75; Do., half-dollar, 55c.; Balearian Island dollar, 1823, \$2.12; Valencia quarter dollars, siege pieces, and others, 5 pieces, each 25c.; Isabella II. (1833–68) dollars of 1855, '58, '61, '67; 2 half-dollars of '55, each 90c.; Republic; dollar of 1870, fine, \$1.75; Amadeus I.; dollar of 1871, fine, \$2.37; Alphonso XII., 1875; uncirculated dollar, \$2.37.

Acclamation coins and Spanish Medals, silver. Charles III., prize medal, dollar size, \$2.12; Charles IV., dollar medal, 1790, pierced, \$1.00; Cast medal, 1787. Rev.: a fortress with two towers, nearly dollar size, 2 pieces, each 85c; Ferdinand VII., busts of King and Queen. Rev.: nearly nude male figure holding two lions between the pillars of Herches, 1816, \$2.00; Acclamation quarters of 1808, for Guatemala, Mexico, Truxillo and Madrid, each 35c.; Do., for San Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Santander, etc., 8 pieces, each 30c.; Do., eighth doll., 4 pieces, each 30c.; Isabella II., cast allegiance medals of Trinidad, 1834, half dol. size, and 2 smaller, each 65c.; Medalets on thick planchets, of extremely fine work, unc., commemorating important events in Spain, 6 pieces, each 27½c.; Medal on the introduction of gas into Havana, 1857, dollar size, \$1.10; Columbus medal to commemorate the erection of his statue in Cardenas, 1862, 80c.; Spain, to the brave who fell in defense of her rights in Cuba, 1875, rare medal, \$7.00.

SPANISH GOLD COINS.

Philip V.; Doubloon 1745; mailed bust; rev., shield crowned and encircled with the collar of the order of the cross of Esperitu Santo, \$17.25; Do; half doubloon, same type, \$8.50; Do; eighth, pierced, \$2.00; Ferdinand VI., doubloon, 1753, same type, \$17.75; Do.; a variety doubloon, 1754, \$17.13; Do.; half doubloon, 1757, \$8.50; Do; eighth donbloon, 1753, \$2.00; Charles III.; two marks, or quarter doubloon, 1760, \$4.10; Do.; sixteenth doubloon, \$1.00; Joseph Napoleon; 1809, quarter doubloon, (80 reals) unc., \$4.30; Ferdinand VII.; doubloon of

1820; rev., arms crowned, collar of the order of the Golden Fleece, \$17.30; Do.; half doubloon, same type, 1820, \$8.50; Isabella II.; 80 reals, quarter doubloon, 1839, \$4.20; Do.; 100 reals, (\$5.00) 1850, \$5.30 Do.; piece of 10 escudos, 100 reals, or \$5.00, 1868, uncir., \$5.40.

COPPER COINS OF SPAIN.

Henry I.; billon coins Enricus, etc., lion; rev., castle, several varieties, 10 pieces; each, 10c.; Alfonzo X.; two billon coins, each 35 c.; Henry II.; billon groat and others, 10 pieces, each $37\frac{1}{2}$ c.; John I.; 3 billon coins and 7 copper, each 10c.; Henry III.; billon coins and others, fine, 10 pieces, each $12\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Henry IV.; ten billon coins, groat size, each $17\frac{1}{2}$ e.; Ferdinand and Isabella, 6 coppers and 4 others, each 25c.; Philip I., II., III. and IV.; 15 pieces, each 12c.; Charles II. to Philip V., "corba" and "cob money;" 16 pieces, each 11c.; old, unclassified coins, all old and fine 15 pieces, each 15c.; Coppers struck for Spanish Guiana, also Catalonia and Barcelona, 30 pieces, each 11c.; medals and medalets, acclanation pieces, etc., etc.; proof coins, 15 pieces, each 20c; Charles I. and Joanna and some coins with the Jerusalem cross, 20 pieces, each 13 cents; six other lots, similar to last, 20 pieces in each lot, each piece, 11c.

We are sorry that our want of space forces us to relinquish at this point a detailed review of this remarkable sale. Following the pages of the catalogue we would like to say something of the beautiful coins of MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA (Nos. 276-352), which sold at little over their face value; of the coins of England and Scotland (Nos. 450-567), containing 3 rare pennies of the Sole Monarchs, sold respectively at \$2.12, Edgar; \$1.75, Canute; and \$1.60, Edward the Confessor, and of many valuable coins of later issues. The various columns of the Arsacidae and Sassanidae, Ancient Greek copper coins, Greek silver, Roman Consular, Roman Imperial silver and brass, teemed with specimens of scarce issues in excellent state of preservation, all of which sold at probably much less than they would bring in Paris, London or Frankfort. Among the silver medals (Nos. 900-922), we notice the following: Religious Medal by c. D.; The three kings, Balthasar, Caspar, and Melchior, doing homage and presenting gifts to the infant Christ; stable with accessories; rev., child nimbused, surrounded by clonds; date 1793, size 36, \$3.50. VENETIAE; view of the city VRBAM REGINA; rev., the size 36, \$3.50. city sitting as a queen, with attendants displaying a map; size 32, \$5.50; GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, bust; rev., Pepigit nobis haec foedera victor; two female figures, proof modal, size 28, \$9.00, etc., etc.

Among the modern copper coins, we notice No. 1,536, Sweden. Plate of pure copper, bearing a stamp in each corner and in the center; value, ½ daler, gold; date, 1715, with monogram of Charles XII.; size, 4×4 inches; very rare and interesting, \$5. Do.; similar piece of copper, but of double thickness, date 1745, with eigher of Frederick IX., canally fine and rare, \$6.50. Christiana, 1639; copper; size, 30; \$1,40.

Charles XI., 1680; similar; very fine; \$2.50. Gustavus Adolphus, etc.; 8 similar pieces and others, 30 cents each.

THE HENRY S. ADAMS SALE.

This sale took place at Bangs, Merwin & Co.'s, 656 Broadway, New York, on the 30th and 31st ult. and the 1st inst., and by the time the

present issue reaches our readers, will be a thing of the past.

An eminent collector writes to the editor of this paper, in relation to the sale, as follows: "Excepting two sales, I have never seen so many rare American colonial coins and United States mint pieces offered together," and the editor agrees with his correspondent. As we go to press, we have barely time to notice the following: 1794 dollar; unusually good impression, \$80.00. 1804 dollar; the same piece offered at "Cohen's collection" sale last October, \$500.00. 1796 half-dollar; good impression, \$31.00. 1797 half-dollar; fair only, \$9.00. 1796 quarter-dollar; fine, \$15.06. 1823 quarter-dollar; good, \$55.00. 1827 quarter-dollar; proof, \$83.50. 1802 half-dime; obverse fine, \$70.00. Lord Baltimore shilling; good, \$17.00. Do. sixpence; \$18.00. Do. fourpence; \$25.00. Baltimore town-piece; \$8.00. Virginia shilling, 1774; only three known in the United States; fine, \$110.00. Immune Columbia; rev., Georgius III. Rex., 1785; good, \$7.00. Immune Columbia; rev., Nova Constellatio; exceedingly rare; fine, \$40.00. Excelsior or New York cent; fine, \$20.00; 1796 ½ cent, \$76.00.

COMING SALE.

Part VII. of the Centennial Coin and curiosity sale takes place at Philadelphia on the 6th, 7th and 8th inst. This collection was made by Mr. B. Da Silva of New Orleans, and is now offered entire by Mr. J. W. Hazeltine. The collection numbers 1,310 lots, and comprises United States and foreign silver and gold coins, medals, rare masonic medals, Jewish coins, colonial coins, numismatic books, etc., etc. We especially call the attention of collectors of masonic tokens and medals to the very rare pieces offered under that head.

Treasure Troves.

[Concluded from August Number.]

1793, June. Three miles from Ayr, in an old middenstead, were found from 20 to 30 ounces of silver coins of Mary of Scotland, being testoons and half-testoons of her and Francis, including those of 1555 and 1562, with bullion of 1558 and 9; among them were the rare and beautiful testoon with her head, 1562, those with Cor Humile Delicie Dni, In virtyte tya libera me, fecit utraque unum, vicit leo tribu Juda, Jam non suat sed una caro, and salvum fac populum tuum Dominie; they were sold for 5s. 6d. per ounce.

1793, December. At Strathblane in Stirlingshire, a large collection of coins was discovered in the hollow of the end of a couple which had supported the roof of a house; it had been sawed off a great many years before and was used as a seat, but on a scarcity of coal was cut up for fuel, when the treasure was discovered; it principally consisted of coins of Edward VI., Elizabeth and Charles I.; those of the last monarch were Scotch, coined by Briot, there were also some German

crowns, the gold sovereign of Elizabeth and unite of James I.

1795.—January 10.—In Glasgow in leveling the ground at the south end of Taylor's street and north side of Rotten Row, where an old ruinous house stood, the workmen dug up with a pickaxe an earthen pot nearly the size of a Scotch pint, full of gold coins of various sizes; the number was uncertain, as the workmen and bystanders had a scramble for them, but they probably amounted to between eight or nine hundred coins; they consisted of unicorns of James III. and IV., ryders and half-ryders of James IV., ecus of James V., and various coins of Mary, English angels of Henry IV. and of Henry VIII., with several French, Spanish and Portuguese, and were supposed to have been buried during the tronbles in Mary's reign. Four ounces sold for £4, 4s. each, containing upwards of thirty coins.

1803—At Torfoot, seven miles west of Strat Ravers in Lanarkshire, a boy in cleaning ont a drain at the foot of a rising ground, struck upon a glass vessel containing four hundred Roman silver coins of various emperors and empresses, viz.: Trajan, Hadrian, Antonimis Pius, Faustina,

Marcus Anrelius, Crispina, Caesar, Pompey, Crassus, etc.

1806—A man from Mears came into Mr. Gray's shop, Glasgow, with nineteen gold coins, which he found in making a midden or dung-hill by shoveling up some earth where an old house stood, and not half a foot deep; the coins were mostly Scotch and of James VI., and included some thistle nobles, several £6 pieces of the dates 1601–2, a unit or broad piece of James, and one French louis d'or in good preservation; they sold for £6 per ounce.

1808, January 27. At Linton in Peeblesshire, some ancient coins of Mary and James VI. were found; they were ordered to be deposited with the Faculty of Advocates and the Antiquarian Society of Scotland, and

£5 5s. ordered to be paid to the finder for his honesty.

1810, November 11. At Aberdeen, the workmen in clearing out the foundation for some new buildings in line of the intended opening into Union street, discovered a large wooden vessel filled with an immense mumber of silver coins, mostly of Edward I. of England and Alexander III. of Scotland, supposed to have been secreted during the wars of Edward III. in Scotland at the time that Aberdeen was destroyed in 1336.

1811. In a piece of meadow ground in front of Dunse Castle, Berwickshire, the seat of Mr. Hay of Drumelzier, was found a pewter jug and wooden cup containing 2361 pennies of Edward II. and III. of England,

and Alexander III., John and Robert I. of Scotland.

1813. September. In the Isle of Bute, in making a road by the seaside at the foot of Mount Stewart, a very great quantity of silver pennies of the three first Edwards of England were found, the metal of which was worth over £30.

1815 October. In the County of Lanark, in the ruins of the castle of Cadder were found 118 Lions and 23 other gold coins of James I. and

II. and one of each was ordered to be delivered to,

His Majesty's Library, London.
The Prince Regent. "
British Museum.
Royal Society, London.
Antiquarian Society, London.
King's College, Aberdeen.

University of Edinburgh.

"St. Andrews.

"Glasgow.

Marischall College, Aberdeen.

Faculty of Advocates.

Antiquarian Society, Edinburgh.

8 of James I. and 4 of James II. to be delivered to James Stirling, Esq.,

of Keir, proprietor of the estate, and 103 ordered to be sold.

1831, February 3. At Arthur's scat, Edinburgh, a parcel of old silver and copper coins were found by the workmen on the railroad, among the debris under Samson's Ribs. A selection of them were sent to the Antiquarian Society and Advocates' Library, and the remainder to the finder.

1834, June. Near Starley, in Perthshire, in a quarry, 800 silver pennies were found, the greater part of Edward I., struck at London, with a few of Canterbury and Durham. Many of them were distributed to various

antiquarian societies.

1834. In Peeblesshire, on the estate of Badinsgill, belonging to Charles Ferrier, Esq., 9 pennics of William the Lion, and 10 of Henry III., were found in a peat moss; they were seized by the Exchequer as treasure-trove, and after giving a few to the Scottish Society of Antiquarians, the others were returned to him.

1842, June 15. Found in the stomach of a shark caught off the Isle of May, and purchased in the market at Edinburgh by G. Dickson & Co.,

fishmongers, a box containing:

A metal cornelian seal, with Roman head engraved.

A silver coin of Charles II., 1671.

A Sardinian coin, 1796.

A copper coin of Brazil.

A Persian coin.

A copper coin, date 1746.

A copper coin, George II.

A base coin, Louis XVI.

A Dutch copper, 1784.

2 Scotch copper coins, Charles I. A copper coin, Zealand, 1761.

A copper coin, 1765.

14 small copper coins, various.

A copper token, John O'Gaunt.

A copper Sicilian coin, 1784.

An old map of Scotland, by Jeffrey. Part of Edinburgh *Courant*, Sept. 9, 1811.

Part of Courier, May 10, 1811.

March 22. At Croal Chapel near Closeburn Limekiln, Dumfriesshire, in a small field belonging to Sir. G. Monteath, a considerable quantity of groats of Edward III. and David II.; pennies of Edward I., II., III., Alexander III., etc., were ploughed up by a man named Thomas Whitman, the whole amounting to at least 10,000; the ground formed part of Barnmoor Wood and had not been previously turned up; the discoverer not being sufficiently cautious to conceal his prize, a crowd assembled, and many women were seen literally carrying away the

money in capfuls.

About the beginning of the year, in the forest or Common of Cowie about three miles north of Stonehaven in Kincardineshire, several ancient coins were found buried about three feet deep in the earth, some of them much corroded, all covered with a hard coat of green rust. They proved to be Roman Denarii of Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Lucius Verus, Commodus, and Septimus Severus, with several of Faustina Jun. and other The greatest part were of the Antonini. The ancient forest or Common of Cowie is situated on a spur of the Grampians, which here approach the coast, and the place where the coins were found is about a mile and a half from the ancient encampment of Re or Righ Dikes mentioned by Sir Walter Scott in his novel of the Antiquary.

The Tristam Coffin Medal,

Obverse: Figure of Tristam Coffin in the costume of the middle of the seventeenth century, standing on a pedestal inscribed 1642; near the edge, in one circular line, Tristam Coffin, the first of the race that SETTLED IN AMERICA. Reverse: Four hands joined; * DO HONOUR TO HIS FAME * BE UNITED; bronze, size 34.

Among the rare American medals offered at the Parmelee sale (June,

1876), a silver-plated copy of this fine family medal sold at \$7.

This medal is said to have been struck by order of Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin on the occasion of his visit to Nantucket, in the year 1826. We have made diligent inquiries, and researched in many quarters concerning the history of the Tristain Coslin, the first of his race in America, with the expectation of being able to give our readers a glowing account of the life of that sturdy old pioneer, of weaving a web of romance over the circumstances that led him to abandon the land of his fathers for the barren shores of New England, or, perchance of relating the marvelous deeds achieved by him in his perilons travels, but only the most meager results have rewarded our labors. All that we have been able to glean is, that Tristam Coffin emigrated from Brixham, in Devonshire, in the year 1642, and first settled at Salisbury, Mass.; that in the same year he removed to Haverhill, Mass.; thence, in 1648, to Newbury, but afterwards returned to Salisbury, and in 1660 or 1661 removed to Nantucket, where he resided until his death, which took place October 3d,

1661. The progeny of Tristam Coffin is very large, and many families of his name throughout the States, regard him as their common ancestor.

Facts and Scraps.

The Editor is particularly indebted to Mr. D. Prosky, of New York, for the loan of most of the Centennial medals and store cards described in the last number of this Journal.

More shekels and half shekels of Judea have lately been discovered near Jerusalem. Those Syrians are wonderful discoverers, especially when accompanied by English or American travelers.

THE ANTIQUARY.

Rare are the buttons of a Roman's breeches In Antiquarian eyes snrpassing riches; Rare is each cracked, black, earthen dish That held in ancient Rome the flesh and fish; More precious still the patinatea coin

That paid great Cæsar's scullion, or bought his noble sirloin!

An Englishman traveling in this country was lately robbed of a lot of rare copper coins by a room companion at Philadelphia. The thief got three and a half years State Prison at hard labor as a reward for his unlawful collecting propensities.

Two American boys, traveling in Europe with their parents, by carefully and judiciously investing their pocket money in rare ancient and modern coins, formed within the last three years a collection of 1,500 pieces valued here at about \$800. Among the coins are some very fine and rare American Colonial and U.S. Mint pieces.

The Collector's News, an excellent little publication, devoted as its title indicates, to the interest of Collectors in general, and published at North Adams, Mass., bewails in one of its last issues, the fate that has overcome several numismatic publications in the following words: "Where are the Coin Journals of three years ago? The Collector's Companion of Northfield, Vt., a large 8-page magazine issued only one number. The Decorah Numismatic Journal, a 12-page quarterly magazine, could not live at 50 cents a year. None of the above are published this year. Why not? Because they did not receive any solid enconragement in the shape of subscriptions and advertisements."

The Collector's News is right in stating that the papers mentioned did not receive any encouragement. The reason is simply because these papers, being published in rural communities, could not keep their readers thoroughly and promptly informed of the events which agitate and move the numismatic world. To enjoy "the solid encouragement of collectors," a paper must like the Coin Collector's Journal be located

in New York, the centre of the coin interests in the United States. Its editor must have access to public and private libraries, collections, museums and public sales of coins. The Coin Collector's Journal, at the end of its first year of existence, finds itself in a totally different position from the unenviable one described in the Collector's News. Its list of subscribers at \$1.00 per annum, is constantly increasing, and the editor as well as the publishers frequently receive flattering and encouraging letters from every quarter.

Answers to Correspondents.

Amateur Americana. Your inquiry as to the original of the names of the thirteen colonies does not exactly fall within the scope of a numismatic publication; still, we will answer your question to the best of our ability:

MASSACHUSETTS, Masathusets, from the Indian, signifies the country

about the great hills.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, first called Laconia, from Hampshire, England.

Rhode Island got its name from a fancied resemblance of the island

to that of Rhodes, in the ancient Levant.

Connecticut, originally spelled Quonhetacut, from the Indian, signifies the long river.

New York was so named in compliment to the Duke of York, whose

brother Charles granted him a territory.

New Jersey was named by one of its original proprietors, Sir George Carter, from the island of Jersey, in the English Channel, of which he was Governor.

Pennsylvania, from William Penn, and the word sylva, a for-

est.

Delaware derives its name from Thomas West, Lord de la Ware, Governor of Virginia.

MARYLAND, the land of Mary; from Henrietta Mary, wife of Charles

VIRGINIA was thus named by Sir Walter Raleigh, in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the virgin queen.

THE CAROLINAS received their names in honor of Charles I. (Car

olus).

Georgia was named in honor of Charles II.

Louis. The following is a description of the Jenny Lind medalet:

Obverse: A profile head of Jehly Lind, facing the left; Jenny Lind. Reverse: first concert in america, at castle garden, n. y., sep. 11 1850. Attended by 7,000 people. proceeds, 35,000 dollars. 12,500 dollars given by miss lind to charitable institutions. Tin; size, 12½; dies cast by F. B. Smith and Hartmann.

An Essay on Coin Collecting.

During the last fifteen years the vein of collecting coins has greatly increased in the United States. Before that time there were collectors, men of note, perseverance and genius, like Dr. M. W. Dickeson, Edward Maris, J. J. Mickley, and a few others, whose opportunities for collecting the various issues of Colonial and old mint pieces have not since been equalled. Had it not been for the spirit of research of these gentlemen, at a time when old American coins were sent to the United States mint for recoinage by the thousand; many rare varieties of Colonial coins would have been utterly lost to us. The facilities extended those gentlemen by a liberal mint government enabled them to handle thousands of coppers, and to select from the mass such specimens as they considered worthy of preservation. The publication of Dr. Dickeson's "Manual of American Numismatics" drew the attention of American scholars to a subject which up to that time had been too much neglected by them. Americans versed in the subject of numismatics suddenly recognized the fact that the monetary history of the United States was at least as important to them as that of Rome or England, and that we had in our bakers' and grocers' till boxes, treasures which must prove the most valuable auxiliaries in our study of American history, and American development. Numismatic and archæological societies have been organized and established; the number of collectors has kept pace with the progress made in the knowledge of our coinage; works the most accurate and detailed have been published; and now, although there may still be some controversial points—and all has not yet been fully eliminated—we can be assured that the work of American numismatists during the two last decades has rescued the history of our Colonial and early mint coinage from oblivion.

In Europe, the collection of coins has for several centuries been the favorite pursuit of antiquarians. Entire sets of the coins of Roman Emperors and other ancient series, sometimes in the finest possible condition, as well as hoards of old national and modern coins, are frequently found. From these copious sources, collectors have been able to draw largely, and with the assistance of organized societies of antiquarians and the help of the various governments, to form those magnificent national collections, now the pride and ornament of the principal museums of European Of these various collections, that of the BIBLIOTHEQUE capitals. NATIONALE, in Paris, is beyond doubt the finest and largest. It is particularly rich in the specimens of Rome, Greece, Ancient Gaul, and of the French series, the latter so complete as to present specimens of the coinage of each ruler, in uninterrupted succession, from the time of Clovis (A. D. 510) to the present day. In England, the collection of the British Museum is distinguished for its British coins, most of the coins illustrated in "Ruding's Annals" being found in the national collection, and as much money is spent yearly to secure the finest and rarest specimens of Greek and Roman coinage, the collection may in time equal that of Paris. The national collection at St. Petersburg contains over 15,000 selected specimens; that at Madrid over 85,000 coins in all metals; Vienna, in Austria, has a collection of 100,000 pieces, being the best and most complete collection of the coins of the German Empire, besides the usual Roman and Greek series. The Papal collection at the Vatican is rather small, but every coin in it is a gem; while at Berlin a collection of modern formation is largely gaining every day, and receives the entire support of the scientific German numismatists.

In the United States, the only collection worthy of the name of a national collection is that at the United States Mint, in Philadelphia. The collection numbers over 6,000 well-selected pieces, and contains the largest and finest number of Washington medals and tokens. This eabinet is unfortunately entirely deficient in that department, wherein it ought to excel, namely, the "Colonial Series." In time, no doubt, this will be remedied, and with a reasonable yearly appropriation for the purpose by Congress, many rare Colonial coins, now held by private individ-

uals, must ultimately find their way into this cabinet.

Such eollections as we have just enumerated may be termed complete eabinets; they include eoins of all nations, both ancient and modern. They have a regularly recognized system of geographical, chronological and alphabetical classification; they are the result of the labors of many individuals, extending over prolonged periods. Their formation is necessarily reserved for scientific and learned institutions. Their care and preservation is intrusted to officers appointed by the State; they are the living repositories which link us to the past; they are made the means of distributing historical knowledge, and of contributing to our education and pleasure.

It is perhaps fortunate for amateur collectors that, failing to attain what is really beyond their reach, they remain satisfied with their more humble efforts, and do not throw numismatics to the dogs simply because, no matter what they collect, the most desirable specimens must always continue beyond their reach. Indeed, the enjoyment derived from the possession and contemplation of say twelve well selected coins, the result of one's first efforts, is probably as great as that ever afterward experienced by larger acquisitions, and that brings us to speak of the second and third kinds of cabinets, such as it is within the power of

amateurs to form.

The second class or kind of cabinets consists simply of an assemblage of specimens, selected from the leading classes and embracing the principal types, without special regard to any particular arrangement, except that of placing the coins of each country together in chronological order.

When the coins of any country become very numerous they may be classed according to their dimensions, in which case it will be found that the modern silver coins fall under three sizes: thus we have the penny,

which for many ages constituted the sole coin; the groat, a coin of some importance for a considerable period, and existing to this day; and lastly, the crown piece, from the commencement of the XVI. century. Such a miscellaneous collection forms really the most interesting and attractive cabinet, and its formation will amply repay any labor or ontlay bestowed

upon it.

In the third class, which is frequently an outgrowth of the second, the completion of one particular series is aimed at by the collector. If the miscellaneous cabinet is the most interesting to an amateur collector, a completed series of whatsoever country or age is the most valuable; and it is chiefly to the forming of such collections that experienced collectors devote their time and money. In making special collections of this class, the collector would do well to begin with some particular issue of his own country, chiefly because every collector ought to feel sufficient interest in his native land to make the collection of its coins a labor of love, and also because these are generally more accessible to him than those of any other country. It is a fact worthy of notice that many of the minor public collections of Enrope contain only such coins as, in a historical point of view, belong particularly to the vicinity. We remember frequent visits, when a boy, to a very interesting little inuseum of local antiquities, sitn ated at Avanches (Switzerland), the former site of the important Roman city of Aventicum, now reduced to a mere unimportant borough. In this museum, constructed entirely of material rescued from the neighboring ruins, is, among other antiquities, a collection of over 5,000 Roman coins—gold, silver and bronze—every one of which was found within a surrounding area of about five miles square. Such results can not, of course, be obtained in this country; but it would, no doubt, be gratifying to a Bostonian to know that the finest and most complete collection of the New England coinage, of the Massachusetts pine, oak and willow tree series, and of the Massachusetts cents and half cents, was in the possession of the Boston Numismatic Society; or to a New Yorker to feel assured that the majority of the "Confederatio," and other rare coins ascribed to his State, should remain in the undisturbed and con tinued possession of one of its institutions.

UNITED STATES COINS.







We take it for granted that most of our readers, being Americans, have devoted a considerable space in their cabinets to American coins. Amer-

ican coins are not particularly scarce or difficult to obtain, with the exception of certain dates of mint pieces and particular types of Colonial coins, of which so few specimens are known to exist that they are particularly remarkable on account of their absence from our cabinets. Fortunately, if in American dollars, for instance, the 1804 is unattainable, its omission means nothing more than a lack of the date, the design of the piece being the same as that of the preceding year, by no means a rare piece. The design of the 1796 half-cent, another rarity, is the same as that of the 1795, thin planchet; the 1799 cent, except in date, is the same as the 1800 (struck over 1799); the 1802 half dime has precisely the same design as the dime of the same year; and so it happens that leaving out certain dates, good collections of the various types of American mint issues can be made without any extraordinary outlay of money. The exceptions to these remarks are at least two types of the 1793 cent (the chain and wreath), the liberty cap of the date having its exact counterpart in a liberty cap of 1794, and the 1836 and 1838 flyingeagle dollars (really pattern pieces), neither of which are excessively rare.

The following table of comparative rarity of United States silver and copper coinage, from the year 1793 to 1857 inclusive, may be of some use to collectors. The greatest rarity is indicated by 6; N. C., signifies that none were coined; the asterisk denotes the introduction of a new

design:

402-8							
Yrs.	Dollars.	Half Dollars.	Quarter Dollars.	Dimes.	Half Dimes.	Cents.	Half Cents.
1793 1794 1795 1796 1797 1798	N. C. 5 2 3 2 1 1	N. C. 3 2 5 5 N. C. N. C.	N. C. N. C. N. C. 4 N. C. N. C. N. C.	N. C. N. C. N. C. 4 5 3 N. C.	N. C. 4 3 4 3 N. C. N. C.	5 2 2 3 2 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	4 3 4 6 3 N. C. N. C.
1799 1800 1801 1802 1803 1804 1805 1806 1807	1 6 N. C. N. C. N. C. N. C.	N. C. 2 2 1 6 1 1 2 2	N. C. N. C. N. C. N. C. N. C. 2 2 2 N. C. N. C.	N. C. 4 3 4 3 5 2 N. C. 2 N. C. 3	N. C. 4 N. C. 4 N. C. N. C. N. C. N. C.	;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;	N. C. 4 2 1 2 2 2 1 1 1
1809 1810 1811 1812 1813	N. C. N. C. N. C.	2 2 2 2 2 2	N. C. N. C. N. C. N. C. N. C.	N. C. 3 N. C. N. C.	N. C. N. C. N. C. N. C.	2 3 2 3	3 3 N. C. N. C.

		* '-					the famel
A.A.	~	Half	Quarter	15.	Half		Half
Yrs.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dimes.	Dimes.	Cents.	Cents.
1814	N. C.	2	N. C.		N. C.	2	N. C.
1815	N. C.	$\frac{\tilde{4}}{4}$	3	N. C.	Ñ. C.	N. C.	N. C.
1816	N. C.	N. C.	N. C.	N. C.	N. C.	2	N. C.
1817	N. C.				N. C.	<i>≟</i> 1	N. C.
	N. C.	2	N. C.	N. C.	N. C.	1	
1818		2 2	2	N. C.		1	N. C.
1819	N. C.	$\frac{2}{2}$	2	N. C.	N. C.	J	N. C.
1820	N. C. N. C.	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	2	N. C.	2	N. C.
$1821 \\ 1822$	N. C.	2		$\frac{2}{4}$	N. C.	2	N. C.
1823	N. C.	1	$\frac{2}{5}$		N. C.	1	N.C.
1824	N. C.	1.	3	2	N. C.	3	N. C.
	N. C.	1	9 2		N. C.	2/1	N. C.
$\begin{array}{c} 1825 \\ 1826 \end{array}$	N. C.	1		2 N (1	N. C.	1 1	$egin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$
$\frac{1820}{1827}$	N. C.	1	N. C.	N. C.	N. C.	1	
1828	N. C.	1	$\frac{6}{2}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	N. C. N. C.	1	N. C.
1829	N. C.	Д., 1	N. C.		2	1	1.
1830	N. C.	1	N. C.	9	$\frac{z}{2}$	1	NT (1
1831	N. C.	1	1	$egin{array}{c} 2 \ 2 \ 2 \end{array}$	1	1 I	N.C.
1832	N. C.	1	1	$\overset{\scriptscriptstyle\mathcal{L}}{2}$	1	1	4
1833	N. C.	1	1	9	1	1	1
1834	N. C.	1	1	2 2 2 2 2	1	1	1 1
1835	N. C.	1	1	2	1	1	1
1836	4	$\overset{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	1	1	$\frac{1}{4}$
1837	N. C.	$ ilde{2}$	$ ilde{2}$	•).	1	1	N. C.
1838	4	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{2}$	1	1	N. C.
1839	• 4	$ar{2}$	$\overline{2}$	2 2	î	1	N. C.
1840	3	$ar{2}$	$\overline{2}$	$ar{2}$	1	1	4
1841	2	1	\cdot $\frac{\tilde{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	i	1	$\frac{1}{4}$
1842	2	1	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	î	1	$\frac{1}{4}$
1843	2	1	2	2	1	1	4
1844	2	2	$rac{2}{1}$	$\frac{2}{3}$		1	4
1845	2 2 2 2 2 2	1	1	1	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\2\\4\\2\end{array}$	1	$\frac{1}{4}$
1846	2	L	1	3	4	1	4
1847	2	1	1	1	2	1	4
1848;	2	1 ,	1 .	1	1	1	4
1849	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
1850	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
1851	4	2	1 .	1	1	1	2
1852	4	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$	1	1	1	1	4 2 2 2 4 1
1853	2		1	1	1.	1	1
1854	$\frac{4}{3}$	1	1.	1	1	1	2
1855		1	1	1 1	1	1	2
1856	$\frac{2}{2}$	1	1 1		1	1	2 2 2 2
1857	2	1	1	1	1	2	2

The best authorities to consult on American coins are:

On the United States cents of 1793, No. 12 of Volume III, of the "American Journal of Numismatics."

On the United States cents of 1794, Edward Maris, Varieties of the copper issues of the U. S. Mint in the year 1794.

On the general mint coinage, Dickeson's American Numismatic Manual.

Consult also the various catalogues of coin sales held in the United States, since the year 1828, a very full list of which appears in E. J. Antinelli's lately published Numisgraphics.

COLONIAL COINS.



A few of the coins enumerated in the following list are extremely rare; yet all have been repeatedly offered at public sales, and hence are within the reach of collectors.

New England.—Shilling, sixpence and threepence.

Massachuserrs.—Pine and oak tree shilling, sixpence and threepence, 1652; oak tree two pence, 1662; copper cents and half-cents, 1787 and 1788

Louisiana.—Cents, 1721, 1722, 1767; and the so-called Louisiana farthing.

Lord Baltimore.—Shilling, sixpence, groat.

CAROLINA. — Elephant piece, 1694; silver medal, 1736; brass piece.
Rosa Americana. — Twopence, penny and half-penny of 1722 and 1723; also twopence without date.

Granby Coppers.—1737 and 1739; always in very poor condition.

Annapolis.—Shilling, sixpence and three-pence, 1783.

VIRGINIA.—Cent, large and small, 1773.

NEW YORK—Nova Eborac cent, 1787; Excelsior cent, 1787; Nova Constellatio, 1783 and 1785; Immune Columbia, 1785; New York Washington cent, 1786; George Clinton cent, 1787; Liber natus libertatem defendo; Immunis Columbia, 1787; Mott Token, 1789; Talbot Allum and Lee, 1794 and 1795; Castor land half-dollar.

VERMONT.—Cents, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788. Connecticut.—Cents, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788.

New Jersey.—Cents, 1786, 1787, 1788.

Miscellaneous.—Georgius Triumpho, 1783; Anctoris Plebis, 1787;

Pitt Token, 1766; Rhode Island Piece; U. S. or Bar cent; Newby, or St. Patrick coppers; Voce populi, 1760: London Elephant; Franklin Press halfpenny, 1796; Kentncky cent; Continental currency, or tin dollar, 1776; Fugio cent, 1787.

COPIES OF RARE COLONIAL COINS.

Copies or good electrotypes of the following Colonial coins can be procured and substituted for the originals, which are either unique or ex-

tremely rare:

New Yorke Token; Bermida Island coppers; New England shilling, sixpence, and threepence (Wyatt's); Lord Baltimore groat and copper penny; New England Elephant piece; the Confederatio coppers; Jersey Washington cent; Rosa Americana penny, 1733; Non dependent status, and Inimica tyrannis coppers (Bolen's); Good Samaritan shilling; Immuni Columbia, 1786; Granby coppers; Virginia shilling, 1774.

The best authorities to consult on the subject of Colonial Coins are The Early Coins of America, by S. S. Crosby; Dickeson's Manual and the various catalogues of coin sales held in the United States, especially that of Joseph J. Mickley's sale, Oct. 28, 1867; M. L. Mackenzie's sale, June 23, 1869; Parmelee's sale, June —, 1876; Joseph B. Felt on Massachusetts Currency; E. F. Slafton on the Vermont Coinage.

WASHINGTON COINS AND MEDALS.



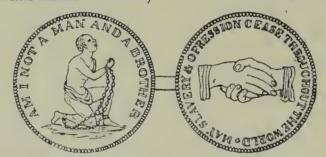
The following are easily collected, and ought to be in every collection of American coins; the 1783 tokens consisting of four principal varieties; the draped bust, the military bust, Unity States, and the double head cent, the 1791 cent, large and small eagle, the half dollar of 1792 in silver or copper, the North Wales and Success to the United States Tokens; the 1793 Liverpool half-penny; the Liberty and Security penny, without date; the half-penny of 1795, and the Washington grate cent. To this can be added a set of the Washington Headquarters Medalets, the 1863 and 1866 two and five cent pattern pieces; and if the collector wishes to continue the series, he can from time to time add some of those magnificent medals, which are occasionally offered at public sales, many of which have been accurately described and fully illustrated in James R. Snowden, The Medallic Memorials of Wash

INGTON IN THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, and in W. E. WOODWARD'S LIST OF WASHINGTON MEMORIAL MEDALS.

AMERICAN TRIAL PIECES, PATTERNS, ETC.

Some of the Washington and other pieces previously mentioned really belong to this division, and reference to the early pattern coins of the United States Mint is frequently made in works on the general subject, but we know of none, treating particularly of this. Commencing with the 1792 trial piece for U.S. cent, and continuing to the mint patterns of 1876, collections of odd, rare and curious coins can undoubtedly be made, but with a necessarily large expenditure of time and money. For our part we could never understand the benefit to be derived from collecting eagles and half eagles, struck in copper, paying, perhaps, more for them than the originals in the more precious metal would cost, or purchasing at exhorbitant figures, some so-called unique sets of trade dollars and similar pieces. Our advice to young collectors especially, is this: The legitimate numismate field is so large that we can all browze in it to our heart's content; leave therefore the collecting of pattern pieces to older and more ambitious heads, or to organized numismatic societies. Still we acknowledge that certain pieces, for instance the pattern cents of 1853, 1854, 1855 and 1856, which introduce as it were the change effected in 1857 are interesting coins, and can be placed side by side with the regular issues of the same dates. The pattern pieces are represented in almost every catalogue of public sales.

TRADESMEN'S CARDS, POLITICAL TOKENS, ETC.



The only work of reference that we know of treating on this subject is the one of C. J. Bushnel, published in 1858. The work is thorough, as far as it goes, but leaves much undescribed. Many American collectors make the collection of these tokens a specialty. As a general rule, they are to be obtained at very reasonable figures from dealers, or at public sales.

LINCOLN POLITICAL AND MEMORIAL MEDALS.

We single out the Lincoln medals from the general Presidential series, because they are more numerous than those of any President, Washington

perhaps excepted, and much interest is taken in them by many American collectors. Andrew C. Zabriskie is considered authority on the subject, but his work, published in 1873, is, unfortunately for collectors, very rare.

COINS, TOKENS AND MEDALS OF CANADA.



Next in importance to the coins of the United States, are those of our Northern neighbors, among whom the subject of Canadian coins and tokens has been one of considerable interest. The members of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal have judiciously devoted much of their time to form a complete cabinet of local coins and tokens, and their labors have been amply rewarded. The comparatively great variety, the artistic excellence of numerous specimens, and divers curious incidents bearing on these coins, have furnished them ample material for many reflections and surmises. ALFRED SANDHAM, in his work on CANA-DIAN Coins, published in 1869, describes 11 coins of Newfoundland, 23 of Nova Scotia, 1 of Magdalen Island, 6 of Prince Edward Island, 8 of New Brunswick, 95 of Canada proper, 17 miscellaneous, 55 as doubtful, and 42 miscellaneous medals, the latter relating to the history, development, and notable events which have occurred in that country. The abovenamed work is the only authority we have on Canadian coins; the August No., 1876, of Coin Collectors' Journal contains a full review, with prices realized for each piece, of the only important sale of Canadian coins ever held in the United States.

SPANISH AMERICAN AND MEXICAN DOLLARS.



The diligent and ambitious collector, who has somewhat satisfied his

appetite for the home produce, can profitably devote his time and money to the filling up of a few vacant shelves in his cabinet with the numerous products of Spanish American, Mexican and South American mints; and, if he contemplates anything so serious, we would strongly advise him to take them in the shape of dollars, instead of the fractional issues. These dollars, embodying most of the vast amounts of silver formerly produced from the mines of Mexico and South America, are known in every region of the earth, and were for a long time regarded as a sort of universal unit. We subjoin a list of the principal types, with the dates of their issue, which, when placed together, will form a good collection, and contrast (apparently) favorably with the small copper Colonials and U. S. cents.

Spanish American cob dollar; Do., globe dollar of Charles III., 1763; Do., pillar dollar of Charles III., 1785; Do., dollar of Charles IV., 1793; Do., dollar of Ferdinand VII., 1809, mint of Mexico; Another, 1808, mint of Lima; Spanish American dollar restamped in England, 1804.

The following named dollars were manufactured within the territory of Mexico, from the year 1810 to 1822, during the period of the Revolutionary war with Spain. Of very rude workmanship, most of them bear the royal effigy, arms, or legend of Ferdinand VII., though necessarily

made without his anthority:

Morelos dollar, 1813; Hammered dollar, Gen. Vergas, 1812; Hammered dollar, Zacatecas, 1811; another, of the same date, entirely different; Sand dollar, moulded in sand from a Spanish dollar, 1811; another, from a Spanish dollar of Charles IV., 1808; Hammered dollars, of several distinct types, but no dates; Hammered dollar, 1816; do., 1820; Hispano-Mexican dollar, 1821.

MEXICAN DOLLARS PROPER OF VARIOUS MINTS.

ITURBIDE dollars, 1822, at least three types; Hook-NECK dollar, 1823; po., 1824; and from 1824 to 1863 the dollar of the usual Mexican type, with various mint marks; Maximilian dollar, 1866-7, and 1866 to the present time, the usual Mexican type.



SOUTH AMERICAN DOLLARS.

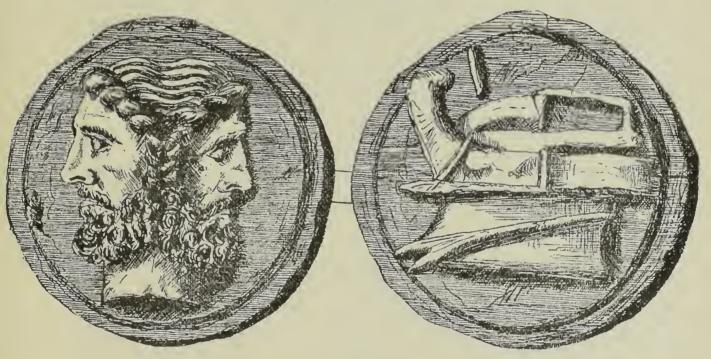
The following are interesting types:

Brazil, Spanish dollars restamped in Brazil, 1812, 1814, 1816, 1820, 1824, 1826; Brazil dollars 1835, and subsequent dates; Peruvian dollar, 1823; do. restamped by the royalists 1824; Peruvian dollar, 1826; do. 1827; do., 1829; do., 1831; do., 1836; do. 1837, and 1838 mint of Cuzco; Chilian dollar, 1817; do., 1833; do., 1839; dollar of Rio de la Plata, 1835; Argentine Republic, 1839; Columbian dollar 1821; do. 1836; do., 1839; Bolivian dollar, 1837; do., 1842; Central America dollar, 1825; do., 1840.

The best anthority on Mexican and South American coins is J. L.

RIDDELL'S WORK, MONOGRAM of the DOLLAR

ROMAN COINS.



It is with some hesitation that we enter upon the subject of Roman coins, not only on account of the scarcity of collectors of these coins in America, but also because of the space it would require to do them full justice. A few explanatory words on the subject may, however, tend to increase the desire of studying and collecting these numismatic gems. Of all ancient coins the Roman are the most easily obtained. Being found in immense quantities in all those countries which were once under the dominion of Rome, they form an important part of nearly every European collection, both public and private, and large quantities have found their way to this country. As we have remarked, there is a lack of interest taken in Roman coins, and while in Continental Europe collectors generally devote their first efforts in this direction, in the United States Roman coins are

very generally neglected until the coinage of other countries is pretty fully represented in collections. Some may have collected a dozen or so with the idea that they had fair samples of the Roman coinage, but it requires several dozen to give one anything like a complete collection of speci-

mens, while the types are imumerable.

The series of Roman coins embraces a period extending over some one thousand years, from the 5th century before to the 5th century after Christ. It is evident therefore that a complete collection can only be had at an enormous expense, and such collections are only nudertaken by museums, while amateurs must content themselves with forming collections, which embrace certain periods only of these 1,000 years. We generally find the Roman coins divided into three distinct series or collections, beginning with the "Aes" or As, which was first coined by Servius Tullius B. C. 578. The coins composing this series, as a rule, are rare, but they possess much interest, on account of their curious and micommon types, and also because the first issues were east. They bear evidence, more or less marked, of this peculiarity, in the shape of a slight projection on the edge, showing the spot where the metal was poured into the mould. The moulding of these pieces continued until B. C. 268, when the first Roman coins were struck. With the Empire, coins bearing the portrait of the reigning Emperor superseded the As.

Following the first issue of the As, come the coins of the families. The majority are of silver and were probably coined at the National mint for the Roman families, each family furnishing the metal and the type. The names of the silver coins are as follow: the denarius, of the value of ten ases; the quinarius, of five ases, and the sestertins, of two

and a half ases.

It was fully fifty years after the first coinage of the Roman silver (B. C. 269), that the family names began to appear upon their coins. In 30 B. C. Augustus became sole ruler of the Roman world, and henceforth the coinage of silver became an exclusive privilege of the Emperors. These family coins present a great variety of types and the greater number of them are obtainable at comparatively low prices. The whole series, including all the types, sub-types and varieties, number about 1,000, but many of them are so similar in all but minor details that a collection of less than 200, made in Europe within the last two years, by a young American collector, contains all the leading types and fairly represents the various families.

We will now turn our attention to the Roman Imperial coins. In B. C. 30, Augustus, through the death of Mark Anthony, obtained complete control of the Roman Government. It was at this period that the Imperial coins were first issued, and it was then that they assumed the definite character, which they preserved with but slight variations, till the end of the reign of Gallianus—a period embracing nearly 300 years—and with the exception of the disappearance of the large sestertins of

bronze, it maintained, even to the final breaking up of the Western Empire, A. D. 475. The silver sestertins was probably never coined dur-

ing the Empire, as none have come down to ns.

The greatest interest of the Roman coinage is now centered in the successive issues of the great bronze sestertius, commonly termed by collectors, first bronze, to distinguish it from the dupondius of half the size, termed second bronze, and the as or third bronze. It is upon these superb series of first bronze, that the best examples of Roman monetary art are exhibited, and upon which the greatest number of important events are recorded. Each succeeding Emperor placed his portrait upon the public coinage, and we thus have a likeness of every Roman Emperor. While the silver and gold were issued by authority of the Emperors, the Senate had charge of the bronze, as indicated upon these coins by the letters s. c., for Senatus Consulto, "by decree of the Senate."

Collectors often confine their attention to the Twelve Cæsars. But in this case the silver is the only metal which gives portraits of the whole twelve, Otho and Julius Cæsar having only coined in this metal at Rome. For the ordinary collector the second bronze forms a very interesting series. They are in reality nearly as fine examples of the Roman coinage as the much prized first bronze; while perhaps there are not quite so many varieties of types, still, a very complete collection can be formed

of them.

TABLE SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE RARITY OF THE COINS STRUCK BY THE TWELVE CÆSARS.

Greatest rarity, 6: N. C., none coined: C., commo	Greatest	rarity.	6:N.	C., none	coined:	C. commo
---	----------	---------	------	----------	---------	----------

The same of the sa					- Mary Abrohamorous
	Denavias.	Quinarius.	1st Bronze.	2d Bronze.	3d Bronze.
Julius Cæsar	2.	N. C.	1.*	C.*	N. C.
Augustus	C.	С.	4.	C.	N. C.
Tiberius	C.	N. C.	6.	C.	N.C.
Calignla	4.	N.C.	1.	C.	N.C.
Claudius	3.	N. C.	C.	C.	N.C.
Nero	C.	4.	C.	C.	C.
Galba	1.	5.	1.	C.	N.C.
Otho	3.	N.C.	N. C.	N.C.	N.C.
Vitellius	C.	6.	4.	3.	N. C.
Vespasian	C.	3.	C.	C.	C,
Titus	C.	2.	C.	C.	3.
Domitian	C.	2.	C.	C.	3.

^{*} Struck in Spain and Gaul.

There are several things to be remembered when referring to this table: 1st, that the rarity has reference only to the commonest coins of each reign; 2d, that coins bearing the portrait of the Emperor are only considered.

The third bronze presents but little interest until after the reign of Gallianns, when it forms the principal series. On account of their small size and poor workmanship, they are not much appreciated by collectors.

A very good collection could be formed of the reverses of a single Emperor, in either silver, first or second bronze, or the three together. Take for instance, the reign of Trajan; 553 varieties are described by Cohen, while the reign of Hadrian presents a still more extended collection. Cohen gives descriptions of 1,169 pieces.

It will be seen that, as far as immbers are concerned, there is no lack of Roman coins, while the types are as interesting as any other series, ancient or modern.

The best works to consult upon Roman coins are the works of the Baron D'Ailly and M. H. Cohen, both in French.

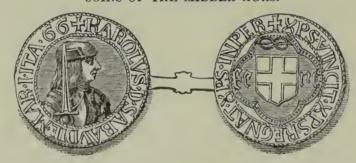
GREEK COINS.

We must refer our readers who wish to know something of Greek coins to the following works, which are generally conceded to be the best:

MIONNEL. DESCRIPTION DES MEDAILLES GRECQUES.

Beulé, Les Monnaies D'Athene.

COINS OF THE MIDDLE AGES.



The devices affixed to them from the extinction of the Western Empire, A. D. 475, until the 13th century, will be found to consist of little more than a cross; a device, it is true, diversified and ornamented after every possible manner, but from which no characteristic information can be acquired; it was a type adopted by the Eastern Emperors on their coins to denote their conversion to Christianity, and afterwards used for a similar purpose by the Gothic sovereigns. The arms of the country were introduced in conjunction with the cross in the 12th century, when the latter symbol gradually fell into disuse; and the remaining devices which from time to time appear, are, with but few exceptions, little connected with the varying history of nations. The legends on the coins of

the Middle Ages are distinguished by the insertion of the names of the mint masters, in connection with those of the cities in which the mints were established; for all towns of any note through the Enropean kingdoms had their respective mints (in England they existed to the number of fifty or more). Over each of these a mint master was appointed, who, being responsible for the purity of the metal, was under the necessity of inserting his name in the legend. Throughout the Middle Ages, the silver penny was the only coin of importance, being struck upon the model of the Roman denarius. Very little gold was employed in the mintage, and the introduction of copper is of a comparatively recent date. Omitting the coins of the last four hundred years, one hundred specimens, carefully selected, will convey very full and complete information of the state of coinage in those days.

ENGLISH COPPER COINS.

The subject of British coinage forms a special study with collectors, and they must consult books treating on the subject. The following table of reference gives the names of those princes only during whose reigns any new silver pieces were introduced:

WILLIAM 1. Silver penny.

Edward II. Half-penny and farthing. Edward III. Groat and half groat. Henry vii. Testoon or shilling.

ELIZABETH. Crown and half crown; sixpence and threepence. Three half penny, and three farthing (withdrawn.)
Twenty shilling and ten shilling (withdrawn.)

Tokens in lead, tin, and copper appeared in the reigns of HENRY VIII and Elizabeth. The farthings of silver ceasing to be struck in the reign of the latter, it was found requisite to substitute some other coins. pattern pieces struck on that occasion represent a bust of Elizabeth, and sometimes a rose surmounted by a crown; on the reverse her monogram occupies the field. The legend, The PLEDGE OF A HALF PENNY, is separated, one half appearing on each face. In the following reign the want of pieces of this value was so generally felt that tradesmen took upon themselves to strike tokens in copper and other metals, a process which led at length to an authorized copper coinage. This coinage consisted solely of farthings, struck during the reigns of James I and Charles I; the obverse represents two scepters crossed, surmounted by a crown; the type of the reverse is a harp, as it was designed to circulate them in Ireland. The above coinage was for some reason discontinued, and the distracted period of the Commonwealth succeeding, did not admit of attention to its revival. Hence tradesmen began again to strike their own pieces; and to such an extent that 3,000 various issues are mentioned, offering an infinite variety of design.

THE FRENCH MONARCHY.

Up to the close of the Xth century, the coinage of France consisted chiefly of pennics, and in rudeness of fabric they exceed all other coins of the same period. From the XIth century, the coins improve, but from the poverty of design they merit but little attention. The types consist almost solely of the crosses and the badge of France, the fleur de lis; this last device sometimes occupies the whole field; it is also affixed to the extremities of the cross. In the early part of the XIIIth century the gross came into circulation, so named from its size when compared with the penny. Soon after pieces of several denominations were issued—the liard, mailly, obole, blanc, teston—and, about the year 1300, coins of gold.



The coinage of this country, commencing soon after Charlemagne, consists, up to 1866, of that of many independent States. No English work of which we are aware has as yet appeared upon the subject. The series of the *Emperors* is believed to be complete, and the coins of the cities situated on the Rhine are very numerous.

Besides the authorities previously enumerated, we recommend the following authors to our readers:

England: EVANS, J. THE COINS OF THE ANGIENT BRITONS.

do. HAWKINS. THE SILVER COINS OF ENGLAND.

France: Poey d' Avant, Description des Monnaies Francaises.

Italy: Promis V. Tavole senottiche della Moneta Italiane.

Jewish coinage: Madden.

Netherlands: Loon. Description des Monnaies, etc.

Papal: Bonanni. Numismata Pontificum Romanorum.

do. Tresor de Numismatique et de Glyptique.

Spain: Heiss A. Descripcion general de las Monedas Hispanooristianas.

The general subject: MATTHEWS, GEO. D. THE COINAGES OF THE WORLD.







